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Mr. H. Prescott

Engraved for the Prescott Memorial.

T H E
HISTORICAL MAGAZINE,
AND
NOTES AND QUERIES
CONCERNING THE
ANTIQUITIES, HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY
OF
A M E R I C A .

VOL. III.

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P R E F A C E .

CLOSING our third year, we may cast a look behind before entering on another, and, while chronicling the history of others, give a passing glance at our own.

The HISTORICAL MAGAZINE AND AMERICAN NOTES AND QUERIES was started with the threefold object of affording Historical Societies a permanent record for their proceedings; historical students and men of letters a medium of intercommunication and mutual information, and the general reader discussions of important historic questions, with curious documents of the past. It cannot be denied that it has supplied a want. It has been received with favor, and men of eminence and research have kindly contributed to its columns.

The present volume is not the least interesting of the series; many remarkable articles and papers have here presented new topics for discussion and opened new fields of investigation, many documents of colonial and revolutionary history, of American ethnology and linguistics, have here been first given; but if it has made some progress, we hope in the ensuing year to make it of still more varied interest. A series of papers on the various histories of the several States, and several very curious Diaries of the last century, with further matter from the archives of Spain and Holland will enrich its pages.

No country has ever done so much for its history as our own: no people are more devoted students of their national annals. In every form and way we seek to revive and retrace the past. Towns faithfully celebrate their centennial anniversaries; each State, and almost every county and town, has its history; families seek to preserve in permanent form the memory of each member. Our history invites examination; no cloud of fable is needed to shroud our early annals, no mist to distort the vicious into

demigods: all is open to scrutiny, and we gather up each fragment of the past to give the future the complete history. There are, doubtless, dark spots, the inevitable lot of man, who is at times weak, erring, base, and vile, but in our country's history even the spots need no concealment, and there is but one purpose for the historian: the pursuit of truth.

As an addition and an aid to the historical literature, we offer our Magazine, inviting to its pages as contributors, querists and respondents, all who meet in their researches with topics of interest that have escaped the eye of the stately historian.

December 1, 1859.

PRESCOTT MEMORIAL.

THE city of Boston, says the Evening Transcript of January 29th, was startled by the sad intelligence that WILLIAM HICKLING PRESCOTT, the distinguished Historian, had been stricken with apoplexy, at his residence in Beacon street, and had survived the attack only two hours. This sudden departure was not wholly unexpected to the deceased, as he had a stroke of paralysis some months since, which he regarded as a preliminary warning to him to be prepared for death. But as he had recently been in apparently fine health and excellent spirits, his many friends indulged the hope that he would be able to complete the great work to which the last years of his useful life have been devoted. It was our privilege to have an interview with him the present week, and we do not remember ever to have seen him when he was more cheerful or hopeful, or expressed deeper interest upon matters relating to literature and politics.

Mr. Prescott was born at Salem, May 4th, 1796. He was descended from an honored ancestry. His father was eminent as a lawyer and judge; his mother was one of the noblest women that ever lived; his grandfather commanded the American militia at the Battle of Bunker Hill; his great-grandfather was a councillor in Colonial times, and the name has been noted and honorable in our annals since the arrival of the pioneers of the family in 1640. Mr. Prescott's family removed to Boston when he was twelve years old, and he was placed soon afterwards with the late Rev. Dr. Gardiner of Trinity Church, under whose tuition he made rapid progress in his studies. He entered Harvard College in 1811, and graduated in 1814 in the class of which Judge Merrick, Judge John Gray Rogers, Samuel D. Bradford, B. A. Gould, Thomas Wetmore, Thomas W. Phillips, President Walker, and the Rev. Drs. Andrew Bigelow and Alvan Lamson are the prominent survivors.

Mr. Prescott originally intended to read law, but near the close of his career in college, an accident deprived him instantly of the use of one eye, and the other soon became enfeebled and impaired, and his general health failed so that

he was compelled to relinquish his legal, and indeed all other studies for a while. He visited Europe, and vainly sought aid from the most eminent foreign oculists. He passed two years in travelling in England, France and Italy, when he returned home restored in health, but with his sight permanently impaired. He devoted much time to literary matters, and contributed a number of valuable papers to the *North American Review*.

His articles in the *North American* show the tendencies of his mind and his favorite studies. In October, 1824, he contributed a paper on "Italian Narrative Poetry," which called out some strictures from an Italian teacher in New York, to which a reply was made in the *North American* for July 1825. A paper on "Scottish Song" appeared in July, 1826; one on "Molière" in October, 1828; one on "Irving's Conquest of Granada" in October, 1829. The titles and dates of his other contributions are as follows: "Instruction of the Blind," July, 1830; "Poetry and Romance of the Italians," July, 1831; "Cervantes," July, 1837; "Sir Walter Scott," April, 1838; "Chateaubriand's English Literature," October, 1839; "Bancroft's United States," January, 1841; "Madame Calderon's Life in Mexico," January, 1843; "Ticknor's History of Spanish Literature," January, 1850. These essays, except the last, were printed in one volume in London and Boston in 1845, and several editions have since been called for.

The memoir of Charles Brockden Brown, the novelist, published in "Sparks' American Biography" in 1834, was written by Mr. Prescott. But he had long cherished the hope of being able to write a history, and as he prosecuted his researches into Spanish literature and annals, his design assumed form. The friendly offices of the late Hon. Alexander H. Everett, then United States Minister at Madrid, were of great service in enabling him to obtain a rich and extensive body of materials for his work. These valuable books, manuscripts and copies of official documents, reached him at a time when most men, under like circumstances, would have abandoned all hope of executing the task he undertook.

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An extract from the preface to his "History of Peru," dated April, 1847, will best explain what these were, and most authentically describe that peculiarity of his literary history which is so remarkable in itself and so valuable and encouraging to others who may suffer under any physical infirmity. He says:

"While at the University, I received an injury in one of my eyes which deprived me of the sight of it. The other soon after was attacked by inflammation so severely that for some time I lost the sight of that also; and though it was subsequently restored, the organ was so much disordered as to remain permanently debilitated; while twice in my life since, I have been deprived of the use of it for all purposes of reading or writing for several years together. It was during one of these periods that I received from Madrid the materials for my "History of Ferdinand and Isabella," and in my disabled condition, with my transatlantic treasures lying around me, I was like one pining from hunger in the midst of abundance. In this state I resolved to make the ear, if possible, do the work of the eye. I procured the services of a secretary, who read to me the various authorities; and in time I became so familiar with the sounds of the different foreign languages (to some of which, indeed, I had been previously accustomed by a residence abroad), that I could comprehend his reading without much difficulty. As the reader proceeded, I dictated copious notes; and, when these had swelled to a considerable amount, they were read to me repeatedly, till I had mastered their contents sufficiently for the purpose of composition."

His first great work, "The History of Ferdinand and Isabella," appeared in 1838, and was received with a hearty welcome on both sides of the Atlantic. To show what progress has been made since that day, we will state that this work, now regarded with such favor, sought a publisher some months without success. The seventh revised edition of the work appeared in 1854. The "Conquest of Mexico" was issued in 1843, and his "Conquest of Peru" in 1847. Both were published in Europe in different languages, and both have been issued in Mexico.

In 1856 Mr. Prescott published an edition of Robertson's "History of the Reign of Charles the Fifth," with notes and a valuable supplement containing an "Account of the Emperor's Life after his Abdication."

Prescott's "Conquest of Mexico" was reviewed in the *North American Review* by Geo. S. Hillard, by Prof. J. G. Cogswell in the *Methodist Quarterly*, by the Rev. Dr. S. F. Smith in the *Christian Review*, and by the Rev. Dr. H. Ballou in the *Universalist Quarterly*.

His "Ferdinand and Isabella" was reviewed by W. H. Gardiner, Esq., in the *Quarterly Review*, the Rev. Dr. F. W. P. Greenwood in the *North American Review*, Hon. John Pickering in the *Christian Examiner*, and R. W. Hamilton in the *New York Review*.

The "Conquest of Peru" was reviewed by the Hon. Charles W. Upham in the *Christian Examiner*, Professor Bowen in the *North American Review*, and by E. P. Whipple in the *Methodist Quarterly*.

In 1855 the first two volumes of his crowning work, the "History of the Reign of Philip II.," appeared, and the third volume has been issued within a few months. The public journals and reviews on both sides of the Atlantic are now speaking its praises, as a work worthy the fame of its distinguished author. The last British steamer brought an elaborate review of the volume, in which the English critic said, "We take leave of Mr. Prescott's admirable volume with a renewed sense of the obligations which history owes him. The present volume alone would establish his claims to a high rank among contemporary historians."

Columbia College of New York conferred upon Mr. Prescott the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1840. In 1845 he was elected a corresponding member of the class of Moral and Political Philosophy in the French Institute, as successor to Navarette, the Spanish historian. The ancient University of Oxford gave him an honorary degree in 1850, and he has been elected a member of various learned and literary bodies at home and abroad.

Mr. Prescott leaves a widow and three children—two sons and a daughter, the latter the wife of James Lawrence, Esq.

The funeral took place on Monday afternoon, in the Chauncey street Church; the book-stores throughout the city were closed, and after the usual services the body was deposited under St. Paul's. A funeral sermon was preached on the following Sunday by his pastor, the Rev. Rufus Ellis, in the Chauncey street Church, of which he was a member. The loss of so great a historian could not be unnoticed by the Historical Societies of the country. An event which created such general grief became the absorbing special object of the meetings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, American Antiquarian Society, New York Historical Society, the Pennsylvania Historical Society, the Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the Essex Institute of Salem. Everywhere men distinguished in the field of history and literature paid their sincere tribute of admiration to departed genius. And from their eloquent pages we select the following addresses:

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ADDRESS OF

THE HON. ROBERT C. WINTHROP,

Before the Mass. Historical Society, Feb. 1, 1859.

YOU are already but too well aware of the event which has called us together. Our beautiful rooms are lighted this evening for the first time; but the shadow of an afflicting bereavement rests darkly and deeply upon our walls and upon our hearts. We are here to pay a farewell tribute to him whom we were ever most proud to welcome within our cherished circle of associates, but whose sunny smile is now left to us only as we see it yonder, in the cold though faithful outlines of art. We have come to deplore the loss of one who was endeared to us all by so many of the best gifts and graces which adorn our nature, and whose gentle and genial spirit was the charm of every company in which he mingled. We have come especially to manifest our solemn sense that one of the great Historical lights of our country and of our age has been withdrawn from us forever; and to lay upon the closing grave of our departed brother some feeble but grateful acknowledgment of the honor he had reflected upon American literature, and of the renown he had acquired for the name of an American historian.

For indeed, gentlemen, we have come to this commemoration not altogether in tears. We are rather conscious at this moment, of an emotion of triumph—breaking through the sorrow which we cannot so soon shake off—as we recall the discouragements and infirmities under which he had pressed forward so successfully to so lofty a mark, and as we remember, too, how modestly he wore the wreath which he had so gallantly won. And we thank God this night, that although he was taken away from us while many more years of happy and useful life might still have been hoped for him, and while unfinished works of the highest interest were still awaiting his daily and devoted labors, he was yet spared until he had completed so many imperishable monuments of his genius, and until had done enough—enough—at once for his own fame and for the glory of his country. *Satis, satis est, quod vixit, vel ad ætatem vel ad gloriam.*

Nor will we omit to acknowledge it as a merciful dispensation of Providence, that he was taken at last by no lingering disease, and after no protracted decline, but in the very way which those who knew him best were not unaware that he himself both expected and desired. Inheriting a name which had been associated with the noblest patriotism in one generation, and

with the highest judicial wisdom in another; and having imparted a fresh lustre to that name, and secured for it a title to an even wider and more enduring remembrance—he was permitted to approach the close of his sixty-third year in the enjoyment of as much happiness, as much respect, as much affection, as could well accompany any human career.

“Then, with no fiery, throbbing pain,
No cold gradations of decay,
Death broke at once the vital chain,
And freed his soul the nearest way.”

It is not for me, gentlemen, to attempt any delineation of his character, or any description of his writings. There are those among us who have known him longer than myself, and who have established a better title to pass judgment upon his productions. Let me only say, in conclusion, that immediately on hearing of his sudden death, permission was asked for this Society to pay the last tribute to his remains; but it was decided to be more consonant with his own unostentatious disposition, that all ceremonious obsequies should be omitted. Having followed his hearse yesterday, therefore, only as friends, we have assembled now as a Society, of which, for more than twenty years he was one of the most brilliant ornaments, to give formal expression to those feelings, which, in justice either to him, to ourselves, or to the community of which he was the pride, could not longer be restrained.

It is for you, gentlemen, to propose whatever in your judgment may be appropriate for the occasion.

ADDRESS OF

PROF. GEORGE TICKNOR,

Before the Mass. Historical Society, Feb. 1, 1859.

MR. PRESIDENT: You have well told us why we are here at this unwonted hour. We feel the truth of every word you have uttered. The name that shone brighter than any other that was ever set on the rolls of our Society, in its distinctive attribute as a Society for the promotion of historical research, has been stricken from them, so far as such a name can be, by the hand of death. And we come to mourn together for our loss. We do not come to praise the friend and associate whom it has pleased a wise and merciful God to take away from us. His praise is beyond our reach. It extends as far as letters are valued or known. We can neither add to it nor diminish it. We come to mourn together.

I have no words of formal eulogy to offer. In this moment of sorrow, I cannot say what I

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would. But this I am able to say—and it becomes the occasion that it should be said—that to those of us who knew him from the days of his bright boyhood, down to his latest years, when he stood before the world crowned with its honors, the elements that constituted the peculiar charm of his character seemed always to be the same; that his life—his whole life—was to an extraordinary degree a happy one, governed by a prevalent sense of duty to God and love to man; and that he has been taken from us with unimpaired faculties, and with a heart whose affections grew warmer and more tender to the last.

At the end of a life like this, although suddenly terminated, he naturally left few wishes for posthumous fulfillment; and the few that he did leave were of the simplest and most unpretending sort. But one was most characteristic and touching; and, as it has been accomplished, it may fitly be mentioned here. He desired that, after death, his remains might rest for a time in the cherished room where were gathered the intellectual treasures amidst which he had found so much of the happiness of his life. His wish was fulfilled. There he lay—it was only yesterday, sir—his manly form neither wasted nor shrunk by disease; the features, which had expressed and inspired so much love, still hardly touched by the effacing fingers of death: there he lay and the great lettered dead of all ages and climes and countries seemed to look down upon him in their earthly and passionless immortality, and claim that his name should hereafter be imperishably united with theirs. And then, when this his wish had been fulfilled, and he was borne forth from those doors which he had never entered except to give happiness, but which he was never to enter again—then he was brought into the temple of God, where he had been used to worship, and into a company of the living such as the obsequies of no man of letters have ever before assembled in this land; and there a passionate tribute of tears and mourning was paid to the great benefits he had conferred on the world, and to his true and loving nature, which would have been dearer to his heart than all the intellectual triumphs of his life.

And now that all this is past; now that we have laid him beside the father whom he so truly revered—whom we all so revered, sir, and the mother whom he so tenderly loved, and who was loved of all, and especially of all in sorrow and suffering—now what remains for us to do? It is little, very little. We can express our respect, our admiration, and our love; we can mourn with those who are nearest and dearest to him. These, indeed, constitute our

incumbent duty; and therefore, sir, I propose to you now, even in this season of our bitter sorrow, to fulfill it, and, as becomes such a moment, to fulfill it in the fewest and simplest words.

Mr. TICKNOR then read the following resolutions:

“Resolved, That, as members of the Massachusetts Historical Society, we look back with gratitude and pride upon the brilliant career of our late associate William Hickling Prescott, who, not urged by his social position to a life of literary toil, and discouraged by an infirmity which seemed to forbid success, yet chose deliberately, in his youth, the difficult path of historical research, and, by the force of genius, of courage, and of a cheerful patience, achieved for himself, with the full assent of Christendom, an honored place in the company of the great masters of history in all countries and in all ages.

“Resolved, That, while we mourn the loss of one who has thus made our country and the world his debtors, we yet, in this moment of our sudden bereavement, grieve rather that we miss the associate and friend whom we loved, as he was loved of all who knew him, for the beauty, the purity, and the transparent sincerity of his nature; for his open and warm sympathies; and for the faithful affections, to which years and the changes of life only added freshness and strength.

“Resolved, That we request the President of this Society to transmit these resolutions to the family of our lamented and honored associate, expressing to them the deep sympathy we feel in their affliction, and commending them to the merciful God in whom he trusted, and to the influences of that religion in which he was wont to find consolation under trial and suffering.”

ADDRESS OF

JARED SPARKS, LL.D.,

Before the Mass. Historical Society, Feb. 1, 1859.

MR. PRESIDENT: An intimate acquaintance with our departed associate for a long term of years, and a friendship and affectionate esteem growing stronger as those years advanced, have produced ties and sympathies which could not be severed without leaving a deep impression on my mind and feelings. The qualities of his heart, of his intellect and character, were such as to win the steady confidence and attachment of all who knew him, as many of us who are here present have known him. But, after what has been so well and so justly said on these topics, I shall forbear to enlarge upon them. I rise, therefore, mainly to express my entire accord-

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ance with what has been said, and especially with the resolutions which have been offered.

I will, however, briefly touch upon those traits of his mind which qualified him for the remarkable success he attained as a historian. The highest requisites for a writer in this department of literature are a love of truth, impartiality, a discriminating judgment, and a resolute purpose to procure all the facts that can be found, enabling him to render full justice to his subject. These requisites he possessed in an eminent degree. Read his works through, and you will find the evidence of them impressed upon every page. You will find no extravagant theories, no over-wrought descriptions to disguise the faults or foibles of a favorite hero, none of the resorts of the casuist to sustain or defend a doubtful policy; in short, none of those intricate and questionable by-paths of opinion or assertion into which historians are sometimes led by their personal antipathies or partialities. Truth was his first aim, as far as he could detect it in the conflicting records of events; and his next aim was to impress this truth, in its genuine colors, upon the reader. The characters and motives of men were weighed in the scales of justice, as they appeared to him after careful research and mature thought. In all these qualities of an accomplished historian, we may safely challenge for him a comparison with any other writer.

In his unceasing efforts and extraordinary success in procuring the materials for his various historical compositions, he has certainly surpassed all other writers. Previous historians had, to some extent, made similar efforts; but I can say, with entire confidence, after my historical studies, such as they have been, that I know of no historian, in any age or language, whose researches into the materials with which he was to work have been so extensive, thorough, and profound, as those of Mr. Prescott. He was unwearied in his search after original documents, wherever they were to be found; never relying on secondary authorities, when it was possible to obtain those that were original or more to be depended upon. And it is wonderful with what success these efforts were attended, considering the sources he explored, particularly in Spain, where they had been for a long time, in a great measure, secluded from examination. But his perseverance, and, more than all, the peculiar and undisguised traits of his character, inspiring confidence in those who had this prejudice against allowing those materials to be exposed to the world, seemed to unlock every secret depository, especially after these traits had been so clearly unfolded in his first historical work.

His obligations for these signal favors are freely and fully acknowledged in his prefaces; and, in the use he has made of the materials thus acquired, no one has had occasion to regret the implicit reliance that was placed on his discretion, judgment, and integrity. But, in all this, there was no ostentation or parade. He quietly pursued his course, devoting his time and thoughts to the pursuit he had chosen, and glad to gather from every quarter whatever would give more weight, character, and force to the work in which he was engaged, and thus contribute to enlighten the public, and produce the result he desired.

The theme is a broad one, Mr. President: but I will not encroach farther on the time, which may be employed with more effect by others. I will only repeat my cordial assent to what has been said by the gentlemen who have spoken, and to the sentiments expressed in the resolutions, and second those resolutions.

If you will allow me, sir, I will detain the Society with the mention of an incident connected with the publication of Mr. Prescott's first work, his "Ferdinand and Isabella." It is known that Mr. Prescott's eyesight was then so feeble that it was difficult for him to read; and for the purpose of carefully preparing the composition of his work, he had it printed in large type, in quarto form, so that he could read it, and correct it for the press, instead of revising it in manuscript. After it was finished, he sent me his two volumes, printed as I have described, and requested me to read them. I did so, of course, with very great pleasure and profit, and with no little surprise at the success of the writer, under his infirmity of sight, in accomplishing the work in so thorough and finished a manner. I returned the volumes, and, soon after, saw Mr. Prescott. He asked me, with a good deal of diffidence, what I thought of the book. I told him there could be but one opinion about it; that I had read the book with great delight, and thought he had written one of the most successful works of its kind that had come before the public. "But perhaps," said he, "you have read it under the bias of some degree of partiality and friendly feeling." I told him I could not say as to that; but I had been exceedingly gratified with the perusal of the book. He then asked, "Do you think it should be published?" "To be sure," I replied; "have you not written it to be published?" He still expressed doubts, and enunciated objections. In the first place, the subject was not one likely to interest American readers: it related to Spain and times long past. In the next place, he doubted very much whether the composition and execution of the work were of such a cha-

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rafter as would make it attractive. His opinion was, in short, that it would not succeed. Of course, I used what arguments I could, and told him that no impression of that sort could be entertained by any mind but his own. I left him, however, in that state of uncertainty.

Mr. Gray has explained how he was induced to publish the work at last. The anecdote is characteristic of Mr. Prescott, and illustrates his modesty and entire freedom from self-estimation.

ADDRESS OF

REV. N. L. FROTHINGHAM, D.D.,

Before the Mass. Historical Society, Feb. 1, 1859.

MR. PRESIDENT: Before a company where there are so many eloquent tongues, I should not have the presumption to say anything, should have no apology for saying anything of our dear associate, so lately taken away from us, if it were not for the memories that travel back so far as the time when neither of us had reached the full age of manhood, for the companionship that I had the privilege of enjoying with him afterwards, and especially for the sacred relation in which I stood to him for a number of years in the ripest and most distinguished portion of his days. While he was a student in the University, I was brought into close neighborhood with him, and something like official connection. This was just before that severe calamity befell him; which one is yet hardly justified in calling a calamity, so manfully, so sweetly, so wondrously did he not only endure it, but convert it to the highest purposes of a faithful, scholarly, servicable life. Before he published the first of those histories which have given him so proud a place in the literature, not only of his own country, but of the British and Continental world, it was my happiness to be engaged with him year after year in examining the students of the College in the modern languages, where his attendance was as freely given as if he had nothing else to do, and as if his eyes were as sound as his intellect, and where his presence was always a delight. After this, in the year 1841, he became a worshipper at the First Church, where a holier bond was formed, and where its minister might learn, from an example more shining than his lessons, the beauty of a reverent, thoughtful, dutiful Christian mind.

These are my claims, Mr. President, to say a few words; and very few are all that it will become me to say, in the midst of so much admi-

ration and sorrow. They shall be words narrowed into one particular direction—my conception of his private and personal worth; and this not with the slightest thought of an intent to depict his moral portrait, not to undertake to analyze in the least degree the elements of his fine nature, but simply to convey, with a touch or two, my sense of what he was, rather than of what he accomplished. Let others tell of his labors and their splendid success. Let these be set forth in all the terms of eulogy for the instruction and encouragement of youths and men, and as a just tribute to his own fame. As for me, I cannot think of these things now. Pardon me for saying such a word in a company where so many are loyal to learning as to a sovereign mistress, and so many are enjoying the bright prizes of society; but, to my thinking, when we have just borne away our dead, literary achievement does not seem so much as it did, and the best deserved applause has something hollow in its sound. Let me look at our valued associate only in the light of his gentle, cheerful, steadfast, noble disposition. That light came all from within. I am willing to look away at present from the broader but inferior glory.

The man was more than his books. His character was loftier than all his reputation. So simple-minded and so great-minded; so keen in his perceptions, but so kind in his judgments; so resolute, but so unpretending; so considerate of every one, and so tasking of himself; so full of the truest and warmest affections; so merry in his temper, without overleaping a single due bound; such spirit, but such equanimity; so much thoughtfulness, without the least cast of sickness; doing good as by the instinct of spontaneous activity, and doing labor without a wrinkle or a strain; unswerving in his integrity, and with the nicest sense of honor; whom no disadvantage could dishearten, no prosperity corrupt, no honors and plaudits elate or alter one whit; modest, as if he had never done anything; retaining through life all the artlessness of the highest wisdom; with a liberal heart and an open hand; the ingenuousness of youth flashing to the last from his frank face; walking in sympathy with his fellows, and humbly before God. Ah! Mr. President, we ought to make some allowance for those who, born with a less genial and upward nature, of a more stubborn material or ruder shape, with fewer of those native endowments and appetences which come direct from the Father of spirits, are unable to perform so much.

I will do no more than repeat a single anecdote, so characteristic of our lamented friend, that, simple as it is, it will bear to be recorded

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as a representative fact. His mother—and, truly, who was ever descended from a nobler parentage on both sides than he?—his mother, as she sat with me one day in my study, said, “This is the very room where William was shut up for so many months in utter darkness. In all that trying season, when so much had to be endured, and our hearts were ready to fail us for fear, I never in a single instance groped my way across the apartment to take my place at his side, that he did not salute me with some hearty expression of good cheer—not in a single instance; as if we were the patients, and it was his place to comfort us.” No word of complaint through all that dismal period; no sigh of impatience or regret. He was not content even with the perfect silence of an unrepining will; but he must sing in that imprisonment and night. Is this *not* a representative example? We cannot be surprised at anything that followed after this. Was not this the man to win crowns of laurel and oak, and to wear them as if they were the natural growth of his hair?

And now that he has been just so long gone that the wound of his loss is fresh, and the grief sore, and yet there has been time for the shock to subside, and reflection to claim its healing office, I think we must feel it to be good for him and us that he was taken away by a noiseless appointment and a swift angel, just as it was,—just as it was; that the second touch of his malady was so absolute:—

“No pale gradations quenched his ray,
No twilight mists.”

“Felix, Agricola, non vitæ tantum claritate, sed etiam opportunitate mortis.” He was taken in the midst of his honorable toils, his high faculties, his bright name, his full tides of intellect and love, his troops and armies of admiring regards, on the verge of the grand elimaeteric of his well-used years. No one will take up and carry on his unfinished tasks. Who can? who need? We can bear that deprivation. But we do not know how we should have borne the slow crumbling of so rare a mansion; the crippling of so sweet an energy; the clouding over, deeper and deeper, of that clear intellect; the fitful freezing and thawing, stopping and flowing, of the currents of the diviner life. We will hide our eyes from that terrible peril. We will give thanks that he was taken, though snatched, from so dreary an evil. All is well with him now. He is emancipated, and not exposed or bound.

“These shall swim after death, with their choice deeds
Shining on their white shoulders.”

ADDRESS OF

PROF. C. C. FELTON,

Before the Massachusetts Historical Society,
Feb. 1, 1859.

MR. PRESIDENT: I thank you for the opportunity you allow me to add my voice to the voices of those who have given utterance here to the universal grief for this late public and private bereavement. Sir, I cannot say one word which will add to the fame of William H. Prescott; but hereafter it will be a consolation to me, through all my life, that I had the privilege of mingling my tears with the tears of those who were nearest to him through the longest period of his life, under these circumstances, in this venerable presence of the living, and the awful presence of the great departed, whose pictured and marble forms and printed works surround us. No one knew Mr. Prescott but to love him. It was not my privilege to know him in his early years; but I have been an acquaintance, I hope I may say a friend, certainly a lover, of his, during the greater portion of my own life; and I think I may say with truth, that no death in this or any other community would touch with affliction more hearts than have been and will be saddened by his death.

Not only those (and there are thousands) who knew him personally, but those who knew him only in the printed page—those who knew him in those beautiful works—seemed to know the loveliness of his character, and to feel for their author all the tenderness of personal affection. It is a saying, that “the style is the man;” and of no great author in the literature of the world is that saying more true than of him whose loss we mourn. For in the transparent simplicity and undimmed beauty and candor of his style were read the endearing qualities of his soul; so that his personal friends are found wherever literature is known, and the love for him is co-extensive with the world of letters—not limited to those who speak our Anglo-Saxon mother language, to the literature of which he has contributed such splendid works, but co-extensive with the civilized languages of the human race.

Mr. President, on the 5th of last May—the day of my embarkation for Europe—I called at Mr. Prescott’s house, knowing how earnest and affectionate would be the inquiries made with regard to him by those friends of his whom I should chance to meet abroad, and anxious to give to them the last best news I could upon the state of his health. And so, indeed, it was. No sooner had I touched my foot upon the English shores, than questions with regard to his condition were addressed to me by numerous English

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friends; and I happened to meet some of those who had known him best and most affectionately in this country and in Europe. It was a satisfaction to me, that I had it in my power to give them the latest news on a subject which seemed to interest the heart of the whole literary world.

Mr. President, scholars everywhere will feel this bereavement; literary and scientific societies will notice it by commemorative rites. What a cloud will come over that fair and romantic land, whose history and literature he has done so much to adorn! In Germany, where his profound learning and his vast acquirements in the department of history were thoroughly appreciated, and where his name is one of the greatest—there, too, will his loss be deeply felt. In beautiful and unfortunate Italy, of whose literature he had early felt the charm, and over whose storied sites he had wandered in his youth, the name of Prescott has become a classic name. Aye, sir, more than that. In the lovely land where historical composition had its origin—in the land of Hellas, redeemed again to freedom, letters, and art—even there the name of Prescott has become a classic name. Sir, it was only last July that I had the pleasure of looking upon the works of our distinguished countryman, and of his lifelong friend who introduced these resolutions, standing side by side, in the University of Athens, with those of the illustrious native masters.

Sir, this sad news will speed over the earth and sea on the wings of the lightning. With the loveliness of returning spring, the announcement will be heard, even to the shores of Greece, that a great and pure light has been withdrawn from the Western World. It will come upon the festive rites of that most ancient Oriental church that has survived so many ages of woe; and, under the matchless glories of the sky of Attica, a sense of bereavement and a wail of sorrow will mingle with the festivities and Christian welcomes of that joyous season. Be assured, sir, that, before the summer comes, eloquent eulogies upon the character and works of our departed countryman will be pronounced before crowded audiences of Hellenic youth, in the language of Thucydides and Xenophon, in that same illustrious Athens where those great ancients lived whose renown has made her name immortal.

Sir, this death of Mr. Prescott, which has fallen with such appalling suddenness upon us, struck me in a peculiar manner. It so happened, that, owing to a multiplicity of occupations since my return from Europe, I had not seen my friend, as I will venture to call him: and last Saturday, having a leisure day, I said to myself,

"I will go early to town; and the first thing I do shall be to call on Mr. Prescott, and tell him something of what his friends abroad have said to me." Passing from my own house to the railroad, I stepped over to the Post-office, and took my morning papers; and, on opening one of them, the first words that struck my astonished eyes were those announcing the death of William Hickling Prescott!

Sir, I deplore, and shall deplore to my dying day, that I have not seen and conversed with Mr. Prescott for some months past; that, after parting with him in May, I met him only at the gate of the tomb to say a last farewell: but I shall console myself with the thought, that I have had the opportunity of adding my feeble voice to the earnest and eloquent testimonials to his great name and his lovely character on this occasion. One of those great writers and teachers of the historic art to whom I have alluded—Thucydides—speaks of "that simplicity in which nobleness of nature most largely shares," as the highest style of man; and surely to no man, before or since the days of the profound historian of the Peloponnesian war, do those words apply with more pertinency and force than to the character of Prescott. And, as he lived, so he died.

Great as the shock was, sad as this bereavement is, bitter as are our feelings in the first moments of our loss, we must all acknowledge that he accomplished a noble and brilliant life; and, though he left works unfinished, whenever that great summons came, it would find him so employed, that works would still be left unfinished. For, Mr. President, it is not the lot of man to finish his tasks here below: that can only be done in the world above. But, sir, as my reverend friend has said, he was called away in the midst of happiness, as if by an angelic messenger. The summons came in a moment. It found him enjoying the light of the domestic hearth; and, in an instant, his spirit was translated into the light of Eternal Love. That, Mr. President, was the euthanasia of our friend and associate.

ADDRESS OF

HON. EDWARD EVERETT,

Before the Massachusetts Historical Society,
Feb. 10, 1859.

MR. PRESIDENT: At the special meeting of the Society, held on the 1st instant, to take becoming notice of the death of our honored and lamented associate, Mr. Prescott, you kindly apologized, with your usual thoughtfulness, for my necessary absence. I was in the State of

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New Jersey that day, under a public engagement; and it was only by the aid of the telegraph that I received the notice of the meeting. You will readily believe that I regretted most deeply my inability to join you in the last tribute of respect to the memory of our friend, paid with so much feeling and pathetic eloquence, on behalf of the Massachusetts Historical Society, by our worthy associates who took part in that day's proceedings. If I now ask permission to add a few words to what was so appropriately and touchingly said by them, it is not that the departed needs my poor testimony; not that the Society needs my aid in doing honor to his beloved name; but that I myself, the friend of more than forty years' standing, may not seem wanting on an occasion of such affecting interest.

Being about to leave home on Monday, the 24th of January, on a visit to Philadelphia, and taking my accustomed walk in the middle of the day on the Saturday preceding, I met our late lamented and beloved associate. He seemed to me as well as at any time the past twelvemonth; but my son, who was with me, thought his countenance somewhat changed. On the following Friday, the telegraph transmitted the news of his death to Philadelphia; where, I think I can truly say, it was mourned as deeply and sincerely as anywhere in Boston, out of the circle of immediate relatives and friends. They felt his death as a loss, not of any one place, but of the whole country. And this feeling I found universally prevalent in a somewhat extensive circuit since made in New Jersey; in New York, where a most distinguished brother historian (Mr. Baneroff) gave utterance, in language the most appropriate and impressive, to the unaffected sorrow of the community; and in the neighboring city of Brooklyn, which I have since visited. Everywhere, Mr. President, those tributes of respect and affection which have been paid to our dear friend by his neighbors, associates, and immediate fellow-citizens, have found a ready response throughout the country, as they will throughout the civilized world.

I can add nothing to what has been already said in the general contemplation of his eminence as an author, his worth as a man, his geniality as a companion, his fidelity as a friend; his severe trials, his heroic exertions, his glorious success. But I have thought it might be in my power to say a few words not unacceptably of the rapidity and the extent to which his reputation was established abroad, and the prompt and generous recognition of his ability in Europe. The "History of Ferdinand and Isabella" was published at the close of 1837 or the beginning of 1838: and, on my arrival in Europe in

the summer of 1840, I found it extensively known and duly appreciated. Mr. Prescott, following down the stream of Spanish history, had already conceived the project of writing, at some future period, the history of Philip II., after he should have narrated, in works to be prepared in the interval, the magnificent episodes of the "Conquests of Mexico and Peru." I remonstrated with him for passing over the reign of the Emperor Charles V.; urging upon him, that the materials which had become accessible since Robertson's time, especially the archives of Simancas (the want of access to which was so much deplored by that author), would enable him to treat that period to as good advantage as that of Ferdinand and Isabella, or Philip. But he modestly persisted in thinking that the reign of Charles V. was exhausted by Robertson. The supplementary chapter with which he has enriched the edition of Robertson's work, published under his supervision a few years since, is a sufficient proof that it would have been in his power to construct an original history of the reign of Charles V., which would have fully equalled in interest any that has been produced by him.

He requested me to make some preliminary inquiries at Paris in reference to materials for Philip II.; especially to obtain information as to the portion of the archives of Simancas which had been carried in the time of Napoleon to Paris, and were still detained there. No difficulty attended a thorough exploration of the rich materials in the royal library; but the papers from Simancas were guarded with greater care in the "Archives of the Kingdom." The whole of that celebrated national collection had been transported to Paris in the time of Napoleon; and after his downfall, and in the general restoration, those portions of the archives which purported to relate to the history of France, were, in spite of the urgent and oft-repeated reclamations of the Spanish Government, retained in Paris. It was natural, under these circumstances, that they should be watched with some jealousy: but the name of Mr. Prescott was a key which unlocked the depository; and by the kindness of M. Mignet, who had himself examined them with diligence, they were fully thrown open to my inspection on his behalf.

The same result followed a similar application at Florence the following year. Not only were the private collections of the Marquis Gino Capponi and the Count Guicciardini (the lineal descendant of the historian) thrown open to the use of Mr. Prescott, but, after tedious hesitations and delays on the part of subordinate officials, a peremptory order was at length issued by Prince Corsini, with the consent of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, that I should be allowed to explore the

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Medicean archives (Archivio Mediceo), and mark for transcription whatever I thought would be useful for Mr. Prescott. When I add that this magnificent collection of eighty thousand volumes (since greatly augmented, as I learn from my friend Mr. Ticknor, by bringing together all the provincial archives of every part of the Grand Duchy), the examination of which was rendered easy by a copious index, contained the correspondence of the Tuscan minister at Madrid, during the entire reign of Philip II., it will be readily conceived how rich were the materials for the history of that period. Nothing that I marked for transcription was refused. It was sufficient that I thought it would be useful to Mr. Prescott; and among the portions of the correspondence which I was able in this way to procure for him were the semi-weekly communications of the Tuscan minister on the arrest, imprisonment, and death of Don Carlos. That papers so delicate—guarded with such jealousy for three centuries—should have been fully thrown open by a Catholic sovereign to an American Protestant writer, bears witness at once to the liberality of the Grand Duke, and the European reputation of our lamented friend.

Nor was his fame less promptly and substantially established in England. Calling one day on the venerable Mr. Thomas Grenville, whom I found in his library (the second in size and value of the private libraries of England) reading Xenophon's "Anabasis" in the original, I made some passing remark on the beauty of that work. "Here," said he, holding up a volume of "Ferdinand and Isabella," "is one far superior." With the exception of the Nestor of our literature (Mr. Irving), no American writer appeared to me so widely known or so highly esteemed in England as Mr. Prescott; and, when he visited that country a few years later, the honors paid to him by all the cultivated classes of society, from the throne downward, were such as are seldom offered to the most distinguished visitant.

This is not the time nor the place for a critical disquisition on the merits of our lamented associate as a writer of history; nor am I prepared—arrived but last evening from an arduous journey, filled up with engagements which have left me no moment of leisure—to undertake the task. It would, moreover, be a work of supererogation. The public mind has passed judgment on his merits, in a manner to need no confirmation and to fear no contradiction. When, in after-times, the history of our American literature shall be written, it will be told with admiration, how, in the front rank of a school of contemporary historical writers flourishing in

the United States in the second quarter of the nineteenth century, more numerous and not less distinguished than those of any other country, a young man, who was not only born to affluence and exposed to all its seductions, but who seemed forced into inaction by the cruel accident of his youth, devoted himself to that branch of literary effort which seems most to require the eyesight of the student, and composed a series of historical works not less remarkable for their minute and accurate learning, than their beauty of style, calm philosophy, acute delineation of character, and sound good sense. No name more brilliant than his will descend to posterity on the roll of American authors.

But it will not be in this Association alone that he will be honored in after times. So long as in ages far distant, and not only in countries now refined and polished, but in those not yet brought into the domain of civilization, the remarkable epoch which he has described shall attract the attention of men; so long as the consolidation of the Spanish monarchy and the expulsion of the Moors, the mighty theme of the discovery of America, the sorrowful glories of Columbus, the mail-clad forms of Cortes and Pizarro and the other grim *conquistadores*, trampling new-found empires under the hoofs of their cavalry, shall be subjects of literary interest; so long as the blood shall curdle at the cruelties of Alva, and the fierce struggles of the Moslem in the East—so long will the writings of our friend be read. With respect to some of them, time, in all human probability, will add nothing to his materials. It was said the other day by our respected associate, President Sparks (a competent authority), that no historian, ancient or modern, exceeded Mr. Prescott in the depth and accuracy of his researches. He has driven his artesian criticism through wretched modern compilations, and the trashy exaggerations of intervening commentators, down to the original contemporary witnesses; and the sparkling waters of truth have gushed up from the living rock. In the details of his narrative, further light may be obtained from sources not yet accessible. The first letter of Cortez may be brought to light; the hieroglyphics of Palenque may be deciphered; but the history of the Spanish empire, during the period for which he has treated it, will be read by posterity for general information, not in the ancient Spanish authors, not in black-letter chronicles, but in the volumes of Prescott.

Finally, sir, among the masters of historical writing—the few great names of ancient and modern renown in this department—our lamented friend and associate has passed to a place

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among the most honored and distinguished. Whenever this branch of polite literature shall be treated of by some future Bacon, and the names of those shall be repeated who have possessed in the highest degree that rare skill by which the traces of a great plan in the fortunes of mankind are explored, and the living body of a nation is dissected by the keen edge of truth, and guilty kings and guilty races summoned to the bar of justice, and the footsteps of God pointed out along the pathways of time, his name will be mentioned with the immortal trios of Greece and of Rome, and the few who in the modern languages stand out the rivals of their fame.

No one can speak of our dear departed friend without recollecting the infirmity under which he labored the greater part of his days, and with which Providence, in his case, applied the solemn law of compensation, by which the blessings of life are enjoyed, and endowments balanced by sorrows. To some it is given to ascend the heights of fame through the narrow and cheerless path of penury. Others toil patiently on beneath a load of domestic care and bereavement—the loss of the dutiful, the hopeful, and the beloved. For him that dares to intrude on public life (as our friend never did), ferocious detraction stands ready to fly at his throat, and petty malice to yelp at his heels. Our friend achieved the miracle of his unexampled success under the privation—at times the total privation—of the dearest of the senses—that through which the spirit of man is wedded to the lovely forms of the visible universe. At intervals, for some years before he commenced his historical labors, for him, as for the kindred genius by whose example he tells us he took courage—

“Seasons returned; but not for him returned
Day, or the sweet approach of even or morn,
Or sight of vernal bloom, or summer’s rose,
Or flocks, or herds, or human face divine.”

But he went from his darkened chamber and his couch of pain to his noble work, as a strong man rejoicing to run a race. A kind Providence at intervals raised the veil from his eyes, and his sweet resignation and heroic fortitude turned his trials into a blessing. His impaired sight gave him concentrated mental vision: and so he lived his great day, illustrious without an enemy, successful without an envier; wrought out his four historical epics to the admiration of the age; and passed away at the grand climacteric, not of years alone, but of love and fame.

“Τὸν πέμ Μοῦσ’ ἐφίλησε, δίδου δ’ ἀγαθὸν τε κακὸν τε.
Ὁφθαλμῶν μὲν ἄμερσε, δίδου δ’ ἡδέϊαν ἀοιδίην.”

ADDRESS OF

CHARLES FOLSOM, ESQ.,

Before the Academy of Arts and Sciences, Feb. 15th.

MR. PRESIDENT: After what has been so eloquently and fittingly said of the talents and virtues of Mr. Prescott in various other relations, I cannot refrain from bearing my personal testimony (for which I may not have another opportunity) as to their habitual exercise in the details of his literary life, his life as a working scholar.

It is now about forty-seven years since I was a spectator, at Cambridge, of the calamitous accident which consigned him for many months to a darkened room, with the entire loss of one eye and a permanent injury to the other; a dispensation of Providence, which, “depriving him of sight” (it may be said, I believe, as truly in his case as in any other) “gave him song.” From that painful hour my interest in him began. Years of distant separation soon followed; but when I next met him, it was to be admitted to his close friendship, after the purpose of his life was fixed and he had already put on that bright harness for intellectual achievements, which he wore to the last. From that time, sir, I had the privilege to be cognizant (few were more intimately so) of the inception, the progress, and the glorious completion of all his published writings, from his essays—his prelude attempts—in the *North American Review*, down to the volume which is the most precious as his last.

Of the “calamities of authors” he knew nothing from experience; but no writer for the public can be exempt from the vexations of authorship. The testimony I would now bear to our deceased friend is this: that amidst all the petty trials which to so many authors make life one continued agony, or constant solicitude, he ever kept his serenity, his superiority to his work—that, though self-relying, because conscious of his high faculties and of the scrupulous fidelity he had used in seeking for the truth, he yet welcomed the contradiction of friends while it could aid him in reviewing his own judgments (always his own) whether as to fact or to expression. In such cases he was so intent upon accuracy in fact and fitness in art, that his self-love never was wounded by the sharpest criticism, right or wrong. It was a personal matter, not with him, but with Truth whom he served. If wrong, it glanced off; if right, he laid it upon her altar. The self-discipline which this implies in one so sensitive to literary applause, so justified (if any one could be) in intellectual pride, can belong only to noble natures; and its exercise is a test of true magnanimity.

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Endowed with the imagination and fancy of a poet, he felt his danger as a historian; and he restrained his fancy with a giant's grasp. Proportion, congruity, what sacrifices do they not require of a mind so exuberant! The ingenious thoughts, the brilliant images, the felicitous phrases, which were discarded—how great was the sum of them! The rejected stones were of the same material as the edifice in its finished beauty. When he had established the facts relating to his theme by the most laborious study, perhaps for years, and his mind was full-fraught with materials, arranged in logical order, then "he mused, and the fire burned." Then came the bounding play of his finer faculties. He delighted to throw himself into the characters he had to do with, in their own time and place, and to reason, feel, enjoy and suffer, with them; and this he thought necessary in order to pass a fair judgment on them as human agents—as they were in themselves, and as influenced by circumstances. He "suffered" with them, and "learned mercy." But he never failed afterwards dispassionately to take the judgment-seat. His mind had become eminently judicial, trained in this respect by the most intimate communion with his distinguished father. And if he has not often pronounced formal sentences—if, of all that was true in any case, he shows a marked propension to what was unquestionably good in it, he yet believed that somewhere, in his text or his notes, he had left, in every such case, evidence, not to be mistaken, of a moral judgment which would stand the strictest scrutiny.

With him composition was not necessarily connected with the use of the pen. Such was the power of his disciplined memory, that even when abroad for exercise, he could go on "weaving his lay," and confiding sentence after sentence to the faithful tablet within him. Beneath the hoary willows at Nahant, which bound and overshadow "Prescott's Walk," he might be seen, day after day, treading alone for hours the short and well-worn path; and sometimes heard too, but muttering no "wayward fancies." There he marshalled his armies, and fought again battles that had once settled the fate of nations. There gorgeous processions passed in review before him, or tropical scenery clothed the rocks of Nahant. He more than once said to me, that what he considered some of the happiest passages in his works were not only thought out, but mentally fixed in precisely their present language, on that narrow spot. It will hereafter be numbered among the "remarkable places" associated with the history of remarkable minds.

But, sir, I will not anticipate his biographer,

or further delay the passage of the resolutions before you, which I second with my whole heart.

ADDRESS OF

HON. GEORGE BANCROFT.

Before the New York Historical Society.

WITH deepest grief we have heard of the death of William Hickling Prescott, the illustrious historian, the cherished and honored member of this Society. The news has fallen upon us most suddenly and unexpectedly; we had scarcely risen from the perusal of the volume which he has just published, and we found there evidence of an ever-increasing creative power, richness of expression, a style of narrative of irresistible interest, a masterly capacity for analysis and combination, fit to draw the picture of a kingdom or a people. The world was only beginning to bear to him the honors which his last and ablest production deserves, when the tidings broke upon us that he had ceased to be mortal.

"He is gone, and hath not left his peer."

It has been common to refer to sudden death as teaching "what shadows we are and what shadows we pursue." On this occasion such words are out of place. Prescott passed his life in the pursuit of truth, which in its own nature is unchangeable, and so he connected himself with that which is eternal, securing to his character and his career a solid reality and an enduring existence in the memory of his fellow men. Neither can we regard the moment of his death, however sad for us, as altogether inopportune for himself. He had just completed the publication of the volume which even now is enchaining the attention of the intelligent wherever the English language is known; so that he passed away like a great commander who falls in the hour of victory, when the heat, and contest, and dangers of the day are over. That his last great work has not been carried out to the end which he contemplated, is a loss to the world. We may grieve not to have from his pen the full history of the formation of the republic of the Netherlands, and especially that the story of the Armada, with the fate of that stupendous enterprise against Protestantism and England, should not have been displayed by one whose talent for the vivid representations of outward scenes was unequalled. But at whatever time Prescott might have been called from earth, he would have left some work unfinished, for he belonged to the class of men of

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that delicate organization, which leaves it impossible for them to live for themselves alone, making of their powers, not private possessions, but gifts to the world; and at whatever time he might have received from the great Workmaster his summons, so long as consciousness remained, he would have still been found a laborer; ever, to the last, obedient to the law of duty.

It has been said that the injury to his eyesight caused his devotedness to the career of letters. I hardly think so. From his earliest years he was earnest in the study of all that was purest, and noblest, and best in modern and ancient literature. The first time that I can recall having seen him was at Harvard College, as he pronounced a Latin ode that he had written to Spring; and his polished lines had a grace and elegance which at that early day pointed out distinctly the course of life to which he was called. When the effects of an accident that affected his sight became aggravated by a severe illness, the inward light shone all the more refulgently in his well-prepared mind, and its chambers became bright with the clear vision of the purposes which he was to fulfill. He disciplined himself for the execution of the great designs which he then conceived, with the largest comprehensiveness of research. While he gathered books from all quarters, and ransacked the recesses of public archives and private collections of manuscripts for materials, he drew still more closely his intimacy with the ancient classics and with modern literature, not of France and England only, but of Spain and Italy. He made, moreover, a special study of the historic art, not merely by reading the works of illustrious historians, but by the study and solitary meditation of what had been said on the best manner of writing history. His eyesight was impaired, not destroyed; so that in all the works which he printed, he was able, at some stages of their preparation, to read for two or three hours each day. He compensated the necessity of using so much the eyes of others by a wonderful development of his powers; he gained the faculty of attention in its highest perfection, and his memory took such fast hold of the knowledge that came to him through the ear, that it remained with him in exact and well-defined outlines, as if it had been written with a diamond pen on tablets of steel.

His habits were methodically exact: retiring early, and ever at the same hour, he rose early alike in winter and in summer at the appointed moment, rousing himself instantly, though in the soundest sleep, at the first note of his alarm bell; never giving indulgence to lassitude or delay. To the hours which he devoted to his

pursuits he adhered as scrupulously as possible, never lightly suffering them to be interfered with; now listening to his reader; now dictating what was to be written; now using his own eyes sparingly for reading; now writing by the aid of simple machinery devised for those who are in darkness; now passing time in thoughtfully revolving his great theme. For this reason, at the period of his life when he rode much on horseback—and he was an excellent and fearless rider—it was his choice and his habit to go out alone; and in his stated exercise on foot, you might be sure that, when by himself, his mind was shaping out work for the rest of the day. In this way, systematic in his mode of life, he proceeded onward, and still onward, till the eyes of the world were turned with admiration on the genial scholar who, with placid calmness, courageously trampled appalling difficulties under foot, and gained the first place among his countrymen as the historic instructor of mankind.

The excellence of his productions is, in part, transparent to every reader. Compare what he has written with the most of what others have left on the same subjects, and Prescott's superiority beams upon you from the contrast. The easy flow of his language, and the faultless lucidity of his style, may make the reader forget the unremitting toil which the narrative has cost; but the critical inquirer sees everywhere the fruits of investigation rigidly and most perseveringly pursued, and an impartiality and soundness of judgment which give authority to every statement, and weight to every conclusion.

Each of Prescott's works has a charm of its own; the first has the special attraction that belongs to the earliest but thoroughly matured fruit of his youthful aspirations. In the "Conquest of Mexico," a subtle, scarce perceptible, yet all-pervading warmth underlies the style of the whole work, running through every sentence, from the first to the last. The plastic power of the author in moulding crude, and incongruous, and forbidding materials into shape, and unity, and life, appears most conspicuously in the "Conquest of Peru." In his last work, we discern, in the highest degree, the hand of the master. Years seemed only to renew the freshness of his talent, enhance the brilliancy of his coloring, and confirm the vigor of his grasp. I remember hearing Bryant, in his eulogy on Fenimore Cooper, speak with wondering admiration of the undimmed lustre of invention which he displayed in one of his works, written when he was more than fifty years old. Prescott's last volume was finished after he was sixty, and it is a perfect model of skill in narra-

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tion. Every statement is the result of most elaborate research, and yet, as he passes from court to country, from valley to mountain ranges, from Spain to the Levant, among Moors, and Turks, and Christians, and corsairs from Barbary, his movements are as easy and graceful as those of the humming-bird as it dives after honey among the flowers of summer; and his pictures of battles are as vivid as though the sun had taken them in its brightest colors at the very moment they were raging.

In the writings of Prescott, his individual character is never thrust on the attention of his readers; but, as should ever be the case in a true work of art, it appears only in glimpses, or as an abstraction from the whole. Yet his personality is the source of the charm of his style, and all who knew him will say he was himself greater and better than his writings. While his histories prove him to have felt that he owed his time to the service of mankind, everything about him marked him out to be the most beloved of companions, and the life, and joy, and pride of society.

His personal appearance itself was singularly pleasing, and won for him everywhere in advance a welcome and favor. His countenance had something that brought to mind "the beautiful disdain" that hovers on that of the Apollo. But, while he was high-spirited, he was tender, and gentle, and humane. His voice was like music, and one could never hear enough of it. His cheerfulness reached and animated all about him. He could indulge in playfulness, and could also speak earnestly and profoundly; but he knew not how to be ungracious or pedantic. In truth, the charms of his conversation were unequalled, he so united the rich stores of memory with the ease of one who is familiar with the world.

In his friendships he was most faithful; true to them always—true to the last; never allowing his confidence to be so much as ruffled by the noisy clamors of calumny, or by rivalry, or by differences of opinion. In the management of his affairs he was prudent and considerate; in his expenditures, liberal to all about him, and to those in want, ever largely generous, having an open hand, but doing good without observation. His affections rested early and happily on the congenial object of his choice, and the rosy light of his youth, never dimmed by a cloud, went with him all his way through life.

Brothers of the Historical Society, I see among you those who knew Prescott as a friend; we join the cultivated world in honoring his memory; we mingle our tears with those of his family. Standing as it were by his grave, we cannot recall anything in his manner,

his character, his endowments, or his conduct, that we could wish changed. If he had faults, his associates loved him too well to find them out. We none of us know of his writing one line that he could wish to blot, or uttering a word of which the echo need be suppressed. Those of us who are growing old must bear in mind that he has gone but a little before us; his spirit speaks to you, young men, charging you to emulate him in the culture of intelligence and the practice of virtue.

ADDRESS OF

HON. HENRY D. GILPIN,

Before the Pennsylvania Historical Society, Feb. 14.

GENTLEMEN: Since the last meeting of this society, the death of one of our associates, William H. Prescott, of Massachusetts, has occurred. The event calls upon us to pay to his memory that tribute of honor and respect which is always due when a life is closed that has been adorned by unsullied personal virtues, and made illustrious by voluntary labors, largely contributing to our instruction and happiness. Mr. Prescott was compelled by no necessities of fortune, yet his whole life was characterized by regulated and untiring industry. His enjoyments were those that spring from the indulgence of tastes, the gratification of which depended upon and were centered in himself, yet he so cultivated them as to make them minister to the benefit and pleasure of us all. He suffered from a malady which, beyond all others, must discourage and check the exertions of a scholar and an author; yet the occupation of his life was chosen and voluntarily entered upon, and unflinchingly pursued, although blindness, oftentimes scarcely less than total, deprived him of the first and most necessary means of performing with success, or even with credit, his laborious task.

Unlike those authors most illustrious in renown, whose ambition such a misfortune could not check, he possessed no store of accumulated knowledge, nor could, from the nature of his subject, hope to rely upon his own inward resources of imagination or thought. Unlike Milton, the "overshadowing of the heavenly wings" did not wait to plunge his eyes in darkness until they had served him, through long years of study, to garner up rich stores of various learning and research. Unlike the bard, still more illustrious, "the blind old man who lived at Chios," he chose not for his labors a legendary tale, where memory replenished by traditions gathered in a wandering life, and in-

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vention supplied from the overflowing fountains of intuitive imagination excused the necessity of accurate and multifarious research.

In early manhood, actually afflicted with, but undaunted by the loss of sight, he chose and resolutely entered upon a dark pathway, through which he hoped to emerge upon a brilliant fame. He was to gain the needful knowledge from foreign archives, from books and manuscripts in a foreign language, to seek it by other hands than his own, to verify it by other eyes, to record it by another pen. When, after ten long years of this "tortoise-like progress," as he himself called it, the result of his silent labors was offered to the judgment of his countrymen and the world, he modestly solicited indulgence, which that judgment quickly proved he did not need, on account of the difficulties thus added to his task.

"After my arrangements were made," he says, "for obtaining the necessary materials from Madrid, I was deprived of the use of my eyes for all purposes of reading and writing, and had no prospect of again recovering it. This was a serious obstacle to the prosecution of a work requiring the perusal of a large mass of authorities in various languages, the contents of which were to be carefully collated and transferred to my own pages, verified by minute references. Thus, shut out from one sense, I was driven to rely exclusively on another, and to make the ear do the work of the eye. With the assistance of a reader, uninitiated, it may be added, in any modern language but his own, I worked my way through several venerable Castilian quartos, until I was satisfied of the practicability of the undertaking. I next procured the services of one more competent to aid me in pursuing my historical inquiries. The process was slow and irksome enough, doubtless, to both parties, at least till my ear was accommodated to foreign sounds, and an antiquated, often barbarous, phraseology, when my progress became more sensible, and I was cheered with the prospect of success. After persevering in this course for some years, my eyes, by the blessing of Providence, recovered sufficient strength to allow me to use them, with tolerable freedom, in the prosecution of my labors and in the revision of all previously written. But as I reflect on the many sober hours I have passed in wading through black letter tomes, and through manuscripts whose doubtful orthography and defiance of all punctuation were so many stumbling-blocks to my amanuensis, it calls up a scene of whimsical distress not usually encountered." Even this recovery, however, hailed with such cheerfulness and described with such exhilaration, was not destined to be permanent, though his

industry and resolution were not diminished by the sad and discouraging reverse. "A change," he afterward says, "has again taken place. The sight of my eye has again become gradually dimmed, while the sensibility of the nerve has been so far increased that for several weeks of the last year I have not opened a volume, and through the whole time I have not had the use of it, on an average, for more than an hour a day. Nor can I cheer myself with the delusive expectation that, impaired as the organ has become from having been tasked probably beyond its strength, it can ever renew its youth, or be of much service to me hereafter in my literary researches." Thus, under obstacles so apparent, and under difficulties so arduous, did this votary of letters enter with confidence and hope upon a life-long labor of love; thus, with an undaunted and cheerful spirit, even while deeper darkness was gathering around him, did he pursue it for thirty years; yet no critic has discovered an authority neglected or misquoted; few antiquarians have ever extracted, with more accuracy and fullness, latent and fugitive truths, from volumes badly printed and manuscripts almost illegible.

Nor was it only by the defiance of difficulties such as these that the bold and lofty nature of his literary ambition was made remarkable. Filled with the desire of distinction as a scholar and an author, he did not hesitate to select for himself a branch of literary labor which may be regarded as unattempted by the previous writers of his own country, and in which, less perhaps than in any other, permanent and recognized success has been ever attained.

Looking back through the annals of literature, how few are they whom the muse of history has crowned with her laurels of enduring fame. The abundant intellect of Greece, the manly genius of Rome, have left us the names of successful historians far fewer in number or renown than those of their poets and philosophers. Through the long period of medieval darkness, the glowing volumes of Froissart gleam almost alone, among piles of monkish annals and dry chronicles of never ending conflicts. As the dawn of reviving letters brightened into day, the poetry of Petrarch, of Dante, of Ariosto, and of Shakspeare, brought back the muses, who had deserted the world for a thousand years; the pencils of Leonardo and of Raphael, and the chisel of Michael Angelo, gave evidence that the perception and impersonation of immortal truth and beauty had not expired with Phidias and Apelles; Copernicus and Galileo drew from the deepest recesses of the heavens the brightest rays of science; and Descartes and Bacon penetrated with as much sagacity as Aristotle or Plato, into the recesses,

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yet deeper, of the intellect and the heart. But where was the pen to reproduce the pictured page of Livy, the searching delineations of Tacitus, or the clear and admirable narrative of Thucydides. Even in the age of Louis XIV., when art, and science, and letters claimed to restore the Augustan days, the versatile and comprehensive genius of Voltaire sketched in vain, with his rapid and masterly hand, the free outlines of historical composition, for no artist was found to profit by or perfect his lessons, or to add an enduring history to the rich and varied literature of France. In England, though Clarendon had adorned his partisan memoirs of contemporary events with some of the finer traits of historical narrative, yet nearly a century elapsed—a century not meagrely adorned by eloquence, and by science—before a history appeared, in our language, which was worthy of the name that it had assumed. Indeed, at the very time when Hume was at last redeeming, in that language, the long lost glories of historical composition; at the very time when Gibbon had imbibed amid the ruins of the Roman capital, something of that inspiration with which its ancient annals have been portrayed, the crabbed criticism of Johnson did not hesitate to assign to the historian the humblest place among the votaries of letters, and even the brilliant example, the fame and the success of such great masters, while they refuted the erring judgment of the critic, yet long failed to produce worthy followers in the language they thus adorned. It was reserved to our own days, to see at last a noble ambition replacing once more the muse of history in the highest ranks of intellectual effort and endowment.

Is it not, then, a subject of more than common pride, that, in the successful effort which our own days have witnessed, thus to restore to its fitting place this noble and instructive branch of literary labor, the scholars of America should have been among those who led the way. Before the brilliant pages of Macaulay, the clear and manly philosophy of Grote, the impressive narratives and characteristic portraits of Guizot, or the vivid pictures of Thiers, at once life-like and profound, had convinced us that a new school of literature would mark our age, the volumes of Bancroft and of Prescott had given evidence that the scholars of America were not unworthy to enter the lists of historic fame. Side by side they had selected for their researches different portions of a great episode in the world's progress. While the one aimed to develop the advance of the European race in the colder and less civilized regions of North America, the other proposed to trace back the history of the nation then so powerful, to which

the discovery of the continent was due, and to portray the wonderful narrative of its conquests, beneath warmer skies, where a singular but far advanced civilization had been creating rich and powerful nations of which the millions of mankind, who had been growing up beyond the Atlantic, had never dreamed.

The reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, who consolidated and even formed the powerful monarchy of Spain; who welcomed and patronized the daring adventurer that promised to give them new provinces beyond the unexplored ocean; and who, when that promise was realized, laid the foundation of European dominion in America; the successive conquests of Mexico and Peru, which added a golden empire to the vast domains of their imperial grandson—all combined to offer to the comprehensive glance of the young historian, a series of events, possessing every element from which a narrative might be made, that should charm by the picturesque variety of its incidents, and instruct by the exhibition of the progress and policy of a powerful state, conducted for nearly a century by sagacious rulers, remarkable statesmen, skillful soldiers and daring adventurers. This narrative, the patient labor of twenty years enabled Mr. Prescott successfully to accomplish. Cheered by that success, enriched by stores of information which those labors had enabled him to accumulate, trained alike by habit and taste to such research and composition, having yet before him the promise of years which might suffice to complete another picture in the annals of Spain, he had no sooner finished this series of his literary labors, than he entered upon another. He chose for his subject the history of the reign of Philip the Second, the son and successor of Charles the Fifth, a reign which was to exhibit to the world the decline, not less rapid than its rise, of the powerful monarchy that great sovereign had formed. This task he was not destined fully to accomplish; but a portion of it, embracing a period of twelve eventful years, and containing a narrative of events not surpassed in interest by any others, exhibits the powers of his genius undiminished in lustre up to the close of his life.

RECOLLECTIONS OF PRESCOTT,

BY HIS FORMER SECRETARY.

THE brief telegraphic announcement of the sudden death of Prescott, the historian, as it passed over the land, could scarcely have touched any one more vividly and painfully than it did your Washington correspondent. Twelve years

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ago I was his secretary, and for more than a year was in daily intercourse with him during his allotted hours of study and literary labor. To know him was to love him. No one could be much in his presence and fail to appreciate his genial, cheerful spirit, his modest and unassuming dignity, his never-failing kindness and courtesy, his strong good sense, and rare mental honesty and freedom from prejudice. Let me turn for awhile from the strife of parties, from the clamor of the House and the Senate, from Cuba questions, and questions of railroads and tariffs, to recall my recollections of a good man and a great writer.

In the spring of 1847, the secretary who had served Mr. Prescott through the composition of the "History of the Conquest of Peru," gave him notice that, at the end of the month, he should quit his employment, and recommended me as his successor. Accordingly, at Mr. Prescott's request, I called upon him one morning at his house in Beacon street, Boston. I found him alone in his study, an apartment in the upper story of the house, to which few persons were ever admitted. I had never seen him before, and my surprise was great at beholding a tall, slender, youthful-looking, sprightly man, with a fresh and florid complexion, a lively manner, and a gay and smiling countenance—with, in short, much more the appearance of the elegant and high-bred man of the world than of the learned and laborious author. He received me very kindly, explained fully and methodically the duties he required of his secretary, and we entered into an agreement, the particulars of which he made me put down in black and white, so that there might be no misunderstanding. Every point in our contract was discussed and settled by him in the most explicit manner, with all the care and forethought of a practical man of business. This done, he led me down-stairs to his magnificent library, introduced me to his wife and daughter, and spent some time in showing to me his collection of curiosities and autographs; among the latter I remember letters of King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella, and, I think, a letter or two of the great captain, Gonsalvo de Cordova.

It was a part of our agreement that during the month which was to intervene before the regular commencement of my duties, I should take lessons, at his expense, in the pronunciation of Spanish, with which language I had a superficial reading acquaintance; and that I should become so familiar with his handwriting as to read it as unhesitatingly as I did my own. Upon this point he laid much stress, for he said he had to depend, in revising what he had written, solely on his ear, and he could not judge well of the

style unless his secretary could read it to him fluently. And besides he did not want to be disturbed during his hours of composition by being asked to decipher his own manuscript. To familiarize me with his handwriting, he lent me half a dozen chapters of the original manuscript of his then recently published "Conquest of Peru," and made me a present of a printed copy of the work, in which he wrote my name together with his own, saying that he believed people generally liked to have an author's autograph in his books. He asked me to take the manuscript home, read it carefully, and if I found any difficulty in deciphering, to refer to the printed copy for elucidation. When I came to look at the manuscript I was appalled by its appearance. It was nearly as illegible as so much shorthand. I could not make out the first line, or even the first word. Nevertheless, by dint of patient collation with the printed copy, and by studying it as one would study hieroglyphics, before the month expired I could read it with tolerable facility.

It is a common impression that Mr. Prescott was blind, or nearly blind. The truth is, he could see well enough for all the ordinary uses of life. While a boy, at college, he met with an accident which injured his sight permanently. He was sitting at table in the college dining-hall, when a classmate playfully threw at him, from the other side of the table, a crust of bread, which struck one of his eyes. That eye eventually became blind, or so nearly blind that it could only distinguish light from darkness. The other eye became affected from sympathy, as is often the case, and the result was a disorder of the optic nerve, which so weakened the eye that though its sight was not impaired, it could not be used for reading or writing, except to a very limited extent. Mr. Prescott could read a few sentences of good print or plain manuscript without difficulty, but prolonged use of the eye was impossible from the pain that ensued. He was less able to write than to read, and rarely wrote more than his name, except by the help of a case, which enabled him to write without using his eyes at all. This instrument was an oblong frame, not unlike the frame of a boy's slate. Stout brass wires stretched across it at distances of about an inch. Guided by these wires he wrote with an agate stylus on prepared paper, such as is used for making duplicates. Long habit in writing without seeing his manuscript, had led him into a peculiar way of forming some of the letters, which was the chief cause of its illegibility.

At the beginning of May, 1847, I entered upon my duties as Mr. Prescott's secretary. He was then residing at No. 55 Beacon street, Boston.

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Systematical in all his habits, his daily mode of life was regulated by an exact division of time, to which he adhered punctiliously. He rose early, waked by an alarm clock, whose summons he never disobeyed. Ascertaining by the thermometer the state of the temperature out of doors, he clothed himself accordingly, putting on so many pounds of clothing, more or less, according to the weather. His coats, vests and pantaloons, were all marked with their weight in pounds and ounces. He walked for half an hour before breakfast, generally, I think, going over the same route each day—that is, walking to a particular spot and then turning back. He always walked alone, if he could without discourtesy, disliking to have any companion in his rambles, because while walking he occupied his thoughts in composition. After breakfast his wife read to him for an hour, during which time he shaved and made his toilet for the day. The book selected for this hour was always one of light literature—generally a novel. He was very fond of novels, and thought they stimulated his imagination and contributed to the animation and picturesqueness of his style. But nothing could tempt him to give more than an hour to such reading. When the hour expired, the reading stopped, not to be resumed till the next day, no matter how interesting the book or exciting the story. At the time I speak of, he was reading, in this way, the novels of Dumas and Eugene Sue—"Monte Christo," "The Mysteries of Paris," and "The Wandering Jew." At the end of the hour the book would be laid down, even in the midst of the most intense chapter. He confessed he relished highly these romances, though he laughed at their extravagance, comparing them to the Arabian Nights, and saying that they were composed on the principle of carrying out in Western scenes and characters the audacious wildness of Oriental invention. He delighted also to have Dickens read to him, and when sitting for his portrait to Healy, and afterward to West (the artist who painted the well-known portrait of Lord Byron,) he took me with him to read "The Old Curiosity Shop."

The novel-reading in the morning ended always at ten, and Mr. Prescott again went out to walk for half an hour, taking a different route from that of the before-breakfast walk. At 10½ my work began. I came to his house at that hour every day, except Sunday. He liked to have me punctual, and disliked to have me come before the time appointed. If I came after the time he would make no complaint, but would gently rebuke me by looking at his watch. He allowed ten minutes' grace for accidental detentions. For an hour and a half I read to him, or

wrote for him, and then, at 12 o'clock, he sallied forth again for another walk, during which he made purchases, or attended to any business he might have in State street, where, I think, he always went at this hour. At 1 o'clock he returned and resumed the labors of the study for another hour and a half. At 2½ he dined. After dinner Mrs. Prescott again read to him for an hour from a novel, while he smoked the solitary cigar to which he restricted himself, always choosing the mildest he could get. His numerous friends and correspondents in Cuba and other parts of Spanish America, kept him supplied with a curious variety of brands. If I remember rightly, he walked out again for half an hour in the afternoon, his daily stint of exercise in this way being five miles. He never failed to perform at least that amount of walking. If the weather was so stormy that he could not go out, when his set times arrived, he would put on his hat, boots, and gloves, take his cane, and walk briskly about the house, for the half hour or hour, as the case might be.

At six P. M. I came to him again, and remained till eight, when the labors of the day were over. His rule was to spend five hours of the twenty-four in his study, and he never exceeded that amount.

Mr. Prescott's study was in the back part of the upper story of the house. It was a room about twenty feet square, the external wall of which, for the freer admission of light, was formed almost entirely of windows of plate glass. Around the walls stood bookcases, containing works of reference and the books used in composing whatever historical work he might be engaged on. A variety of miscellaneous articles, stationery, knickknacks, and trifles of all sorts occupied many of the shelves. Near the door was a portable flight of steps, such as are used in libraries. On these steps he kept his shoes, of which he had a singular variety, sometimes, if my memory serves me rightly, as many as fifteen or twenty pairs. The usual door of entrance led from the common entry of the house. To the left, in the side wall of the apartment, was a door leading, by a circular staircase, to the library beneath. Nearly in the middle of the study, facing the main door, stood Mr. Prescott's own desk and arm-chair. This chair was large enough to recline in, and was plainly lined with leather. The desk was small, with contrivances for extension, and was always kept in the utmost neatness and order. He prided himself on his neatness, and few things annoyed him so much as the defacement of his desk by ink or other stains. He never laid down a pen without carefully wiping it, and putting it in its proper place. Behind his own

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desk, against the wall to the left, and near the window, was the desk of his secretary. On the right of Mr. Prescott's chair was a sofa covered with red velvet, and on the left a movable screen shaded him from the fire, which was made in an open grate, of cannel coal during the day, and of anthracite during the evening, when his eyes could not endure the flicker of the bituminous coal.

When I entered the study in the morning, at half-past ten, I generally found Mr. Prescott seated in his great arm-chair, with his back to the light. He never failed to salute me with a cheerful "good morning," accompanied by some kind and pleasant observation, and was always careful to bid me "good evening" when we parted at the close of the day, and disliked to have me omit the same ceremony under any circumstances. If I happened to neglect it, he would remind me of the omission by repeating his salute, but always good naturedly. He had an aversion to newspapers, the much reading of which he regarded as a sort of mental dissipation, inconsistent with habits of serious study or literary labor. The only papers he would take or look at were *The Boston Daily Advertiser* and *The National Intelligencer*—the latter semi-weekly. He would glance rapidly over *The Advertiser* before I came in the morning, looking only at the headings of the articles, marking with a pencil such of them as he wished to hear and then laying the paper on my desk. After the morning salutation, he would make some remark upon the weather, or ask after the health of my family, and then say, "Let us see what is in *The Respectable Daily* this morning." I would begin the first article he had marked, and generally, when I had read a few lines, he would say, "Go on to the next, if you please—there is nothing in that." He would seldom hear an article through, unless it contained news, and news of an important character. He cared nothing for accounts of fires, dreadful accidents, and the like, beyond the most concise statement. Almost always the paper was dispatched in five minutes, or even less, unless the foreign news was of especial interest. I was with him at the time of the Revolutions of 1848, and he then indulged in newspaper reading to an unusual extent.

The newspaper read and put away invariably in the same place in the room, Mr. Prescott next attended to his letters and accounts. He opened his letters himself, glanced at the signatures, and then handed them to me to read aloud. His correspondence, though not frequent, embraced a wide area of the earth's surface, and some names of eminence. Humboldt wrote to him occasionally. More frequently wrote from

Paris Count de Cireourt, author of a History of the Spanish Arabs; and from Madrid, Señor de Gayangos, author of "that treasure of Oriental learning," the History of the Mohammedan Dynasties in Spain. Strangers wrote to him from Cuba, from Mexico, Peru, Buenos Ayres, Spain, Italy, Holland—in short, from almost all parts of the world. He replied courteously to all letters which seemed to require an answer. His mode of reply was this. If the letter were a long one, as I read it to him he would stop me and dictate memoranda for reply. Then, at the conclusion, would dictate an answer, which I wrote roughly as fast as possible, to be afterwards carefully copied, preserving the rough draft and filing it away with the letter to which it was an answer. A short note he would dictate at once. He was particular and punctilious about the appearance of his letters, always using fine note paper, and directing me to begin the writing at a good distance from the upper margin, and to spread it or condense it so as to fill out one or two pages, as the case might be. He liked to have ample room for his signature, so that the letter should not have a scrimped look. He was particular about the way in which they were folded, and usually sealed them himself, which he did with much neatness. The tone of his letters was invariably sprightly and cheerful, and he never wrote—as he never spoke—a word that could hurt the feelings or reputation of any one.

Mr. Prescott kept his accounts with great method and exactness. At the time of which I write he limited his expenses of all sorts to \$1,000 a month, which was much less than his income. A tenth of his expenditures—that is to say, \$1,200 a year—he gave in charity. No deserving person ever appealed to him in vain for aid, but he never gave away money indiscriminately. He resisted firmly, though with his usual courtesy, the most importunate appeals to his benevolence, where he was not satisfied that the applicant had a reasonable claim for relief. He had an account book, in which, by his direction, I set down daily his receipts and expenditures. The expenditures were entered as compactly as possible, with a certain precise formula of punctuation and arrangement, which was rigidly adhered to. Nothing was omitted, however trifling. For example, when out walking, he bought an apple, an extra from a news-boy, a pair of gloves, and gave a quarter to a beggar whom he judged to be really in want, down they would go, on his return, thus: *Apple*, 2—*newspaper*, 2—*gloves*, 1—*charity*, 25. Generally, however, the smallest expenditures were lumped together, and entered as *sundries*. He balanced his accounts every month, and at the

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end of the year made a general investigation of his financial condition.

The accounts settled, the letters answered and folded all in the same manner by means of a tin folder, and duly labelled and put into their appropriate packages, Mr. Prescott would converse awhile, or direct me to read to him. At this period, May and June, 1847, he was indulging himself in a little relaxation after the composition of the "Conquest of Peru," and before he seriously applied himself to the "History of Philip II." He wrote nothing for the public except a memoir of his friend John Pickering, which he dictated to me without using his writing case. He was induced to try this mode of composition partly by a letter which he received about this time from the eminent French historian Thierry, who is totally blind, and partly by something I had told him of the practice of G. P. R. James, all of whose voluminous novels were dictated to an amanuensis. But he did not like the method, and never again resorted to it when writing for the public.

The books I read to Mr. Prescott at this period were of a miscellaneous character. Among them I remember Macaulay's "Essays," which he admired greatly, and liked to hear read and re-read; that part of Hume's "England," which narrates the reign of Elizabeth; Hallam's "Middle Ages," which he valued highly for its judicial impartiality. He had taken a fancy at this time to theological investigation, and I read to him several works on the evidences of Christianity, among them those of Palfrey and Norton. I read also Theodore Parker's "Discourse on Religion," to which his attention had been drawn by the praises lavished on it by some German critic. He would often stop to converse upon what we read, criticising freely without much profundity, but always with good nature, good sense, and acuteness. I began to read to him Strauss's "Life of Jesus," but he soon got tired of it and put it aside, saying it was nothing but a piece of literary pettyfogging, written upon a system by which you could prove or disprove anything by a series of audacious assumptions and special pleadings.

Mr. Prescott had a house at Nahant, a cottage, as he himself described it in a letter, "where for more than twenty years I have passed the summer months, as it is the coolest spot in New England. The house stands on a bald cliff overhanging the ocean, so near that in a storm the spray is thrown over the piazza, and as it stands on the extreme point of the peninsula, is many miles out at sea. It is not a bad place—this sea-girt citadel—for reverie and writing, with the music of the winds and waters incessantly beating on the rocks and broad

beaches below. This place is called 'Fitful Head,' and Norma's was not wilder."

This cottage was a small, plain structure of wood—an ordinary New England dwelling-house—in short, with a veranda running round three sides of it. There were, perhaps, three or four acres of ground attached to it, treeless and shrubless, and covered in summer with a scanty growth of grass. From the house, on three sides, a pebble could be tossed into the ocean.

One morning, about the middle of June, when Boston had become hot and dusty, a grave and respectable looking elderly man quietly entered Mr. Prescott's study. He had been for forty years a confidential servant of the Prescott family, and was a man of substance, with a house and family, and stocks, and other investments, of his own. He lived in a neighboring street, and Mr. Prescott had sent for him earlier in the morning.

"Nathan," said Mr. Prescott, "we shall go to Nahant on Monday by the nine o'clock boat. See if the cottage needs repairs and furniture, and have these books sent down," pointing to a pile of volumes on Spanish history which I had selected at his direction. Nathan bowed and withdrew. Mr. Prescott gave himself no further trouble about the removal. At half past eight on Monday morning, he stepped into a carriage, and in a couple of hours found himself a resident of Nahant, surrounded by the requisite servants, furniture, books, clothing—the quiet and experienced Nathan having thought of everything, and provided everything. I went down by the same boat and took possession of a room at the great hotel which Nathan had engaged for me, as he had for former secretaries in many a past year. At one o'clock, I went to the cottage and found Mr. Prescott waiting for me in the study—a plain room about sixteen feet square, the furniture of which I have forgotten except that it contained a desk for each of us, his desk so arranged that as usual he sat with his back to the light. A common set of hanging shelves contained the books he had sent from Boston. The Daily Advertiser was already skimmed over and put away.

Mr. Prescott usually worked hard at Nahant, the air of which refreshed and exhilarated him. He was now going to begin his "History of Philip II." "Let us begin with Robertson," said he. I took down the first volume of the "History of Charles V." the father of Philip, and read for an hour and a half, till dinner-time. He invited me to dine with him, to test, as he laughingly said, the extent and completeness of Nathan's arrangements, for whose skill as a major domo, I had expressed some admiration. No

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thing was wanting. The dinner was perfectly served. He drank, as usual, two moderate glasses of sherry, and then said that in honor of Nahant he would indulge in a glass of champagne. He remarked that in the damp atmosphere of Nahant, as that of England, he could drink twice the same quantity of wine, without injury, that he could in the dry interior of our country. He sat long at the table, eating very moderately, and chatting and joking with his invincible cheerfulness, exerting himself to induce every one present to take a due share in the conversation. He was a good listener, and had much tact in leading those around him to talk, invariably paying the most patient attention to whatever was said, skillfully avoiding disputation, though he was remarkably fond of good-natured, animated discussion. When the ladies withdrew, we lighted our cigars, of which he gave me a handful, saying I should probably not find any so good at the hotel, and we adjourned to the veranda, where he walked about for some time talking of Nahant, pointing out to me the peculiarities of the scenery, and dwelling with interest on the particulars of a dreadful shipwreck which had taken place on a reef that lay almost beneath the windows of his house. By the time his single cigar was smoked, his hour for exercise had arrived, and I left him.

His walks at Nahant never varied. In the morning and evening, unless it was stormy, he walked through the main street of the hamlet to the long beach, turning back when he reached a certain rock on the beach, and retracing his steps. In the middle of the day, or when the mornings were hot, he resorted to a sort of valley or meadow in the interior of the peninsula, where there were trees enough to give some shade, and paced backward and forward a certain number of times along a path which the villagers had worn, I think, in going to church. If the weather was very hot, he would put on his hat, take his cane, and walk on the veranda. Several times during the summer, when the hour of intermission, from 12 to 1, arrived, the weather was so stormy that neither of us cared to go forth, even to the veranda. On these occasions he would put on his hat, take his cane, and opening the door of the study, walk briskly to and fro across the room and along the adjoining entry, sometimes when composing, in silence, while I read to myself; but generally he would start some topic of conversation and talk loud enough for me to hear him when he was traversing the entry.

We remained at Nahant through June, July and August. I read to Mr. Prescott there, beside some light literature, Robertson's "Charles V.," Watson's "Philip II.," that portion of

Ranke's "Ottoman and Spanish Empire" which relate to Spain, and a recent Spanish history of Philip, the title of which has escaped me. After I had read a page or two, if it contained anything noteworthy, an event, a date, or an apposite reflection, he would stop me and dictate a note, which I wrote hastily in pencil, to be fairly copied subsequently. In this way he made a brief synopsis of Watson, comprising chronologically the incidents of Philip's life, the dates of his birth, death, marriages, accession, wars, battles, treaties, etc. This synopsis I wrote out carefully in a large, plain hand, so that he could read it himself, and he kept it by him to refer to, so as to familiarize himself with the leading points of his subject. He committed it to memory, and would sometimes hand it to me to look over while he repeated it to test the accuracy of his recollection.

As I read, he would frequently stop me to discuss the bearing of events, or the character of the personages of the history. He liked to have me express my opinions with the utmost freedom; and, as they sometimes differed from his own, our discussions would grow animated, and be protracted until they had consumed all the hours of study for the day. He did not object to this, for he said that talking over the subject stimulated his mind and heightened his interest in his theme. But he was always displeased with himself when, as sometimes happened, he was led to waste the hours in arguments on irrelevant topics—such, for example, as the politics of our own day, about which we then differed widely. He was a Conservative Whig and I a Free-Soiler. Ten years later, without having changed my political relations in the least, I had the pleasure of knowing that he voted, as I did, for Fremont for President, and for Burlingame for Congress, notwithstanding his high personal esteem for his friend and neighbor, Mr. Appleton, the candidate opposed to Burlingame.

Robertson's style, Mr. Prescott remarked, was that of a schoolmistress. He thought him greatly wanting in narrative power, and in the faculty of picturesque description. He instanced the bald and commonplace account of the battle of Pavia as a specimen of Robertson's inability to do justice to a great and splendid subject. At the same time he did justice to that historian's eminent qualities of another kind—to his clearness, penetration, and philosophic tone. He attributed his defects of style to his age rather than to any defect in himself. The art of writing history had not in English then attained its present remarkable development. Scott and the other novelists have, since Robertson's time, initiated the historians into the secret of dramatic

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and animated narrative and vivid, graphic description.

The details which Ranke furnishes of the private life of Philip and of the Spanish court greatly interested Mr. Prescott. In 1848 he made a selection of this portion of Ranke's work, and got a printer in Boston to print it in very large type, so that he could read it himself, by snatches, without straining his sight. It made a volume of, I think, about 200 pages, of which two copies were printed. These copies cost him upwards of a hundred dollars, but he never spared any expense that would facilitate his historical labors.

During the first week in September Mr. Prescott with his family quitted Nahant, and removed to his farm in Pepperell, in the interior of Massachusetts, northwest of Boston. He has described the place in a letter:

"The place at Pepperell has been in the family for more than a century and a half, an uncommon event among our locomotive people. The house is about a century old, the original building having been greatly enlarged by my father first, and since by me. It is here that my grandfather, Col. Wm. Prescott, who commanded at Bunker Hill, was born and died. My father, Wm. Prescott, the best and wisest of his name, was also born and passed his earlier days here, and, from my own infancy, not a year has passed that I have not spent more or less of in these shades, now hallowed to me by the recollection of happy hours and friends that are gone.

"The place which is called 'The Highlands,' consists of some two hundred and fifty acres, about forty-two miles from Boston, on the border line of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. It is a fine rolling country: and the house stands on a rising ground, that descends with a gentle sweep to the Nissitisset, a clear and very pretty river, affording picturesque views in its winding course. A bold mountain chain on the northwest, among which is the Grand Monadnock, makes a dark frame to the picture. The land is well studded with trees—oak, walnut, chestnut, and maple—distributed in clumps and avenues, so as to produce an excellent effect."

"The house itself," says Mr. Hillard, in "The Homes of American Authors," has little to distinguish it from the better class of New England farmhouses. It wears our common uniform of white, with green blinds, is long in proportion to its height, and the older portions bear marks of age. The interior is rambling, irregular, and old-fashioned, but thoroughly comfortable, and hospitably arranged so as to accommodate a large number of guests. These are sometimes more numerous than the family itself. The great charm of the house consists in the number

of fine trees by which it is surrounded and overshadowed. These are chiefly elms, oaks, maples and butternuts. Of these last there are some remarkably large specimens."

The study here was a room of considerable size in the second story, the walls painted dark, and the windows so shaded by trees, that there was hardly sufficient light for my eyes, though to Mr. Prescott's weak sight the gloom was pleasant enough. He pursued the preliminary reading for "Philip II." with unabated diligence, alternating his hours of study by long walks and longer drives through the beautiful country that surrounds the house. I have forgotten what books were read at this period.

Sometime in October, Mr. Prescott, with his family, returned to Boston. He made, with me, a visit of two or three days to New York to consult the famous oculist, Dr. Elliott. On our return he directed me to collect out of his library all the books and MSS. relating to Philip II., arrange them in the study, and examine them one by one. It was a collection unrivalled in the world. He had spared no expense to hunt up and purchase in Europe and in Spanish America every work in any degree relating to the reign of Philip, that he or his learned and well-paid agents in Spain, France, England, Holland and Belgium could discover. These agents had standing orders to buy every book they could hear of in any way relating to Philip, no matter what it cost. Large sums were sometimes paid for little volumes, of which the original price could not have been more than half a dollar, but which had grown valuable by becoming rare. The archives of Spain, the old libraries of France, Flanders, Germany, and Italy, had been carefully ransacked for MSS., of which the copies taken at his expense filled seventeen large folio volumes, and cost thousands of dollars.

When the whole collection, numbering several hundred volumes, in English, French, Spanish, Italian, and Latin, was gathered in the study, I examined them one by one to determine, first, their chronological order. Mr. Prescott preferred, of course, as authorities, the writers of Philip's own day, or of the generation that immediately succeeded him. He set little value on, and made little use, except for speculative suggestions, of writers who were not contemporary with the personages about whom they wrote.

The volumes being thus arranged, I examined them carefully and noted their contents, reading to Mr. Prescott such portions as he cared to hear. Many were at once discarded as translations of which he had the originals, or as mere compilations from older authors in the collec-

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tion. Of those that were retained as authorities I succinctly analyzed the contents.

Mr. Prescott wrote his histories by chapters, each chapter usually comprising a separate division of the subject. For instance, the opening chapter of "Philip II." is on the abdication of Charles V. It was written in this way: The secretary selected all the books and manuscripts which contained anything relating to the abdication. The oldest of those was first read. Mr. Prescott, interrupting the reading when any fact was stated, would dictate a note to the secretary, accompanied by such remarks on the fact as suggested themselves to him. The rest of the works were gone through with in the same way. The secretary, at his leisure, wrote out the notes in a plain large hand, and arranged them. When the authorities had all been read, the mass of notes thus accumulated were read over to Mr. Prescott, who modified and added to them as he saw fit. Any inconsistencies or obscurities were settled, if they admitted of settlement, by reference again to the authorities. The MS. of these memoranda was then laid upon his desk, and he set himself to meditate on the topic of his chapter, the Abdication of the Emperor. He would sit for an hour, leaning back in his great chair, silent and immovable, except that he generally had something swinging in his right hand, as it hung by the side of the chair. Now and then he would take up the MS. of memoranda and look at some part of it. This process of meditation would continue for several days, sometimes for weeks, if the subject were a difficult one, not only in the study, but everywhere, except when he was asleep. He remarked to me that when he got fairly engaged in a topic it was never out of his head.

At length he would begin to write. Case in hand, he would dash off page after page for an hour or two hours at a time with nearly as much readiness as if he wrote from memory, as he probably did to a great extent. The sheets as they were written were handed to the secretary, who lost no time in copying them fairly in a large hand, on paper so ruled that there was double the usual space between the lines, to afford room for interlineation. When the chapter was all written, which usually did not take long, for he wrote rapidly after he had begun, it was read over to him carefully several times, corrected, copied again, and laid away ready for the printer.

In forming the general plan of his work, before beginning to compose, Mr. Prescott sketched the order of the chapters and their subjects, as, for instance, The Early Days of Philip, The Fate of Don Carlos, The Revolt of the Netherlands, The Siege of Malta, The Battle of Lepanto. His

secretary, in examining the authorities, noted the books and parts of books and manuscripts in which these and other subjects were treated of. The order in which they should be introduced being determined in his outline sketch of the work, Mr. Prescott, as soon as one chapter was disposed of, passed easily to another, the materials for it being ready to his hand.

He was unwearied in his investigations, never sparing time nor labor in his efforts to arrive at the truth. He had no theories to maintain, or prejudices to gratify, but sought honestly and patiently to ascertain the facts of history, and to penetrate the character and motives of the persons about whom he was to write. No judge or juror, with a man's life hanging on his verdict, was ever more scrupulous, or conscientious, or free from bias in sifting and weighing evidence. Mr. Prescott was a Republican in principle, a lover of constitutional freedom, and hearty hater of tyranny and wrong. Yet he wrote about kings and nobles, and inquisitors, and narrated the most flagrant acts of royal and priestly oppression, fairly and justly, and with all due consideration of extenuating circumstances. His histories, I am confident, will forever remain unimpeached on the score of accuracy and impartiality.

The distinguishing traits of Mr. Prescott's personal character were all agreeable ones. In daily intercourse of the most intimate kind, during a whole year, I never perceived anything unpleasant in his conduct or disposition. Though not at all diffident, he was singularly modest and unassuming. He had not a particle of arrogance or haughtiness. It required the closest scrutiny to detect that he had any share of the natural vanity of man. Praise did not elate him, nor censure disturb him. He read all the criticisms upon his works, favorable and unfavorable, and was always eager to profit by any suggestions of improvement. He cared little for the complimentary criticism which was lavished upon him through the American and English press, because, as he said, the writers, however able and honest, could not be sufficiently conversant with the authorities and sources of Spanish history to decide intelligently upon the merits or demerits of his books. They could judge of the style and temper, but not of the fidelity, and thoroughness, and accuracy. These latter qualities were those he most valued in others, and was most desirous to exhibit in his own works. He took very little pains with his style, compared with the labor he bestowed in searching for the truth of history. Washington Irving in this country, and the late Richard Ford in England, were the only writers of English whose favorable judgment

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he cared much for, because they were the only ones who were well acquainted with the authorities from which he drew the materials of his histories. There were, also, a few scholars in France and Germany, whose applause gave him satisfaction for the same reason. He took much pleasure, likewise, in the good opinions of his Spanish critics, who, he said, were incomparably the best judges of the merits of histories of their own country.

Mr. Prescott's cheerfulness and amiability were truly admirable. He had a finely wrought, sensitive organization; he was high-spirited, courageous, resolute, independent; was free from cant or affectation of any sort. Yet no annoyance, great or small, the most painful illness or the most intolerable bore, could disturb his equanimity, or render him in the least degree sullen or fretful or discourteous. He was always gay, good humored and manly; most gentle and affectionate to his family, most kind and gracious to all around him. This made him a peculiarly delightful companion; and I look back to the year I passed in his service as the most agreeable of my life.

He carried his kindliness of disposition not only into his public but into his private writings. In the hundreds of letters, many of them of the most confidential character, treating freely of other authors, and of a great variety of persons, which I wrote at his dictation, not a single unkind or harsh or sneering expression occurs. He would write nothing of a man which he would not say to his face. He would not flatter, and if he could not honestly praise, he said nothing.

He was very warmly attached to his friends, and constant in his attachments, and would never permit anything to be said against them in their absence. At the time of which I write, Mr. George Bancroft was singularly unpopular in Boston and Cambridge, at least among the cultivated society of those cities, which was, in politics, almost exclusively Whig. He had lost caste by leaving the Whig party and becoming a Democrat. Party spirit and political bigotry were then at their height in Massachusetts, and I had lived in that State six or seven years without having heard George Bancroft spoken of except in terms of detestation. Mr. Prescott, who knew him well, was the first man I met who adhered to him through thick and thin, in defiance of the ban of society, and totally regardless of all that Mrs. Grundy could say. He always defended him warmly, and denounced with unusual vehemence the intolerance that would proscribe a man socially because of his political opinions. The same constancy marked his friendship for Charles Sumner, who, from

being a great favorite in society, was ostracized in consequence of leaving the Whig party, and opposing Mr. Winthrop. Mr. Prescott, though he did not then approve Mr. Sumner's political course, never varied in his attachment nor abated in his intimacy with him, even when nearly all around him joined in the outcry against the apostate from the true faith, as it was understood and agreed upon in the high circles of Beacon Hill. He carried the same generosity into his literary pursuits. He was totally free from the jealousy and envy so common among authors, and was always eager, in conversation as in print, to point out the merits of the great contemporary historians, whom many men in his position would have looked upon as rivals to be dreaded, if not detested.

Of Mr. Prescott's benevolence to the suffering and the destitute—a benevolence, however, which is almost a universal characteristic in the highest class of Boston society—I could cite many striking instances, if it were proper to speak of private affairs. One-tenth of his expenditures was always devoted to charity, but one-tenth was his *minimum*, which I have known him to exceed very largely. His mother, who lived with him, at the same time devoted nearly the whole of the income of her own large fortune to benevolent purposes, to which she attended personally with all the zeal of a Sister of Charity. A single example out of many will illustrate Mr. Prescott's character in this respect: One bitter cold day in winter, I came to the study, as usual, at half-past 10. Mr. Prescott went to work immediately on two long and important letters, one to Señor Gayangos at Madrid, the other to Count de Circourt at Paris, which he was very anxious to have finished in season to go by that week's mail to Europe. There was barely sufficient time to get them ready before the mail closed. They were about half done, when 12 o'clock, his hour for exercise, arrived. He was so anxious to get them off, that he did what I had never known him to do before: he relinquished his walk, and kept at his writing-case, telling me to go out and stretch my legs, but to be sure and return at 1 o'clock, when he would have the letters ready to be copied. I offered to remain and copy as he wrote, but he said there would be time enough if I came back at 1 o'clock. He never would allow me to work for him beyond the hours stipulated in our agreement, and was very careful not to encroach upon my time even for a minute, though he often made me take holidays. I strolled about the city for half an hour, and on my way back, passing through Broad street, where the Irish congregate, met one Michael Sullivan, whom I knew. He seemed to be in trouble,

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and I inquired what ailed him. He said he had been sick and out of work, and had no money, and his family were starving with cold. I went with him to the den where he lived, and found his wife and three or four small children in a wretched loft over a warehouse, where they were lying on the floor huddled in a pile of straw and shavings, with some rags and pieces of old carpet over them. The only furniture in the room was a chair, a broken table, and a small stove, in which were the expiring embers of a scanty handful of coal, which they had begged from neighbors equally poor. The mercury was below zero out of doors, and the dilapidated apartment was not much warmer than the street, and I had no time to spare, and the detention, slight as it was, prevented me from getting back to Mr. Prescott's till a quarter past one. His MSS. lay on my desk, and he was walking about the room in a state of impatience, I knew, though he showed none, except by looking at his watch. As I warmed my chilled hands over the fire, I told him, by way of apology, what had detained me. Without speaking he stepped to a drawer where scraps of writing paper were kept, took out a piece, and laying it on my desk, told me to write an order on Mr. — (a coal dealer with whom he kept an account always open for such purposes) for a ton of coal, to be delivered without delay to Michael Sullivan, Broad street. He then went to his bell-rope and gave it a vehement pull. A servant entered as I finished the order. "Take this," he said, "as quick as you can, to Mr. —, and see that the coal is delivered at once. What is the number of the house in Broad street?"

I had neglected to notice the number, though I could find the place readily myself. I therefore suggested to Mr. Prescott, that as there were probably twenty Michael Sullivans in Broad street, the coal might not reach the right man unless I saw to it in person, which I would do when I went to dinner, at 2½ o'clock.

"Thank you, thank you," he said, "but go at once—there will be time enough lost in getting the coal."

I reminded him of the letters. "Go, go! never mind the letters. Gayangos and Circourt will not freeze if they never get them, and Mrs. O'Sullivan may, if you don't hurry. Stay—can the man be trusted with money? or will he spend it all for drink?" He pulled out his pocketbook. I told him he could be trusted. He handed me five dollars. "See that they are made comfortable, at least while this cold spell lasts. Take time enough to see to them, I shall not want you till six. Don't let them know I sent the money, or all Broad street will be here begging, within twenty-four hours."

I relieved Mr. O'Sullivan, as Mr. Prescott persisted in calling him, and when I returned at six, I entered in the account-book, *charity*, \$5. "Always tell me when you know of such cases," he said, "and I shall be only too happy to do something for them. I cannot go about myself to find them out, but I shall be always ready to contribute."

He did not let the matter rest there, but kept playfully inquiring after my friends, Mr. and Mrs. O'Sullivan, until I satisfied him by ascertaining that he had found employment and could provide for his family. After that, he never alluded to them again.

In May, 1848, my eyes became impaired by reading MSS. to Mr. Prescott in the evening, and as it was uncertain how long the injury might last, though it proved to be transient, I resigned, and found him a secretary, John F. Kirk, who remained with him till his recent death—a man of fine talents and high attainment, who, of all men living, is the best qualified to complete the unfinished history of Philip II. in accordance with the plan of the departed author, with whose views and methods, as well as his materials, he is conversant as no one else can ever be.—*From the New York Tribune.*

LETTER OF REV. WILLIAM H. MILBURN To Harper & Brothers.

GENTLEMEN: Happening to be in Boston on Wednesday last, I called to pay my respects to Mr. Prescott. Forgetting his hours, I reached the door at five minutes past one, when I learned from the servant that, as was his custom, he had left the house as the clock struck one, to take his daily walk. I called again after tea, and was shown into the library, the gathering-place for the family at that hour. This beautiful room is, after the fashion of Boston houses, on the second floor, in the rear of the drawing-rooms; it is, perhaps, thirty feet long, by twenty wide; at the western end there is a large bow window, over which are suspended the swords worn by the grandfathers of Mr. and Mrs. Prescott, at the battle of Bunker Hill. Colonel Prescott commanding the American forces, and Mrs. Prescott's grandfather, Captain Linzee, commanding the sloop "Falcon," engaged in throwing shells upon the American redoubts. By the two long walls of the room are arranged handsome cases, I think of maple, on which are shelved about five thousand volumes of well-selected and handsomely bound books. On the left side of

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the room, as you face the window, a door is painted in exact imitation of shelves with books, so that the visitor is startled when it is pushed aside for the historian to enter. This door opens upon a staircase, which leads to the room above, his workshop, as he called it, where his labors were performed. Surmounting the cases, at appropriate intervals, are busts; among them, as I remember, those of Scott and Byron, which he particularly prized. On the tables are many choice and exquisite volumes, presentation copies from literary friends abroad and at home. One shelf of the library, he told me, was its most expensive and important feature, as it contained the transcripts of documents in the Royal Archives of Simancas and Madrid, made for him there; arranged in a large number of volumes, handsomely bound; and which had then (for this was several years ago) cost him over five thousand dollars. The room throughout is furnished in perfect taste, and is at the same time the perfection of comfort—a characteristic of the libraries of the gentlemen of Boston.

Mr. Prescott's house is filled with engravings, pictures, busts, statuettes, and medallions, the tokens of admiring regard from friends in every part of Europe and North and South America. Behind the door, in the hall, hangs a full-length portrait of Hernando Cortéz, in full armor; and on the opposite wall is a striking likeness of Philip II., both copies of originals, sent him by friends, the first from Mexico, the other from Spain.

On the evening in question, Wednesday, January 26, Mr. Prescott entered the library with a slower and heavier step than when I had been in the habit of seeing him years before; but his manner had the same unaffected simplicity and cordial warmth. Whether a stranger would have perceived it I cannot say, but my ear, sharpened by necessity, at once detected the work of paralysis in an occasional thickening of the speech. I mean a difficulty in perfect articulation now and then. Among his very first inquiries was a particular one concerning the members of your own firm; your health, the state and prospects of your business, etc., manifesting the deepest interest; adding the remark that, through all the years of his business and personal connection with your firm, he had never experienced anything but the greatest kindness and consideration at your hands; that his enjoyment of your success was undiminished, and that he felt particularly grateful for the kindly mention which had been made of his personal affliction last year in your paper, and for the handsome notice of the third volume of his Philip II. in the current number of your magazine.

He then proceeded to a mention of various

mutual friends that had passed away since our last meeting; especially of the Hon. Abbot Lawrence, and Francis C. Gray, Esq., at whose dinner tables we had often met; and then of some of his surviving friends, especially of George Ticknor, Esq., who, he said, had shortened and brightened what, but for him, must have been many a sad and weary hour; and of Mr. Agassiz, concerning whose museum he expressed the liveliest interest. He remarked that the eyes of the latter had suffered greatly from his work, and that he would be sadly balked in his prospects, but that he was able to find relief in manifold manipulating labors. This led him naturally to speak of his own and my infirmity, which were about equal in degree, and of the different lives we had led; his, of a retired study, mine, of travel and active toil.

He added: "I suppose that Ticknor will never write another book; but he has been doing perhaps better for the community and posterity by devoting himself for several years to the interests of the Boston City Library, which may be taken in good part as his work—and a more valuable contribution to the good of the people has seldom been made. It is a rare thing for such an institution to get a man so rarely qualified by taste, knowledge, and accomplishment, to look after its interests with such energy and patience."

Of Mr. Gray he observed: "Poor Gray! I think he was the most remarkable man I ever knew for variety and fullness of information, and a perfect command of it. He was a walking encyclopedia. I have seen many men who had excellent memories, provided you would let them turn to their libraries to get the information you wanted; but no matter on what subject you spoke to him, his knowledge was at his fingers' ends, and entirely at your service."

He then led the conversation to his English friends, to some of whom he had given me letters on my recent visit to that country. He first spoke of Lady Lyell, the wife of the celebrated geologist. "She is one of the most charming people I have ever seen," he said. "When she married Sir Charles she knew nothing of geology; but finding that her life was to be passed among stones, she set herself to work to make friends of them, and has done so to perfection. She is in thorough sympathy with all her husband's researches and works; is the companion of his journeys; oftentimes his amanuensis, for her hand has written several of his books; and the delight and cheer of his whole life. Unaffected, genial, accomplished, and delightful to an almost unequalled extent, she is one of the rarest women you can meet. And," he continued, "you saw my friend, Dean Mill-

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man. What an admirable person he is! I had a letter from him only a day or two since, in which he gave an interesting account of the opening of his cathedral, St. Paul's, to the popular Sunday evening preachings—a matter which has enlisted all the sympathies of the Bishop of London and of himself. He has been a prodigiously hard worker, and so has acquired a prematurely old look. Accomplished as historian, divine, poet, and man of letters, he is at the same time among the most agreeable and finished men of society I saw in England.

"Did you see Dean Trench?" he proceeded. Upon my replying in the affirmative, he added: "I am sorry never to have seen him; I have heard such pleasant things concerning him. He did me the favor some time since to send me his 'Calderon,' which I enjoyed greatly." Replying in the negative to my inquiry as to whether he had read the dean's books on "Words," etc., he said, "They shall be the very next books I read."

"England's a glorious country," he said: "isn't it? What a hearty and noble people they are, and how an American's heart warms toward them after he has been there once and found them out in their hospitable homes!"

I said: "Mr. Prescott, aren't you coming to New York? We should all be very glad to see you there." "No," he replied; "I suppose that the days of my long journeys are over. I must content myself, like Horace, with my three houses. You know I go at the commencement of summer to my cottage by the seaside at Lynn Beach; and at autumn to my patrimonial acres at Pepperell, which has been in our family for two hundred years, to sit under the old trees I sat under when a boy; and then, with winter, come to town to hibernate in this house. This is the only travelling, I suppose, that I shall do until I go to my long home. Do you remember the delightful summer you spent with us at Lynn, two or three years ago? I wish you would come and repeat it next summer."

In another part of the conversation he said: "These men with eyes have us at a serious disadvantage, haven't they? While they run, we can only limp. But I have nothing to complain of, nor have you; Providence has singularly taken care of us both, and by compensation keeps the balance even."

He then spoke with entire calmness of the shock which his system had received from his first stroke of apoplexy last year; said that it had weakened him a good deal, but was very grateful that he was able to take exercise, although confined to a spare diet, and not allowed to touch meat or anything of a stimulative kind; and managed, moreover, to keep up his literary labors. "I have always made my literary pur-

snits," he said, "a pleasure rather than a toil; and hope to do so with the remainder of Philip, as I am yet able to work two or three, and sometimes more, hours a day." He stated that his eye had suffered considerably from the blow, and while we talked he found it necessary to shade his face. In the course of the conversation we were joined by the ladies of the family, Mrs. Prescott, her sister, his daughter, and daughter-in-law. He then spoke in glowing and grateful terms, as I alluded to the interest taken in his health throughout the country, to the kindness which he had invariably experienced at the hands of his countrymen. "I can never," he said, "be sufficiently grateful for the tokens of esteem, regard, and affection which I have had from them through all the years of my literary career. True, it makes me feel like an old man to see my fifteen volumes upon the shelf, but my heart is as young as it ever was to enjoy the love which the country has ever shown me." When I said it was a cheering thing for a man to know he had given so much happiness as he had done by his books, he said that it was his own truest happiness to trust that he had been able to confer it. He said he hoped to live to finish Philip, which was now three-fifths done. As I bade him good bye, I said, "God bless you, Mr. Prescott; I know I breathe the prayer of the country when I say may your life be spared for many years, to add volume after volume to the fifteen." He rejoined, "My greatest delight is the love of my friends and their appreciation of my labors."

Little did I think that the hand which so warmly grasped mine as he led me down the stairs would, ere eight-and-forty hours were past, be cold and stiff in death. Peace to the memory one of the sweetest and noblest of men that ever lived!

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM H. MILBURN.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

Boston, Jan. 29.

In reviewing the week, we have to record the death of one of the greatest historians in this or any other country, William Hickling Prescott. At twelve o'clock yesterday, he was in his usual health; at half-past twelve, he was stricken with apoplexy; at two o'clock he saw the last of earth, in his 63d year. He was a native of Salem in this State, and removed to Boston, when twelve years of age. His grandfather, Col. Prescott, was the American commander at the battle of Bunker Hill, and his grandfather, on his mother's side, Col. Linzee, headed the

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British forces at the same conflict. While in Harvard College, the historian lost the entire use of the only perfect eye he had; so that for the most of his life he was obliged to use the apparatus employed by the blind, and thus he accomplished his wonderful feats in the paths of literature.

I need not speak of Mr. Prescott as a historian. His name is as familiar as household words, wherever the English, and several of the languages of modern Europe are spoken. Beginning his literary course as a contributor to the *North American Review*, he went on to write his histories of Ferdinand and Isabella, of the conquest of Mexico, of Peru, etc., until he undertook his last and longest work, the history of Philip II. of Spain. He had just issued his third volume of that charming history, and was hoping to conclude it as the great work of his life, when he was thus suddenly and unexpectedly hurried into the presence of the great Author of mind.

But Mr. Prescott, the man, the kind friend, the genial companion, with his sunny smile, may be as much praised as the historian. Scholars are often not the most agreeable in private and social life, but this man had hardly his superior in Boston for popular manners. And singularly, so quickly did he recognize his friends, and so free was he from any appearance of blindness, that a stranger might have supposed that his sight was perfect. Withal he was a very handsome man, and thus he was bodily and mentally one of the noblest specimens of human nature.

On a pleasant day of this very week, I met him near his residence on Beacon street. He was taking one of his accustomed walks for exercise, and for meditation on his historical materials. He was suffering a little then from ague, and yet his face was lit up by the same fascinating smile as usual. In parting, he spoke such words as cheered me on a work of peace and good will—a work, by the way, that he, with his kind heart, had encouraged from year to year. Little did either of us think that this was to be the last of our many wayside meetings. To know the works of such an author is a privilege; but to read them in connection with a personal acquaintance with the man is a *precious* advantage. And in considering all my good and sweet books, none seem so valuable as the first and second volumes of “Philip the Second,” received from his own hands in 1858, accompanied by his autograph upon the fly-leaf—“With the kind regards of Win. H. Prescott.” It is painful to think that this great historical work was only half completed, and that it will remain a fragment, like the chief historical works of

Mackintosh, Niebuhr, and Arnold, for who of our historians would presume to complete a work that Prescott began? There is a great unfinished painting in the Boston Athenæum, by Allston. When the American painter touches his brush to that canvas to finish “Belchazzar’s Feast,” then may some historian appear who is able to complete the three remaining volumes of the history of the reign of the Spanish king.

I know not the particular religious views and feelings of Mr. Prescott. He worshipped at the First Church, of which Mr. Rufus Ellis is pastor, and that is commonly termed Unitarian, and where his funeral will be attended on Monday next, at 3 P.M. His remains will be deposited under St. Paul’s Church, in the family tomb. The various historical, and other learned societies of which he was a member, will take due and proper notice of his death.

Boston, Feb. 4.

Now that Mr. Prescott, the historian, is no longer of earth, there is a special interest to know of him, as he lived, throughout the country and the civilized world. Your regular Boston correspondent, therefore, deems it proper to state some things with reference to him, which he knows with his own knowledge. My idea of the late Mr. Prescott, before I had the pleasure of seeing him not many years ago, was, that he was a tall man, totally blind, and every way unprepossessing in his appearance. Judge of my surprise, then, when meeting him for the first time, to find a most accomplished gentleman, simple as a child, with a soft musical voice, and with one of the divinest of human faces, and with manners every way the most popular.

Subsequently, and but a few years ago, it was my privilege to pass an ever-to-be-remembered evening with the historian in delightful converse on his European tour, and upon the rich treasures of his library. And as his nine published volumes were chiefly composed in that library, it may be interesting to the reader to visit it with me, and to behold it just as the great writer left it. The residence, as most know, is situated upon the most beautiful street of this city, Beacon, that overlooks the Common, and some of the most delightful of the suburbs of Boston. The library is upon the second floor of the building, and is the rear room, overlooking Chestnut street.

I believe the historian was accustomed to meet his literary and other friends in this room, with its walls surrounded with some six thousand volumes in English, Spanish, French and Italian literature, and particularly historical works in

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these several languages. The great attraction of the library are some forty volumes of manuscript, that the historian has collected, the most of which he has already used in the composition of his immortal works. These manuscripts have cost him about as much as the whole library besides.

The library abounds with curiosities, such as the original letters of Ferdinand, Isabella, and Charles V., the vase of an Inca, from Peru—a piece of lace from the shroud of Cortez—together with striking portraits of Ferdinand and Isabella—of Columbus—of Don Sebastian, King of Portugal—and of most of the characters that figure in his histories.

The pet ornaments of the library, to which Mr. Prescott pointed with the greatest satisfaction, are two swords, the identical weapons worn by his grandfather, Col. Prescott, and his wife's grandfather, Capt. Linzee—the first of whom led the American troops at the battle of Bunker Hill, and the last was about as prominent a leader on the other side. The swords are crossed, presenting a loving union, as they hang from the ceiling. Lord Mahon, in his history of England, refers very pleasantly to these swords, in a foot-note. He trusts they will be an emblem and pledge of the perpetual amity that shall exist between the nations represented.

But we have not yet reached the study—where the beloved historian worked on his historical matter, which is in a smaller room, planned and constructed by himself, directly over his library proper. Following the historian, I passed through a masked door filled with mock books, up a long winding staircase, and we were at once in his literary work-shop. It overlooks Chestnut street, and the Back Bay of Boston—is very light, to meet the wants of one whose sight was imperfect, and is every way admirably adapted to its purpose. In this little side-lighted and sky-lighted room Mr. Prescott wrote, when fully prepared, seven pages of his printed histories daily, on the average; or as much as the man with the best pair of eyes ought ever to write.

But how could one almost blind write this? Let us hear Mr. P. give his own account of it, in writing to a gentleman in 1853. "As you desire, I send you a specimen of my autograph. It is the concluding page of the 'Conquest of Peru,' Book III. Chap. 3. The writing is not, as you may imagine, made by a pencil, but is indelible, being made by an apparatus used by the blind. This is a very simple affair, consisting of a frame of the size of a common sheet of letter paper, with brass wires inserted. On one side of this frame is pasted a leaf of the carbonated paper, such as is used to obtain dupli-

cates. Instead of a pen, the writer makes use of a stylus, of ivory or agate, the last better or harder. The great difficulties in the way of a blind man's writing in the usual manner, arise from his not knowing when the ink is exhausted in his pen, and when his lines run into one another. Both difficulties are obviated by this simple writing-case, which enables one to do his work as well in the dark as in the light. Though my trouble is not blindness, but a disorder of the nerve of the eye, the effect, as far as this is concerned, is the same, and I am wholly incapacitated from writing in the ordinary way. In this manner, I have written every word of my *historicals*. This *modus operandi* exposes one to some embarrassments, for, as one cannot see what he is doing on the other side of the paper, any more than a performer in a tread-mill what he is grinding on the other side of the wall, it becomes very difficult to make corrections." Mr. Prescott wrote in this way rapidly, and the writing may be read by one thoroughly acquainted with it, with considerable ease. His secretary was accustomed to transcribe every page of his manuscript in a good plain hand for the eyes of the printer.

In years past, Mr. Prescott was accustomed to compose at his former country seat, on the rock-bound peninsula, Nahant, and in his last years at Swampscot, hard by, for two or three months of the summer; and later in the season for a month, at his farm in Pepperell—an estate that he possessed from his ancestors. I am indebted to Farnham's "Private Libraries" for several of the above facts.

Whatever others may say, I have observed a marked difference in the appearance of the late Mr. Prescott since his partial recovery from the stroke of paralysis two years since. He may have been called well subsequent to that attack, he may have regarded himself so, but he has appeared more like an old, stooping man than before. It is true, that he has labored on, like a hero, but that first stroke was of a deadly influence, and was premonitory of the second and fatal blow.

It is often said, there is a marked moral and intellectual decline in the stock of an eminent family after two or three generations. But the Prescott family thus far appears to be an exception. The grandson was even more eminent than the grandfather, the first in rendering immortal warriors and kings by his writings, and the last by being a hero in the strife of battle. Whether either son of the fourth generation will equal the father in influence, I am not informed. They are yet too young to have indicated fully what they will do for themselves, or the world.

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ODE

ON THE DEATH OF PRESCOTT,

THE HISTORIAN.

" You know I go in autumn to my patrimonial acres in Pepperell, which have been in our family for two hundred years, to sit under the old trees I sat under when a boy."—[Wm. H. Milburn's interview with Prescott.]

I.

It was the Spring-time mild
When earth to heaven smiled
With green leaves laved in light and violets blue ;
The birds with songs most sweet,
Spring days with hast'ning feet,
So joined their hymn in praises greatly due ;
It was that crescent time of earth
Wherein high hopes for sacred work have birth.

II.

A child, with glance full bright,
Played in the misty light
On old worn acres of th' ancestral dead ;
The young heart of the boy
Filled with an unknown joy
As Nature shade and sound upon him shed ;
It was her voice, inspired of God,
That called him forth to ways of work before untrod.

III.

Long years had fled away,
It was the summer gay
That filled the fields with golden fruits and grain ;
The elms in sheltering mood
Around the old house stood,
O'er the flecked earth the slow sun drew his train ;
Still Nature uttered mystic speech
Through shadowy grove and mid-day heat and murmur
ring beech.

IV.

A strong man list'ning there,
Amidst the noontide air,
Still heard the mother's voice with yearning heart ;
But the young eyes were dim,
Veiled was the earth for him,
And darkness taught him with her sombre art ;
The trees their shadows casting down :
So Nature offered her obedient child a crown.

V.

By her, the mother, taught,
Had he, th' historian, wrought,
'Till distant nations spoke his name with praise ;
His was the storied page,
His was the wisdom sage
That showed how worth can walk in history's maze ;
The light of the young spring, the voice
That called him up to unsought ways of God's own
choice.

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VI.

The "sacred thirst" for gold,
The Aztec temples old,
In lands where Might assailed a nation's right ;
Pizarro's cohorts strong
And Cortez's chartered wrong
All writ in history graced with justice bright ;
The ruined nations' anthem'd song
That raised to God brings nearer Freedom's festive
morn.

VII.

The secret ways of kings,
Of life the hidden springs,
Whence flowed the strength of Holland girt with seas ;
The dark Escorial halls,
The Inquisition's walls,
Wherein all hope the faithful prisoner flees ;
So painting life, where'er he trod,
That from the fearful picture gleamed the face of God,

VIII.

It was a winter day,
On earth the strong snow lay,
And the hoarse wind amongst the branches rung ;
The low sun's slanting ray,
The old house clad in grey,
The sea, tossed with the breeze, its anthem sung ;
No work is on the land to-day,
The flowers lie longing for the advent of fair May.

IX.

Within a city room,
Filled with no saddening gloom,
Lies the worn laborer, Spring still in his heart.
His work has been well done :
Winter to him has come,
It brings clear light, so long from him apart,
Let the wind sing no song of night
'Midst the old trees that loved him, song of fadeless
light!

X.

So the young eyes are clear,
May-time for him is here,
In the great year that God appoints for man ;
So the world's eyes are clear,
For that his home was here
Ere that he entered light no eye can scan :
So the world holds her mystic way
Led by her great sons into light of endless day !
Boston Courier.

LETTER OF MR. PRESCOTT'S.

In an article on Prescott and his histories in the *Mass. Teacher*, by Rev. Geo. E. Ellis, a friendly and communicative letter from Mr. Prescott is introduced explaining the origin and extent of the difficulties under which it is well known he has labored in the composition of his histories

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It is a pleasantly related tale of a faithful pursuit of knowledge under difficulties.

"I suppose you are aware that, when in college, I received an injury in one eye which deprived me of the use of it for reading and writing. An injudicious use of the other eye, on which the burden of my studies was now wholly thrown, brought on a rheumatic inflammation which deprived me entirely of sight for some weeks. When this was restored the eye remained in too irritable a state to be employed in reading for several years. I consequently abandoned the study of the law upon which I had entered; and, as a man must find something to do, I determined to devote myself to letters, in which independent career I could regulate my own hours with reference to what my sight might enable me to accomplish.

"I had early conceived a strong passion for historical writing, to which, perhaps, the reading of Gibbon's autobiography contributed not a little. I proposed to make myself a historian in the best sense of the term, and hoped to produce something which posterity would not willingly let die. In a memorandum book, as far back as the year 1819, I find the desire intimated; and I proposed to devote ten years of my life to the study of ancient and modern literatures—chiefly the latter—and to give ten years more to some historical work. I have had the good fortune to accomplish this design pretty nearly within the limits assigned. In the Christmas of 1837 my first work, the 'History of Ferdinand' and Isabella, was given to the public.

"During my preliminary studies in the field of general literature, my eyes gradually acquired so much strength that I was enabled to use them many hours of the day. The result of my studies at this time I was in the habit of giving in the form of essays in public journals, chiefly in the North American, from which a number, quite large enough, have been transferred to a separate volume of Miscellanies. Having settled on a subject for a particular history, I lost no time in collecting the materials, for which I had peculiar advantages. But, just before these materials arrived, my eye had experienced so severe a strain that I enjoyed no use of it again for reading for several years. It has indeed never since fully recovered its strength, nor have I ever ventured to use it again by candle-light. I well remember the blank despair which I felt when my literary treasures arrived from Spain, and I saw the mine of wealth lying around me which I was forbidden to explore. I determined to see what could be done with the eyes of another. I remembered that Johnson had said, in reference to Milton, that the great poet

had abandoned his projected history of England, finding it scarcely possible for a man without eyes to pursue a historical work requiring reference to various authorities. The remark piqued me to make an attempt.

"I obtained the services of a reader who knew no language but his own. I taught him to pronounce the Castilian in a manner suited, I suspect, much more to my ear than to that of a Spaniard; and we began our wearisome journey through Mariana's noble history. I cannot even now call to mind, without a smile, the tedious hours in which, seated under some old trees in my country residence, we pursued our slow and melancholy way over pages which afforded no glimmering of light to him, and from which the light came dimly struggling to me through a half intelligible vocabulary. But in a few weeks the light became stronger, and I was cheered by the consciousness of my own improvement; and when we had toiled our way through seven quartos I found I could understand the book when read about two-thirds as fast as ordinary English. My reader's office required the more patience; he had not even this result to cheer him in his labor.

"I now felt that the great difficulty could be overcome; and I obtained the services of a reader whose acquaintance with modern and ancient tongues supplied, so far as it could be supplied, the deficiency of eyesight on my part. But though in this way, I could examine various authorities, it was not easy to arrange in my mind the results of my reading, drawn from different and often contradictory accounts. To do this I dictated copious notes as I went along; and when I had read enough for a chapter—from thirty to forty and sometimes fifty pages in length—I had a mass of memoranda in my own language, which would easily bring before me at one view the fruits of my researches. Those notes were carefully read to me; and while my recent studies were fresh in my recollection, I ran over the whole of my intended chapter in my mind. This process I repeated at least half a dozen times, so that when I finally put my pen to paper it ran off pretty glibly, for it was an effort of memory rather than creation. This method had the advantage of saving me from the perplexity of frequently referring to the scattered passages in the originals, and it enabled me to make the corrections in my own mind which are usually made in the manuscript, and which, with my mode of writing—as I shall explain—would have much embarrassed me. Yet I must admit that this method of composition, when the chapter was very long, was somewhat too heavy a strain on the memory to be altogether recommended.

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"Writing presented me a difficulty even greater than reading. Thierry, the famous blind historian of the Norman Conquest, advised me to cultivate dictation; but I have usually preferred a substitute that I found in a writing-case made for the blind, which I procured in London forty years since. It is a simple apparatus, often described by me, for the benefit of persons whose vision is imperfect. It consists of a frame of the size of a sheet of paper, traversed by brass wires, as many as lines are wanted on the page, and with a sheet of carbonated paper, such as is used for getting duplicates, pasted on the reverse side. With an ivory or agate stylus the writer traces his characters between the wires on the carbonated sheet, making indelible marks, which he cannot see, on the white page below. This treadmill operation has its defects; and I have repeatedly supposed I had accomplished a good page, and was proceeding in all the glow of composition to go ahead, when I found I had forgotten to insert a sheet of my writing paper, below, that my labor had been thrown away, and that the leaf looked as blank as myself. Notwithstanding these and other whimsical distresses of the kind, I have found my writing

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case my best friend in my lonely hours, and with it have written nearly all that I have sent into the world the last forty years.

"The manuscript thus written and deciphered—for it was in the nature of hieroglyphics—by my secretary was then read to me for correction, and copied off in a fair hand for the printer. All this, it may be thought, was rather a slow process, requiring the virtue of patience in all the parties concerned. But in time my eyes improved again. Before I had finished 'Ferdinand and Isabella,' I could use them some hours every day. And thus they had continued till within a few years, though subject to occasional interruptions, sometimes of weeks and sometimes of months, when I could not look at a book. And this circumstance, as well as habit—second nature—has led me to adhere still to my early method of composition. Of late years I have suffered not so much from inability of the eye as dimness of the vision, and the warning comes that the time is not far distant when I must rely exclusively on the eyes of another for the prosecution of my studies. Perhaps it should be received as a warning that it is time to close them altogether."

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[No. 1.

General Department.

BADGE OF MILITARY MERIT.

MR. LOSSING, in his Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution (ii. 834, 5, note), refers to the Badge of Military Merit ordered by General Washington to be conferred on non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the army who had served for more than three years with bravery, fidelity and good conduct. I have thought a fuller account of the establishment of this honorary military distinction would not be unacceptable to your readers, especially to those who seek for exact information on the events and incidents of the Revolution. The establishment of this Badge was announced to the army in General Orders, dated:

“HEAD QUARTERS, NEWBURGH, }
“Wednesday, August 7th, 1782. }

“Honorary Badges of distinction are to be conferred on the veteran non-commissioned officers and Soldiers of the Army who have served more than three years with bravery, fidelity and good conduct: for this purpose a narrow piece of white cloath of an angular form is to be fixed to the left arm on the uniform coats—non-commissioned officers and Soldiers who have served with equal reputation more than six years are to be distinguished by two pieces of cloth set in parallel to each other in a similar form. Should any who are not entitled to these honors have the insolence to assume the badges of them, they shall be severely punished. On the other hand, it is expected those gallant men who are thus designated will on all occasions be treated with particular confidence and consideration.

“The General ever desirous to cherish a virtuous ambition in his Soldiers, as well as to foster and encourage every species of Military merit, directs that whenever any singularly meritorious action is performed, the author of it shall be permitted to wear on his facings over the left breast, the figure of a heart in purple cloth or silk, edged with narrow lace or binding. Not only instances of unusual gallantry, but also of extraordinary fidelity and essential service in any way shall meet with a due reward. Before

this favour can be conferred on any man, the particular fact, or facts, on which it is to be grounded must be set forth to the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied with certificates from the commanding officers of the regiment and brigade to which the Candidate for reward belonged, or other incontestable proofs, and upon granting it, the name and regiment of the person, with the action so certified, are to be enrolled in the book of merit which will be kept at the orderly office. Men who have merited this last distinction to be suffered to pass all guards and sentinels which officers are permitted to do.

“The road to glory in a patriot army and a free Country is thus open to all. This order is also to have retrospect to the earliest stages of the War, and to be considered as a permanent one.”

Four days later, another order was issued in explanation of the foregoing, and to prevent any misapplication of the Badges:

“HEAD QUARTERS, NEWBURGH, }
“Sunday, August 11, 1782. }

“In order to prevent misapplication of the honorary badges of distinction to be conferred on the non-commissioned officers and Soldiers in consequence of long and faithful service, through any mistake or misapprehension of the orders of the 7th instant, the General thinks proper to inform the army that they are only attainable by an uninterrupted series of faithful and honorable services. A Soldier who has once retired from the field of glory forfeits all pretensions to precedence from former services; and a man who has deservedly met an ignominious punishment or degradation cannot be admitted a Candidate for any honorary distinction unless he shall have wiped away the stain his reputation has suffered by some very brilliant achievement, or by serving with reputation after his disgrace the number of years which entitle other men to that indulgence. The badges which non-commissioned officers and Soldiers are permitted to wear on the left arm as a mark of long and faithful service, are to be of the same colour with the facings of the corps they belong to,

"GEORGE WASHINGTON, ESQUIRE,

"General and Commander-in-Chief of the Forces of the United States of America, &c., &c., &c.,

"To all to whom these Presents shall come sendeth Greeting:

"Whereas, it hath ever been an established maxim in the American Service, that the Road to Glory was open to all, that Honorary Rewards and Distinctions were the greatest Stimuli to virtuous actions, and that distinguished merit should not pass unnoticed or unrewarded; and Whereas, a Board of Officers, whereof Brigadier-General Greaten is President, hath been constituted and appointed for the purpose of investigating the several pretensions of the Candidates for the Badge of Military Merit; and said Board having Reported in the Words following, viz.: 'That Serjeant Elijah Churchill, of the 2d Regiment of Light Dragoons, in the several Enterprises against Fort St. George and Fort Slongo, on Long Island, in their opinion acted a very conspicuous and singularly meritorious part; that at the Head of each Body of Attack he not only acquitted himself with great gallantry, firmness and address, but the surprize in one instance, and the attack in the other, proceeded in a considerable degree from his Conduct and management.'

"Now, therefore, Know Ye, That the aforesaid Serjeant Elijah Churchill hath fully and truly deserved, and hath been properly invested with, the Honorary Badge of Military Merit, and is authorised and intitled to pass and repass all Guards and Military Posts as fully and amply as any Commissioned Officer whatever; and is hereby further Recommended to that favorable Notice which a Brave and Faithful Soldier deserves from his Countrymen.

"Given under my hand and seal at the Head Quarters of the American Army, this first day of May, 1783.

"By his Excellency's Command,

"Jona. Trumbull, Jun., Sec."

Besides Sergeants Churchill and Brown, how many others, and who they were, that submitted their claims for the Badge of Merit is not known; they must have been numerous; but as their applications and proofs of service and conduct were probably returned after the Report of the Board, these can now only be found, if at all, in the possession of their descendants. A full collection of them, if it were possible to make one, would form an interesting Record, and preserve for History the names and the deeds of many gallant soldiers (though unsuccessful competitors for the high distinction) whose memory is now buried in oblivion.

P. F.

STEAM NAVIGATION IN THE UNITED STATES BEFORE THE TIME OF FULTON.

IN the Historical Magazine for August, is an article entitled "Reminiscences of the First Introduction of Steam Navigation," being the substance of a letter written by Professor Renwick of Columbia College, N. Y., to Frederick De Peyster, Esq. In that interesting article, Prof. Renwick relates his own remembrance of the performance of John Stevens's steamboat of 1804, and of Fulton's steamboat the *Clermont* in 1807 and afterwards. So far as the recollections of Professor Renwick as to what he himself witnessed, are concerned, no exception is to be taken. They are interesting, and add something to the fund of knowledge already possessed upon the subject. But the assumption that the experiments which he describes were the *first* ever made in this country are so wide of the truth, that I consider it my duty to protest against the inference which may arise from Prof. Renwick's mistake. The world has been used to attribute to Fulton the glory of being the inventor of steamboat navigation, and statesmen and orators continually, in pure ignorance, refer to his experiments as the *first*, when really they were the *last*, and came at the lucky moment when, after twenty-one years of demonstration of the value of steam navigation, the people of the United States were ready to understand and *believe* in the importance of the invention. Fulton's boat, the *Clermont*, instead of being the *first* steamboat navigated in the United States, or the *second*, as Prof. Renwick supposes, was really the *twelfth*. Eleven different boats had before that time been propelled by American inventors, and it was from the laborious experiments and disappointments of those men and of English machinists that Robert Fulton learned how to practically deal with the question of steam navigation.

Let me premise that the facts which I shall give, are derived from "the Life of John Fitch, inventor of the steamboat, by Thompson Westcott," a book of 415 pages, lately published at Philadelphia, by J. B. Lippincott & Co. Mr. Westcott, in his biography, gives the authorities for the facts which he states. I shall not requote them, but refer the curious or dissatisfied to that volume. From this biography the following facts are deduced:

The first vessel ever moved by steam in the United States (and there is reason to believe in the world), was a small skiff. The experiment was made by John Fitch, assisted by Henry Voight, upon the Delaware River at Philadelphia, about the 20th of July, 1786. These trials

were made with a steam engine of three inch cylinder, which moved "a screw or paddle," "an endless chain having paddles fixed upon it," "paddle wheels at the sides of the boat," and tested one or two other modes of propulsion. The skiff was moved by the power of steam, but not so swiftly as to satisfy the hopes of the inventors. They changed the method of working to the employment of oars in the side of the skiff, which were moved by cranks and beams. This skiff was then propelled by steam at the rate of seven miles per hour on the 27th of July, 1786.

The second vessel ever moved by steam was a boat forty-five feet long and twelve feet beam. The engine was a twelve inch cylinder. Six oars or paddles, working perpendicularly, were on each side of this boat, an engraving of which is to be found in the *Columbian Magazine* for December, 1786. This steamboat, built by John Fitch, was finished and tried upon the Delaware at Philadelphia, August 22d, 1787, in the presence of a large number of the members of the convention to frame the Federal Constitution. They were all satisfied with the trip, and special certificates were given to Fitch by Gov. Randolph of Virginia, Dr. Johnson of Virginia, David Rittenhouse, Dr. John Ewing, provost of the University of Pennsylvania, Prof. Andrew Ellicott of the same institution, and others.

The third steamboat propelled in the United States was built by James Rumsey of Virginia, and tried Dec. 3d, 1787, at Shepperdstown, Virginia, as certified to by Major Gen. Horatio Gates, Rev. Robert Stubbs, and several others. This boat was propelled by sucking in water at the bow and ejecting it at the stern. It moved at the rate of four miles an hour, but never made but one trip, and probably did not go half a mile in distance.

The fourth steamboat was built by John Fitch, and the steamboat company at Philadelphia. It was sixty feet long and eight feet beam. The oars or paddles in this boat were placed at the stern, and pushed against the water. The engine was still of twelve inch cylinder. This boat was propelled by steam from Philadelphia to Burlington (twenty miles), about the end of July, 1788, being the longest trip ever made by a steamboat in the world. A description of the boat will be found in "Travels in the United States," by J. P. Brissot (De Warville). On the 12th of October, 1788, this steamboat took thirty passengers to Burlington in three hours and ten minutes, of which fact numerous certificates were given. Several other trips were made in 1788 and 1789.

This boat was not considered fast enough at the rate of four miles an hour, and so it was de-

termined by the steamboat company, which had acquired an interest in Fitch's invention, to build another. The cylinder for that boat was cast of the diameter of eighteen inches. The first experiments with this fifth steamboat, built in this country, were made in Dec. 1789. The speed was not satisfactory, and alterations in the machinery were made until, on the 16th of April, 1790, complete success was attained. In May, Gen. Mifflin and the whole of the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania were passengers in this boat, and they presented the steamboat company with a suit of flags. This boat ran at the rate of eight miles an hour. It was now fit for use and accordingly was placed upon the Delaware as a packet, passenger, and freight boat. In that capacity it ran regularly on the Delaware in the summer of 1790 for three or four months. *Advertisements of its trips* were published in the Philadelphia newspapers. Of these notices twenty-three have been found, giving advice of thirty-one trips to Trenton, Burlington, Chester, Wilmington, and Gray's Ferry. During the summer, it is estimated by Mr. Westcott that Fitch's steamboat passed over from two thousand to three thousand miles. There are yet living, of the persons who were passengers upon this steamboat, Commodore Chas. Stewart, U. S. Navy, Samuel Palmer and Abel Bolton of Philadelphia. This boat was laid up in the fall of 1790. It was never used again, because the members of the steamboat company became lukewarm in consequence of the heavy sums which they had spent in the experiments, and the belief that there was not sufficient travel and transportation upon the Delaware, at that day, to pay for the expense of running a steamboat. It may be as well to state here, that the steamboat company had previously to that time authorized the building of their fourth boat, the "Perseverance," which was projected with the intention of sending it to New Orleans for the navigation of the Mississippi. The hull was completed, and the engine nearly finished, when a storm caused it to break from its moorings at a wharf at Philadelphia, and it was blown ashore at Petty's Island, in the Delaware. Before it could be got off, poor Fitch, discouraged and abandoned, was deserted by the stockholders of the company, and he had not funds to complete this steamboat.

The sixth steamboat was built by Samuel Morey of Connecticut, who commenced his experiments on the Connecticut River, about 1790. Subsequently he went to New York, thence returned to Hartford, and from that place propelled his boat by a stern wheel to the city of New York in the summer of 1794, at the rate

of five miles an hour. Chancellor Livingston, Judge Livingston, Edward Livingston, John Stevens, and others, were on board of this boat when it went from New York to Greenwich.

The seventh steamboat was a yawl, moved by a *screw propeller* at the stern, which was tried upon "the Collect," a fresh-water pond in New York city, in the summer of 1796, by John Fitch, after he had returned from France, where he went to build steamboats, but was prevented by the excesses of the French revolution. This experiment at New York was made under the patronage of Robert R. Livingston, and is certified to by John Hutelings, Gen. Anthony Lamb, and Wm. H. Westlock, in the documentary history of New York, vol. 2d, page 1047.

The eighth steamboat was built by Samuel Morey, assisted by Rev. Burgess Allison, of Bordentown, New Jersey. It was constructed with paddle wheels at the sides, in the same manner as Fulton's steamboat, subsequently. This boat was finished at Bordentown on the Delaware River, in 1797, and was propelled to Philadelphia in the summer of that year, and publicly exhibited there.

The ninth vessel moved by steam in the United States was a model steamboat, about three feet long, built by John Fitch, at Bardstown, Kentucky, in the summer of 1798, and tried upon the creek near that town.

The tenth steamboat was a scow, called the "Erukto Amphibolis," built by Oliver Evans, at Philadelphia, in 1804, for the purpose of cleaning out docks. Evans, who was a steam engine builder, believed that wagons could be run on the land, and vessels moved on the water by the force of steam. To prove the truth of his opinions, he geared machinery to a wagon upon which the "Erukto" was placed. His wagon was propelled by steam from Centre Square, Philadelphia, to the Schuylkill River, at Market street, where, the wagon wheels being taken off, the scow was launched, and a paddle wheel being placed at the stern, it was propelled down the Schuylkill to the junction with the Delaware, and up the latter river to Philadelphia, a distance of sixteen miles, passing several sailing vessels bound to the same port.

The eleventh steamboat was constructed by John Cox Stevens at New York, in May, 1804, which went from Hoboken to New York and returned, being propelled by a wheel at the stern.

There were steamboat experiments also known to have been made before 1800, by Nicholas I. Roosevelt, under the patronage of Robert R. Livingston, at New York, but a detailed account of them has not been preserved.

After the propulsion of these eleven vessels

by steam in the United States, came Fulton, with the twelfth in 1807, twenty-one years after Fitch's first experiments, and Fulton, instead of being the inventor of steamboats, was only the successful adapter of the discoveries and ideas of others.

The purposes of this paper might be served by stopping here, but the writer thinks it his duty to refer to the report of an address lately made by the Hon. Edward Everett at Danvers, Mass., which has been extensively published in our newspapers. It is to be regretted that a gentleman occupying the eminent position of Mr. Everett, should have ventured to speak upon such a subject as the invention of the steam engine, and of steamboats, without properly preparing himself by investigating the matter. What that gentleman may say is looked upon as authority by many persons, and when he goes as wide of the true facts as he has in that address, he must inevitably lead many astray. Mr. Everett adopts the story (which is believed by such writers upon the steam engine as Stuart, and Woodcroft, with others, to be fabulous), that Blaneo de Garay propelled a vessel by steam in the harbor of Barcelona, Spain, in 1543. How this tale first made its appearance seems difficult now to determine. It is but a few years since the claim of Garay was first brought forward, and no writer of authority indorses it. As an excuse for its concealment, long after the *modern* invention of steamboats, it is said that the details were concealed in the archives at Simancas. Mr. Everett next adopted the equally doubtful story, said to rest upon the authority of a letter of the notorious Marie de l'Orme, that the Marquis of Worcester first derived the idea of the steam engine from Solomon De Carrs, a prisoner in the Bicêtre, Paris, in 1641, who was confined there upon a charge of insanity, induced by his pertinacious attempts to obtain patronage for his steam engine. It is not worth while to discuss this question, as our interest is in the steamboat, and not in the steam engine. Mr. Everett skips entirely over Fitch, he alludes to Gen. Washington's interest in Rumsey, but he says nothing about the successful experiment of the latter upon the Potomac in Dec. 1787, or upon the Thames at London, where a steamboat upon his plan was propelled in 1793. He entirely passes over the experiments and successes of Fitch, Morey, Roosevelt, Evans, and Stevens, and concludes that the "time" for the success of the steamboat was when Fulton appeared, and that Fulton was the "man." Indeed so imperfect is Mr. Everett in knowledge of the matter of which he speaks, that he refers to Livingston and Fulton's application "to the New York Legislature for an act of incorporation,"

and adds, upon the authority of Livingston, that "the young men of the Legislature, when tired of the graver matters of law, would call up the 'steam bill,' as they called it, and have a little fun." Mr. Everett will probably be surprised at the information that this "steam bill" was originally passed by the Legislature of New York, March 19th, 1787, and was entitled "An act for granting and securing to John Fitch the sole right and advantage of making and employing the Steam Boat, by him lately invented, for a limited time," and that laws with a similar title and object were passed by the Legislatures of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Virginia. After Fitch's death in 1798, Robert Livingston applied to the Legislature of New York to have the benefits of the law securing the rights of Fitch transferred to himself, not for the benefit of Fulton, but of Nicholas I. Roosevelt, who was then conducting steamboat experiments. It was not until 1803, when Livingston went to France, that he met with Fulton. The "Steam bill" under which Livingston and Fulton afterwards worked in New York, is actually entitled, "An act repealing the act for granting and securing to John Fitch the sole right and advantage of making and employing the steamboat by him lately invented, and for other purposes." These "other purposes" were the transfer or assignment of the rights of Fitch to Robert R. Livingston and his associates, in condition that they should in two years build a boat to go by steam at the rate of four miles an hour. This stipulation was not fulfilled in the limited time, but the term was subsequently extended by the Legislature. Mr. Everett was evidently misled in relation to this matter by the biographers of Fulton, who disingenuously speak of this law as if it was an original one for the benefit of Fulton, when in truth it was merely a legislative transfer of the property of the representatives of one unfortunate and despised man of genius to a rich and powerful person.

J. A. M.

NOTE.—The *Scientific American*, N. Y., of Nov. 20, 1858, contains the following in relation to this subject, in an article entitled "Notes on the progress of the Paddle and Screw," by John Macgregor of London.

"Some months ago I inspected two letters written A.D. 1543, by Blanco de Garay, and now preserved in the national archives at Simancas in Spain. These gave the particulars of experiments at Malaga and Barcelona with large vessels propelled by paddle wheels, turned by forty men. By many authors and for a long time it has been positively affirmed that Blanco de Garay used a steam engine for marine propulsion, but after careful and minute investigations at Simancas, Madrid, and Barcelona, I cannot find one particle of reliable evidence for this assertion."

REVOLUTIONARY LETTERS.

NO. X.—ASA FITCH, 1775, 1777.

GEORGETOWN, D.C., 1858.

To the Editor of the *Historical Magazine* :

SOME months ago, while rummaging among the office papers of the late Hon. James Lanman, of Norwich, Connecticut, I found, and laid aside for publication in your journal, many letters and documents of interest and importance. The former were, for the most part, addressed to him by distinguished men, while he was a senator in Congress, and the latter fell into his hands in the regular course of business, as he was for many years a leading lawyer and judge of his native State. I begin my contributions by sending you some extracts from certain letters in my possession, illustrating the trying times of the Revolution, from Asa Fitch to Capt. Theophilus Fitch, his father, who resided at the time in Norwich. Capt. Theophilus Fitch himself seems to have been an active patriot, for I have a commission granted to him by the Continental Congress, dated August 11th, 1779, and signed by John Hancock, President. This commission is issued to Capt. Fitch as commander of the schooner *Tartar*, belonging to Christopher Lefingwell & Co., of Norwich, in the colony of Connecticut; mounting 4 carriage-guns, and navigated by 20 men. He was authorized to "fit out and set forth" said schooner "in a warlike manner," and to seize and take the "ships and other vessels belonging to the inhabitants of Great Britain, on the high seas, or between high water and low water mark, provided, nothing be done inconsistent with the usages and customs of nations."

The extracts are as follows:—

CAMBRIDGE, June 20th, 1775.

"HONORED PARENTS: These are to inform you that through the goodness of the Almighty God I am well, although there is a great many of our men sick and wounded. Joseph Kelly was wounded in the engagement [supposed the battle of Bunker Hill, which took place three days previous], with a rail, which hit him in the leg, and bruised his ankle very much, but the doctor says he thinks he will soon get well. He was standing by a fence, loading his gun, when a cannon ball came and struck the rail that hit him. Last Friday, which was the day before the engagement, I went down to Roxbury, where I saw them making preparations for a battle very privately, and when I came back at night our company was drafted out, 28 of them to Charlestown to intrench on a place called 'bunker hill,' about a half a mile from Charlestown Ferry. The majority of the rest of our com-

pany were sent to a meeting-house, to give to a number of men that was there, notice to start at the first alarm, to the assistance of our men that were then digging the intrenchment. Our Capt. would not let me go with the men to intrench, because he said I had been travelling all day to Roxbury and round, and it would be too hard to dig all night, and I had better go with the party to the meeting-house, to be there, in order to go when there should be occasion for me. The guard that is kept at the meeting-house is called the piquet guard, and consists of 150 men, which is kept night and day, relieved every 24 hours. Here we are a guard—nothing to do, only to keep together, ready to go, the first alarm. The people at the intrenchment were at work, digging as they could dig, and were not discovered by the enemy till about sunrise, when they saw our people on the hill intrenching. They fired several cannon from the ships, but our people did not mind them much, but kept digging, and the enemy kept firing at them, till about the middle of the day, when the enemy came and landed at Charlestown and marched up toward the intrenchment. Our people had two cannon, that they kept firing at the enemy to stop their landing.” * * * *

“CAMBRIDGE—date missing.

“I would likewise inform you that we arrived within about seven miles last Tuesday, but being so tired that we staid there until the next morning, and then set forward, and got into town to this house about noon, where we found about 200 folks, but they are going to move out, and then we shall be more comfortable I hope, than we are at present. There is about 250 soldiers in this House, and we are not much crowded, but I wish they were out, all except our company. This building that we are in belonged to one of the Tories, but he has gone and left this building for us. It is the finest and largest building in town; there is no such in Norwich. There is the most people stationed here that I ever saw together in my life before. The whole of them meet twice a day to attend prayer. There was a fight between Gage’s men and the brave Americans, which I suppose you have heard of, that began in a place called ———, where our people took about three hundred and

I remain, your dutiful son,

“ASA FITCH.”

“CAMBRIDGE, July 11th, 1775.

“I would inform you, that the American soldiers at Roxbury, about 300 of them, went across the fortification in order to burn the Regulars’ Guard House. One hundred of them turned back, but the other 200 rushed on, by all the sentries, and came and fired upon the Guard House, at which the Guard fled and left, and our

people set the guard house on fire, and took two or three guns, and then went off without receiving any harm, only one man slightly wounded. This happened last Thursday about two o’clock in the morning. When the Regulars in the fortification knew what our people had done, they fired their cannon at our fort, and our people fired at them till about two o’clock, when the firing ceased, without doing the Americans any harm.”

Some two years afterward, Mr. Fitch directs the following letter to his father, Capt. Theophilus Fitch, in Norwich landing, Connecticut:

“CAMP TICONDEROGA, June 23d, 1777.

“HONORED SIR: I having an opportunity to write, very gladly embrace it, to inform you of the transaction of affairs since my last. The enemy is advancing toward us from Quebec, with considerable force, contrary to what I informed you in my last, with regard to the enemy’s returning back to Canada. We are informed by good authority, that they are now on their march towards us. If they come, I hope by my next to be able to give you a good account of them. We have had several men taken prisoners by the Indians within a quarter of a mile of our encampment, at noonday, while they were on sentry; and four or five have been killed within a week past. One of our scouts came across a body of them in the woods about three miles from Camp, upon which a scrimmage ensued, in which we had one man killed and the officer of the party wounded. Our men fought bravely, but being greatly overpowered in numbers, they were obliged to retreat. The number killed on the Indian side is not certain, but believe it to be considerable, as there was one found dead on the spot the next morning, and places where they had dragged several others to the lake.

“There was one man shot himself accidentally as he stood talking with his brother, and had the gun before him leaning his chin on it, she accidentally went off, and the ball, together with the whole charge of powder went into his head and tore it all to bits. He was an awful sight as I ever saw.

“I should be very glad to receive a few lines from you, as I have not heard from you since I left Norwich, and this is my fourth since I have been here.

“Some of our men has just discovered a number of Indians in the woods, on a hill the other side of the gut of Lake George, not more than a quarter of a mile from the camp, and are just making after them. Please to accept of my duty to you, and remember my duty to grandmother, and love to brothers and sisters.

“From your dutiful son,

“ASA FITCH.”

The following is a fragment of a letter, the principal part of which and also the date are missing.

"We heard this forenoon that 1,500 of our enemies had landed at a place called Noddles' Island, and the brave Connecticuts are in preparation to go and drive them off. I received your letter of the 20th of March, for which I thank you for the good advice contained therein. Joseph Kelly sends his regards to you, and thanks you for advice contained therein. No more at present.

"I remain your dutiful son,
"ASA FITCH."

"P.S.—Remember my duty to my good grandmother."

A letter dated Albany, October 23d, 1777, is principally missing, but the postscript is entire, and it was probably written upon the return of the troops from Ticonderoga, and is as follows:

"I had liked to forget to inform you of the loss I had met with the two last nights. Night before last I had my buckles stole out of my shoes, as I lay slumbering on my bed, in the room where there was considerable company, with my shoes buckled up. I had only lain down, with my clothes all on, to rest myself, being weak and feeble. Last night I had my gun stole, that cost me fifteen dollars, and a gentee — coat, and some other small articles, worth in the whole thirty dollars and upwards. But all this affords me but small trouble, seeing they are gone, if I can but regain my health again. I have broke my health, by the hard fatigue I have gone through this summer, in such a route, that I should be glad to leave the service if I was in a capacity to do it, but I see no way at present, therefore I must be content. What can't be cured must be endured.

"As before, your dutiful son,
"ASA FITCH."

My next communication will be an interesting letter from Roger Griswold, touching the attack upon him in the House of Representatives, in 1779.

Very respectfully,
CHARLES LANMAN.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL TABLE TALK.

WHAT we generally know about the history of books is concentrated chiefly in bibliographies. This dry narrative only suits a few mouldy bookworms, but there is a large class of readers that are fond of book-knowledge, were it put in a more attractive form.

The vast amount of materials that are scattered in different books only require form and

shape to make a most interesting volume. There are thousands of books which are encircled with anecdotes, known only to the few, which, if thus brought before the general reader, will eagerly be sought after, and may induce many of them to devote more of their time towards bringing out of obscurity many facts connected with books, that would otherwise be lost.

Question. What is Bibliography?

Answer. The word Bibliography is from the Greek *βιβλίον*, a book, and *γραφω* means a description of books; hence, a knowledge of the science of books is as clear a definition as we can give.

Q. What books have already been written on this subject?

A. There are several incomplete accounts of books written. In the English language, we have Hallan's "Introduction to the Literature of Europe." In this book is amassed a very valuable collection of matter; perhaps of its kind the best extant. Dibdin has done much in his "Bibliographical Decameron," "Spenceriana," "Ædes Althorpiana," "Cassano Catalogue," "Tour in England and Scotland," "Tour in France and Germany," "Introduction to the Classics," "Library Companion," "Ames' Typographical Antiquities," and "Bibliomania." All these works are of the most valuable that can be found, and for miscellaneous information on books, cannot be equalled. Dibdin had a rare mind for bibliographical pursuits, and he was fortunate in meeting with such a princely patron as the Earl of Spencer; both the author and the patron will be handed down to posterity, and revered and admired by the bookworm.

Sir Egerton Brydges, singular and eccentric as he was, has added valuable treasures to our book knowledge. His "Censoria Literaria" evinces great research among the productions of the Scholars of the Elizabethan age, and preserves the knowledge of many books that are extremely rare and valuable. His Bibliography is an excellent guide for the book collector, and in fact, the English school of bibliography has not yet produced any man that has spent as much time and money as Sir Egerton Brydges.

Watt's Bibliography contains the greatest number of books of any similar work in the English language, but it is not held in very high esteem by book collectors, because of the books mentioned in it not being collated. It is little more than a mere bookseller's catalogue, but the most extensive one, it must be admitted, that has appeared in the English language, and reflects much credit on the author for his industry.

The most popular bibliographical English scholar is William Thomas Lowndes. This writer compiled "The Bibliographer's Manual," on the plan of Brunet, and it is considered one of the most authentic that has yet appeared on English books. It is very incomplete, but the matter is well digested and well arranged. The Manual contains an account of more than 50,000 distinct books, and in nearly every case the price which each book brought at the sales of several celebrated libraries—such as Heber's, Bindley's, Roxburghe, Townley's, and others. It is well known among book collectors in London, that Lowndes noticed nearly all the books that four of the most extensive and celebrated old booksellers in London had for sale at the time; and it is thought that his "Manual" was compiled chiefly from their stocks. This ought not to detract from its value, but it may account for its not being much more extensive than it is.

I will now give you an outline of what you want, and in due time will enter more fully into their merits. Borbien has written "Nouveau Bibliothèque," in five volumes, 8vo. Paris, 1808–10. But Brunet, in his "Manuel du Libraire, et de l'Amateur de Livres," of which a 4th edition appeared in five thick royal 8vo. volumes at Paris, 1842–44, has excelled all previous writers on books. This work took more than forty years of the most diligent study and research to complete. The first four volumes contain an alphabetical and descriptive catalogue of more than 20,000 works in the ancient and modern languages. The fifth volume contains 12,000 more, making in all 32,000 separate works. It is impossible for the mere book-reader to form anything like a proximate idea of the immense amount of labor such a work requires. It is not like throwing off one's thoughts on paper; but it is the constant research for books, their history, and their description. You may know by rummaging among old catalogues, that a book has been printed, but you can only get the running-title—as most catalogues give; as you are collating all the title pages, it is essentially necessary for you to see the book, copy the entire title page—note the illustrations, if any—the number of pages—and other peculiarities which the bookworm only values. Sometimes weeks are spent in collecting together all the minutiae for a single book; oftentimes it is necessary to travel from one library to another, in order to insure accuracy. The labors of a bibliographer can never be properly appreciated by the public; he is generally looked upon as a bookbore, a man of one idea—totally incapable of enjoying the pleasures of a social and domestic life. A

greater mistake was never made; he lives, it is true, with his books, and in them he enjoys unspeakable pleasure. He can also afford time to enjoy the sociabilities of life; for who knows better than a reading man what such things should be, and who can better converse than he who is in daily communication with the great spirits of the past? Whose opinion, on matters of real importance, are more sought after than the bookworm? All know that such a man must have met, in his extensive readings, something on the subject you wish to know something about.

The Germans have produced several eminent and industrious bibliographical scholars. Engelmann has produced a *Bibliotheca* in 12 volumes, 8vo. published in 1840–53. It is a general work, and is considered very learned and accurate. Ebert is also ranked high; he has written a work entitled, "Zur Handschriftenkunde," 2 vols. 8vo., Leipzig, 1825–7. Tiraboschi has done much good service to the world in his history of Italian literature, in 12 volumes. As the Italians were the first who produced anything like good specimens of printing (for what book collector is ignorant of the Aldines?) a book like this must be highly prized.

I have now given you a mere outline of the principal books that treat on bibliography, and in my next conversation, I shall endeavor to give you the history of some of the most important books that have been printed, and illustrate them, by way of anecdote, in order to entertain as well as to instruct.

W. B.

THE FRANKLIN MANUSCRIPTS.

Read before the N. E. Hist. Gen. Society,

BY J. S. LORING.

THERE is no tie that so indissolubly cements the memory of Benjamin Franklin with his native city, beside his indomitable efforts to secure its liberty and independence, as his never ending annual gift to the most worthy scholars in its public schools. Blessings on his honored name have already poured from the warm hearts of three thousand medal scholars; and before the opening of another century the number will have swelled to ten thousand. The son of a soap boiler has made himself immortal in all our public schools, and young Boston ever more highly values a Franklin Medal than royal knighthood.

We would speak, however, at this time, of Benjamin Franklin's honored namesake, who was his uncle, and the third of four sons. Shakspeare in his "All's Well that Ends Well," alludes to monumental inscriptions as living trophies, but the manuscripts before us are

truthful, yet homely trophies of pure, moral worth. The poems they contain being mostly devoid of literary merit, are hardly deserving the public press in a connected form, for we are disposed to coincide with Horace, that neither gods nor men, nor booksellers' shops, allow of mediocrity in poetry. "'Tis like the forced gait of a shuffling nag," and to this we may add a like opinion of painting and sculpture. Moreover, Ruskin says that no one ought to be allowed to trouble mankind with second rate poetry.

We are indebted to the kindness of Stephen Emmons, Esq., who long kept a curiosity shop in Boston, whose mother was the grand-daughter of Samuel Franklin, the cutler to whom Dr. Franklin was for a period an apprentice, for the favor of exhibiting them here.

On the first page, following a good index, we find—"Memorand."

"On the wall of my father's parlor at Ecton, in Northamptonshire, was written in church text round about the room, near the floor above it, the 16 and 17th verses of 3 John—God so loved the world that he gave his begotten son, that whosoever believeth in him, should not perish, but have everlasting life. For God sent not his son into the world to condemn the world, but that the world through him might be saved."

"Expressions used by my father in Prayer: Holy Father into thy hand we commend our spirits, for thou hast redeemed them, O Lord God, by faith. Command thine Angel to encamp round about our habitation. Give thine Angels charge over us that no evil may come nigh our dwelling. Thou knowest our down-lying and rising up. Thou art acquainted with all our ways, and knowest our thoughts afar off. We thank thee, O Father, Lord of heaven and earth. Tho' thou hast hid these things from the wise and prudent, yet thou hast revealed them unto babes. Even so, Holy Father, for so it seemed good in thy sight. Holy Father, keep through thine own name all those that are thine, that none of them be lost. For we know that in us, that is in our flesh, there dwelleth no Good thing. We are not sufficient of ourselves to think anything as of ourselves, but all our sufficiency is of thee. We believe, O Lord, that thou art not slack concerning thy promise, but long suffering to us ward. Not willing that we should perish. We are looking for and hastening unto the day of God, for we know that day will come as a thief in the night. What manner of persons therefore, ought we to be in all holy conversation and Godliness." On the same page is the following inscription:

"My Father's Birthplace, Age and Death.

Tho. Franklin was born at Ecton in Northamptonshire, on 8 day of Oct. 1598. He married Mrs. Jane White, Niece to Coll. White of Banbury, and had by her nine children. He dyed at his son John's in Banbury, on the 21st March, 1681, in the 84 year of his Age."

On the inside of the cover is a printed advertisement pasted in, having a picture of an Indian chief with two attendants, and the words:

"Wrought things, printed English or India Calicoes; cloth, silk, and stuff scoured; linen, cloth, silk, and stuff, dyed, printed, or watred; and black cloth, silk, and stuff dyed into colors; by Benjamin Franklin at the Indian Queen in Princess Street, near Leicester-Fields."

The date, "1698," is beneath. There are written words, "Elizabeth Franklin, her book, 1787." On the last page the autograph of "Jane Mecum, her book," who was the philosopher's sister."

When we reflect that the youthful author, printer and hawker of ballads in the streets and lanes of Boston, made personal use of these identical manuscripts of 264 pages, two columns on a page, and that they were the means of inciting his ambitious spirit to literary effort, even a mere glance at them is forcibly impressive. We refer to Dr. Franklin's own autobiography, and to Dr. Sparks' appendix to his memoirs for some account of his uncle, the poet and silk dyer of London. The handwriting of these volumes is remarkably neat, partly in spellings of olden style. Some of the articles are in short hand. He is ingenious in the writing of acrostics, anagrams, crosses, ladders, and other curious devices. There are many metrical paraphrases of the Psalms. He was a nonconformist of the most rigid character, and his poems are generally of a peculiarly devotional nature. There is a poetical autobiography of himself, spread to one hundred and twenty-four verses. The poems evince that he was a person of ardent domestic love. His affection to his father, who possessed eminent piety, is strongly exhibited in two effusions on his recovery from sickness. We have here his early reminiscences written in 1704, on his native town of Ecton:

"This is the church whose preacher I did fear,
These are the bells I did delight to hear;
This is the yard where I did often play,
And this the aisle I catechise did say.
There lies the dust I did so often tread?
There lived the baker that did make the bread;
But where's the boys that hither did me lead.
There stands the stones that did my horse retard,
There lives the mother I did disregard.
That is the street which I could ne'er abide,
And these the grounds I play'd at seek and hide;
This is the pond whereon I caught a fall,
And that the barn whereon I play'd at ball.

There runs the river where I oft did fish,
And either had good sport or did it wish,
And these the long broad meadows where
No bowling-green more even can appear.
On these fair leas Ecton's fair daughters danc'd,
When charming Martyn his high strains advanced;
Here Nappy Ale was soul-brew'd by a friend,
Here in excess I first of all offend,
And he that wrote this here does make an end."

We will quote a passage from the personal narrative of the venerable silk dyer. After recovering from a malignant fever, he says:

Then of the Lord a wife I crave,
And his direction did implore,
A wife, a son, a Sam he gave,
Him I will bless therefore.
But ere 'twas done I made my prayer,
And beg'd of God a gracious signe,
That in assurance of his care,
I might unto his will resign.
God granted me my bold request,
For as I went respects to pay,
That virgin which I liked best,
Surprisingly I met by the way.
Happy was I in this my wife,
In her relations good and kind,
She was the comfort of my life,
Dear soule, she's gone—I left behind.
Ten children by her, God me gave,
Of eight saw good me to deprive,
May these two double blessings have,
I shall rejoice they are alive.
Thrice seven years we lived in peace,
True partners in our joy and grieve,
Both sick and well our loves increase,
Our bosoms interchange relieve.

Once more, we will exhibit the concluding verses:

In seventeen hundred and fifteen,
Of August's calends twenty-sixt,
Bound for America unseen,
On board Nantucket sloop I fixt.
We lanced forth on the abyss,
And oft beheld great wonders there,
Where nought but sky and water is;
And only sun and stars appear.
October seventh or eighth we made
Distant discovery of Cape Codd,
At this good news we were all glade,
And I gave thanks unto my God.
At Marblehead we anchored first,
There the first house, grass, apple saw,
And there with cyder quenched my thirst,
Good as from apples they could draw.
But unto Boston we were bound,
On Lord's Day ere I saw that place,
And there a dear, kind brother found,
Blest with a wife and num'rous race.
Four years they did me kindly treat,
But noe employment did present,
Which was to me a burden great,
And could not be to their content.

ON THE WORLD.

The world's a perfect cheat,
And all in it that seems great
A lie;
Its honors are but breath—
At furthest, at our death
They die.

Its pleasures are a dream,
And are of no esteem
When past,
And all those empty dishes,
That worldlings so bewitches,
They flee away as fast.

The world's a perfect bubble,
That's stuffed brimful of trouble,
Its gain
Is often purchased at
A soul-destroying rate
With pain.

'Tis perfect dust and smoke
That precious souls does choak,
And blind,
It makes men sadly err,
Known evils to prefer,
That should to good incline.

This world is a perfect hive,
Where wasps and bees do hive
For honey,
And almost all the sweet
They hope for here to meet
Is money.

Which when great pains has got,
Anxiety is their lot
That keep it,
And when it breaks the noose,
And misers must it lose,
With piercing grief they weep it.

I that have had my share
Of honey and of care
And trouble,
Find every ounce of gain
Mix't with a pound of pain
And double.

Doat thou my soul no more
On this world's empty store,
But speed
Thy winged messengers
To him above the stars,
That can supply thy need;

For God is good as great;
Make him thy sure retreat;
His power,
His love, his care, his arm,
Be to protect from harm
Thy tower.

Himself, his son, his spirit,
His mercy, grace and merit
Make thine,
And then in glory he,
To all eternity,
Will make thy soul to shine.

THE REPORT.

Transplanted from my native soyle
Where I had lived without toyle;
I was sent up to London fair (1.)
By my indulgent parent's care.
Seven years I served in that town,
Which term I trudged up and down.
Five years I served honest Mr. Prat,
But I forbear to speak too much of that;
The other two that of my time remaine,
I served with indulgent Mr. Paine.
Having worne out the term of my indenture,
I legally my longed-for freedom enter.

1. April 11, 1666.

But my soe much desired liberty
Is not so pleasing as I tho't 'twould be;
Yet providence did well for me provide, (2.)
Where I with work and wages was supply'd,
Fam'd Adam Andrews these six years before,
I thence removed, I truly served and more;
And though it was a house devoid of prayer
Yet strong convictions I was under there—
These blest convictions had I well improv'd,
My God had me thence soe soon remov'd.
But O the light I quench't, the love despis'd,
True it still I was soe ill advis'd.
O boundless Love that still on me took care,
And tho' I sinn'd my pretious soul did spare.
Sick thence I came, and may I never prove
Forgetful of, ungrateful to, this love.
Distemper put me in a horrid flame, (3.)
Burnt with a fire within my breast, I came
To the city where my God did me provide (4.)
A place, a nurse, physician too beside. (5.)
Dead unto all about me now I was,
And I that sentence on myself did pass.
A soul physitian came, for me implor'd,
God heard, anew another life restor'd, (6.)
O mercy evermore to be ador'd.

And then

The motions of God's spirit to persuade,
The resolutions in that sickness made;
The nature, number, horror of my sin.
The guilty conscience that accus'd within,
The curse of the Law which did my soul pursue,
The deadly sword that angry justice drew,
The cloude of sin that now did interveen,
And hide the face before with pleasure seen;
The grace despis'd, the glory lost, the light
Toe darkness turned, that shone before soe bright,
The judge that smil'd upon my soul before,
Inexorable now forevermore.

The flaming hell the dreadful voice depart,
All like keen daggers wound me at the heart,
And fill both soul and body full of smart.
Thus in an agony I did bemone
Myself, and said, are all compassions gone?
Is there noe hope, noe cordial to revive
And keep my waking dying soule alive?
Compassion once did plentifully flow,
Has he forgotten to be gracious now?
Is mercy gone, and has he spent his store,
Are all his mercies gone forevermore?
Woe to my soul that ever I was born,
A wretch cast off, forsaken and forlorn,
Are yearning bowels of compassion
Hardened into an adamant stone?
Great sinners have been pardon'd, may not I?
From justice's bar to mercy-seat I fly.
There i'll submit me humbly to his rod,
Acknowledge there the justice of my God.
Humbly confess and heartily implore,
His favor, promise to offend noe more.

Societies and their Proceedings.

VERMONT.

VERMONT HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The 19th annual meeting of the Vermont Historical Society was holden at the State Library, in Montpelier, on Thursday the 21st October, 1858.

2. Oxford, 1673. 3. 1679. 4. Uppington. 5. Dr. Barnet.
6. Mr. Steele.

The following gentlemen were elected Honorary members of the Society: Lucius M. Boltwood, Amherst, Massachusetts; John H. Hickox, Albany, N. Y.; George Brinley, Jr., Hartford, Conn.; and Hon. Luther Bradish, New York city.

The Society voted to request the preparation of papers on the following subjects, by the gentlemen named, to be read at the next annual meeting:

The early Practice and Practitioners of Law in Vermont, William C. Bradley, Westminster, Vermont.

A memoir of the late Rollin C. Mallory, Henry Clarke, Poultney, Vermont.

Biographical sketches of Sons of Vermont, who have been graduated at Amherst College, Massachusetts, L. M. Boltwood, Amherst, Mass.

The Fruits of Vermont, Prof. Joseph Torrey, Burlington, Vt.

The Life and Public Services of the late Richard Skinner, Robert Pierpoint, Rutland, Vermont.

The early settlements in Vermont, and the origin of the same, D. P. Thompson, Montpelier, Vermont.

Gov. Hall submitted the following resolution, which, on motion, was adopted:—

Resolved, that a Committee of three members be appointed to inquire into the condition of the archives, library and cabinet belonging to the Historical Society, and to make an inventory of the same, and that said Committee be charged with the further duty of reporting at an early day upon the general condition of the Society; and to submit a detailed plan for its future operations.

The following committee was chosen by the Society to act under said resolution, viz. Rev. Pliny H. White, Coventry, and the Rev. F. W. Shelton and Hon. D. P. Thompson, of Montpelier.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

President—Henry Stephens, Barnet. *Vice-Presidents*—George P. Marsh, Burlington, Daniel Kellogg, Brattleboro. *Librarian and Cabinet Keeper*—Daniel P. Thompson, Montpelier. *Recording Secretary*—George F. Houghton, St. Albans. *Corresponding Secretaries*—D. W. C. Clarke, Burlington; Albert D. Hagar, Proctorsville. *Treasurer*—Jasper Curtis, St. Albans. *Councillors*—George Folsom, Brattleboro; F. W. Shelton, Montpelier; Charles G. Eastman, Montpelier; John Wheeler, Burlington; David A. Smalley, Burlington; Daniel Kellogg, Brattleboro; Fred E. Woodbridge, Vergennes.

On motion the Constitution was so changed that the annual meeting of the Society shall be

hereafter holden at Montpelier, on Tuesday preceding the third Wednesday of October, in each year.

The annual Discourse was delivered by the Rev. Pliny H. White, of Coventry. His subject was "The Life and Services of Matthew Lyon," a member of Congress from Vermont, during the latter part of the last century. A paper on the marbles of Vermont was read by A. D. Hagar, Assistant State Geologist. The Legislature of Vermont, many members of which were present, requested copies of the addresses for publication, and ordered the printing and distribution of two thousand copies, under the direction of the governor.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, vol. ii. p. 53.) *Boston*, Nov. 3.—Monthly meeting, Col. Almon D. Hodges in the chair.

The librarian reported valuable donations.

Hon. Joseph Howe, of Halifax, N. S., and Rev. Richard Eddy, of Canton, N. Y., were elected corresponding members.

Mr. Drake, the President, having left our shores this day to pursue his historical researches in England, on motion of Dr. Cornell, a resolution was unanimously adopted approving of the manner in which he had fulfilled the duties of his office, and expressing the hope that he might have a pleasant sojourn abroad, and a safe return to his native land.

Rev. Joseph Richardson, of Hingham, chairman of the committee to whom was referred the resolution to inquire into the causes of apparent declension, intellectual or moral, in the descendants of illustrious and excellent progenitors, reported that the committee had agreed that instead of presenting a formal report, each member of the committee should prepare a paper giving his individual views on the subject. In pursuance of this plan Dr. Cornell gave his views at a previous meeting. The remainder of this meeting was devoted to hearing papers from other members. Rev. Mr. Richardson, Rev. Joseph A. Copp, D.D., of Chelsea, and H. G. Barrows, M.D., of Boston, read elaborate papers, and David Pulsifer, Esq., concluded with some extemporaneous remarks. The Society then adjourned to the 17th inst.

Boston, Nov. 17.—Adjourned meeting. William Makepeace Esq., in the chair. Rev. William T. Smithett, of Boston, read a very able and learned paper on the origin and history of the aborigines on the Orinoco and Amazon rivers, a region with which he was familiar from personal observation. The thanks of the

Society were voted to him for his paper and a copy was requested for the archives.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, vol. ii. p. 174). *December 9th*.—A distinguished audience assembled in the Music Hall, Boston, to hear the oration pronounced before the Massachusetts Historical Society, by Hon. Edward Everett, on the late Thomas Dowse, who gave to the Society shortly before his death his valuable library.

The President, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, in his introductory remarks, said:

"It may not be inappropriate for me to remark, ladies and gentlemen, in the brief opening which is all that belongs to me on this occasion, that four times only during the nearly three score years and ten which have elapsed since their original organization in 1790, that four times only, I believe, have the Massachusetts Historical Society been assembled, as they now are, for any purpose of public and formal commemoration.

"On the 23d of October, 1792, a discourse was delivered before them by the Rev. Dr. Belknap, on the completion of the third century since the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus.

"On the 22d of Dec. 1813, a discourse was delivered before them, on the 193d anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, by the late venerable Judge Davis.

"On the 29th of May, 1843, a discourse was delivered before them, on the 2d Centennial Anniversary of the old New England Confederation, by the late illustrious John Quincy Adams.

"On the 31st of October, 1844, a discourse was delivered before them, on the completion of the first half century since their own incorporation, by Dr. John Gorham Palfry.

"And now, once more, we are assembled here this evening, with these distinguished and welcome guests around us, to listen to our honored associate, Mr. Everett, while in our behalf, and in kind compliance with our request, he pays a tribute, such as he alone can pay, to one of our most recent and most munificent benefactors."

We have not room to give a synopsis of Mr. Everett's address. It will be printed in the forthcoming volume of the transactions of the Society.

CONNECTICUT.

CONNECTICUT HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Nov. 9th*. Monthly meeting. Hon. Gideon Welles, Vice-President, in the chair.

The Secretary reported donations to the library, received since the last meeting.

Among them was a copy of Newton's "Christian Dictionary," 4to., London, 1622 (presented by Elisha Leavenworth), and the Log-book of the British East India Sea Horse, on the outward and return voyage, in 1777 (presented by Sydney Stanly).

C. J. Hoadly exhibited a note for three dollars, on the Mormon Bank of Kirtland, Ohio, signed by Jo. Smith, cashier, and Sidney Rigdon, President. In the crash of 1837, the saints fared no better than the gentiles, and since then their bills have had no other value than that of their autograph signatures. They are now rare, and fairly claim a place with the relics of the past.

J. Hammond Trumbull read an unpublished letter of Rev. Thomas Hooker, in reply to one received from Gov. Winthrop (of which an abstract is preserved in the addenda to Winthrop's Journal). The interest of this letter, and its important bearing on the early history of Connecticut, can hardly be over-estimated. Mr. Hooker eloquently and indignantly repels the slanders against the colony which were current in Massachusetts, and replies at length to the several matters of complaint presented by Gov. Winthrop, especially the failure of the projected confederacy, in 1638, in consequence of the refusal of Connecticut to accept the articles of reunion proposed by Massachusetts. The original letter was discovered a few weeks since, by Mr. Trumbull, in a volume of the Massachusetts archives, at the Secretary's office, in Boston. As the date and signature are wanting, it had been inserted and indexed among papers of a much more recent date; and this fact accounts for its having so long escaped notice and identification.

F. B. Perkins laid before the Society an interesting collection of deeds and other papers, deposited by Wm. Storer, Jr., Esq., of West Hartford. There are about 160 documents, of dates ranging from 1639 to 1813, most of which relate to the property now occupied by the depositor, a part of the estate originally allotted to the first Connecticut ancestor of the Ensign family. The great number of autograph signatures of early residents of Hartford which they bear, gives them especial interest to local antiquarians. The Ensign mansion, in which they have been so long preserved, is believed to be one of the oldest dwelling-houses now standing in the State.

NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY (Officers, vol. ii. p. 145).—The November meeting was held on the 26th at the residence of the Foreign

Corresponding Secretary, Hon. George Folsom; and, in the absence of the President, His Excellency M. de Figanieri, the Portuguese Minister, was called to the chair.

A letter was read from Dr. Peter Wilson, of Cattaraugus county, in reply to a request for information concerning the Indians, particularly the Six Nations (or Iroquois) of this State.

The Paris *Bulletin de Géographie* for July and August, contains a communication from M. Jomard, in which he refers to the Grave Creek Inscription. M. Jomard still adheres to the opinion expressed in his two papers, published some years ago, viz.: that the characters in that inscription corresponded most nearly with those of the ancient Libyan alphabet. He adds, that the same is still in use among the Berbers, who write their own language in it. He says it was formerly used throughout Northern Africa.

The 11th volume of the *Journal Asiatique* was reported, and an abstract of its principal contents presented to the Recording Secretary.

Mr. Figanieri presented to the Society a vocabulary of the Mozambique languages, embracing eight African dialects, derived from various authentic sources, published in London, 1856.

Mr. Folsom remarked, that the late reports from Japan, published in this country, have excited much gratification and surprise, as our countrymen find the people are more intelligent, comfortable and civilized than they imagined, the houses good, and kept very cleanly, streets wide and airy, etc.

The trade with Holland did not exceed \$40,000 a year, and was not valued by the government, as the expenses were considerable. Mr. F. thought that justice towards Dr. Siebold demanded a defence of him against the accusations contained in the volume on Com. Perry's expedition, published by authority of our government. Mr. F. regretted that the Commodore treated the Dutch government with entire neglect, after the courtesy shown by their affording information and letters of introduction. Mr. F., while in his official position at the Hague, at the request of our government, obtained a letter for Commodore Perry, which he did not use.

Dr. Cogswell remarked that there is only one other copy of Siebold's great work in the United States that he is aware of, besides that in the Astor Library, and that is in the Library of Congress.

A paper was read by the Chairman, in the absence of the author, entitled "Remarks on the Recent Travels of Dr. Barth in Central Africa or Soudan," by W. B. Hodgson, M. R. A. S. It contained much instructive matter, and paid a high encomium on Dr. Barth, and justified Mr. Hodgson's application of the term

"Touareg" to the inhabitants of the African desert.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—*December 2d.* Annual meeting—President in the chair.

The following were elected officers of the Society for the ensuing year:

President—The Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D.D., LL.D.; *Vice-Presidents*, Henry Grinnell, Esq., Archibald Russell, Esq., the Rev. J. P. Thompson, D.D. *Foreign Corresponding Secretary*—John Jay. *Domestic Corresponding Secretary*—Marshall Lefferts. *Recording Secretary*—James W. Beekman. *Treasurer*—Frederick A. Conkling. *Librarian*—Egbert L. Viele. *Council*—Henry E. Pierrepont, Henry V. Poor, Hiram Barney, George Folsom, Charles P. Daly, Frederic Prime, Daniel P. Noyes, Joseph B. Varnum, jr., Robert B. Minturn, jr.

The paper of the evening was by Hon. Isaac I. Stevens, on our northwestern territories. He first described the geographical features of the country, and referred to the great water lines which stretch across the country. Of these the Columbia and Missouri nearly interlocked one another. From the heads of steamboat navigation at Priest's Rapids on the main Columbia, and the mouth of the Pelouse, on the Snake tributary of the Columbia, the distance was but 450 miles by land to Fort Benton, the head of Navigation on the Missouri. On the Pacific coast was Puget Sound, which was admitted by scientific and practical men to be the finest roadstead on either coast. About Puget Sound were vast quantities of timber. Seventy-five millions of lumber were here sawed annually by immense steam mills. Along the coast, from the mouth of the Columbia to Van Courver's Island, were fine cod and halibut fisheries. Coal abounded on the shores of the Sound.

The coldest part of the route was from St. Paul to Pembina. By the data furnished, it appeared that during the 90 days of the winter the average temperature on the route was about freezing point. Already the mail has been carried from St. Paul to La Crosse, a distance of 180 miles in two days, and they had, as yet, never failed in time.

The Saskatchewan and Lake Winnepeg could not be navigated but five months in the year, while the Missouri was navigable for seven months. Gov. Stevens stated that from Puget Sound to any port on the Gulf of Mexico or the Atlantic, by way of St. Paul, was from 100 to 600 miles nearer than from San Francisco to the same points by way of the South Pass and St. Louis. Puget Sound, too, was the nearest point to Asia. As it was now a question to be deter-

mined between the United States and Great Britain on which side of the line the route should be located, and on which side the commercial city should be built at Puget Sound, the question became one of national interest, and the enterprise a national and not a sectional one.

December 16th.—President in the chair. A paper was read by Dr. J. J. Hayes, upon the Northwest Passage, submitting his plans for another expedition to complete and confirm the discoveries of Dr. Kane.

Mr. Viele offered a vote of thanks, and pledging the aid of the Society, which was seconded by Mr. Henry Grinnell.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, vol. ii. p. 55.) *December 7th*—Hon. Luther Bradish in the Chair.

Prof. Henry Coppee read a very interesting paper on the Coincidences of the Conquest of Mexico. The two conquests, one of each period, were types of the period in which they occurred, yet they were coincident in many points, and taught the same solemn lesson. Every student of history must be struck with the coincidences which happen in war. The first invasion by the Spaniards under Cortes, was in 1590, and the second by Gen. Scott and the American army, in 1847. Both followed the same route to the interior; and as Cortes made overtures of amity to the natives, and was careful to lay the foundations of a stronghold in his rear, so the latter conqueror made overtures to the Mexicans and invested Vera Cruz, which he took and garrisoned before proceeding to the capital.

At its conclusion, Gen. Wetmore proposed a vote of thanks to Prof. Coppee, which passed unanimously.

The President rose to announce the presentation of a collection of Assyrian marbles, excavated in Nineveh, to the Historical Society, by Mr. James Lenox, a member. Since the loss of those destined for France these were particularly valuable; but invaluable as the collection was in itself, it derived additional value from the very graceful manner in which it was presented by Mr. Lenox.

The collection of Nineveh sculptures, as described in the official report of Mr. Vanx and Mr. Oldfield to the President of the British Museum, consists of thirteen slabs of Assyrian alabaster, or marble, averaging about seven feet square, and six or eight inches thick, weighing about seventeen tons; they are in *basso relievo*, with sculpture in the cuneiform character, and as the thirteen pieces stand side by side they measure 72 feet 6 inches. They are duplicates of those in the British Museum.

The sculptures are from the North Palace of Konyunjik, in the heart of Nineveh, which has been called the "Windsor," of Assyria. The building was probably begun by Esau Haddon, of sculpture renown, and was finished by Sardanapalus, his son, about the year 650 before Christ, a point which has been styled by Rawlinson the culminating point of Assyrian art, and only about twenty-five years before the fall of Sardanapalus and the destruction of Nineveh by the Medes and Babylonians, under the father of Nebuchadnezzar. Hence these sculptures are not only of the best time but of the best class.

Rev. Dr. Hawks said he could not express the interest with which he heard the announcement made of this presentation, and he offered his sincere congratulations to the society on the possession of so choice a collection. In conclusion, he offered a vote of thanks to Mr. Lenox, inviting him to sit for his portrait to be placed in the gallery.

Hon. J. T. Headley, late Secretary of State, presented to the Society, on behalf of Dr. William Beattie, of London, several very rare and valuable historical works, referred to the executive committee.

Mr. Headley made an interesting statement respecting Dr. Beattie and the circumstances under which the books were presented. Mr. Folsom remarked that he considered this donation as one of extreme value and interest to the Society. The increase of the library should be kept in view at all times, as of greater importance than anything else in promoting the true objects of this institution. It is not often that societies constituted like this, without permanent funds, and subsisting from year to year on the contributions of its members, and the charitable offerings of public-spirited individuals, can find the means to acquire rare and important historical works for their libraries. It is to this class of publications, generally of a very expensive character, that the books presented by Dr. Beattie belong; old and substantial works, illustrative of the history and antiquities of Great Britain, which would be a valuable acquisition to any public library, and are especially appropriate to our own, considered in its general historical character. Dugdale, Matthew Paris, Holinshed, Edmer, and Polydore Virgil, are all names familiar to the student of English history, and of the utmost value to those who desire to explore the sources from which modern writers have drawn their materials.

Mr. F. concluded by offering resolutions of thanks to Dr. Beattie, which were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Folsom also called the attention of the Society to the subject of a portrait of Prof. Rafn, of Copenhagen, the editor and translator of the Icelandic Sagas, that record the voyages of the Northmen to our continent. On a former occasion the Society had adopted a resolution, asking Prof. Rafn to sit for his portrait, for the gallery of the Society, and he (Mr. F.), had now the pleasure of announcing that the venerable professor had consented to the Society's request, as appeared from letters recently received from him by our associate, Prof. Sinding. It is also stated, that at the solicitation of the Imperial Academy of Paris, and of the University of Oxford, a memoir of Prof. Rafn is in preparation by Dr. Borring, of Copenhagen, a copy of which will be sent to this Society. Mr. Folsom added that during a brief visit to the capital of Denmark, in the summer of 1855, he had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Prof. Rafn, whom he had previously known by correspondence. He found him still engaged in deciphering the old Icelandic MSS. containing the reports of the expeditions of the Normans, or Northmen, to various parts of Europe as well as America. His white head and fresh complexion, and general appearance, were of the Scandinavian type; and his tall and venerable form inspired respect, while the amiability of his manners conciliated universal esteem and regard. For more than twenty years he has been engaged in making known the contents of the numerous Icelandic Sagas in the library of the University at Copenhagen, which has given him a wide and substantial reputation.

December 14th.—Annual Address was delivered by Prof. Geo. W. Greene, on the life of Thomas Crawford the sculptor.

PENNSYLVANIA.

WYOMING HISTORICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, vol. ii. p. 271). *Wilkesbarré, December 6th.*—E. L. Dana, Esq., in the chair.

Col. Wright presented a copy of the flag said to have been carried by Brant at the massacre of Wyoming, and preserved at West Point. As the weight of testimony is considered decidedly against the presence of Thayendenegea at that battle, there may be some doubt about the flag having been here with him.

Several Indian curiosities and specimens of coins and medals were presented.

After the election of new members the Society adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, vol. ii. p. 139.) *December 6.*—The President, Dr. George W. Morris, in the chair.

The Secretary read a note from Geo. Duffield, Esq., inclosing a curious ballad copied from "Archibald's London's Indian Wars."

After which a paper was read by J. Daniel Rupp, touching the oppression, sufferings, wrongs, difficulties, and trials endured from 1708 to 1729, by the first settlers of Tulpehocken, prior to their final settling in Pennsylvania.

These settlers were "the poor distressed protestant Palatines, whose utter ruin was occasioned by the merciless cruelty of a bloody enemy, the French. Several thousands, at the invitation of Queen Anne, arrived in London, in the spring of 1708, in order to be sent to her Majesty's colonies in America.

So deplorable was the condition of some, that it excited the sympathy of the tawny sons from the American forests. For it was at this time that Col. Nicholson and Peter Schuyler, of New York, accompanied by five sachems of the confederate Indians, had arrived in England. One of these sachems presented, unsolicited, to the Queen a tract of his land in Schoharie, in the province of New York, for the special and exclusive benefit of the suffering Germans. A number of families, with their pastor Joshua Kockerthal, a Lutheran minister, came in 1708. December 25th, 1709, ten ships, with upwards of three thousand, sailed from London for New York. Of this number, seventeen hundred died on shipboard, or immediately after landing. Children were sold for a term of years. In 1710, upwards of seventeen hundred and sixty were removed from Nutten Island, now Governor's Island, to a distance of one hundred miles up the Hudson and adjacent to the pines. In December, 1712, after obtaining permission from the Indians, more than fifty families moved to Schoharie. It was here that young Conrad met Quagnant, and accompanied him to be instructed in the Mohawk language.

In 1790, and afterwards, many of the Palatines came to Pennsylvania, and in that charming country, around the head waters of the Swatara and the Tulpehocken, found at last a happy and peaceful home. This would seem to show that, when let alone, they easily governed themselves.

Peter Kalm, the Swede, who travelled through the colonies in 1747 and 1748, says: "Though the province of New York has been inhabited by Europeans much longer than Pennsylvania, yet it is not by far so populous." And he ascribes it to the fact that the Palatines communicated to their friends in Germany a knowledge of their sufferings, and advised

them not to go to New York. It is well known that the fame of the beneficent policy of the land of Penn was wide spread in Germany, and that among its fruits was an unprecedented growth of the population.

MARYLAND.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Baltimore, Nov. 14th.*—The Society held its regular monthly meeting, the President, Gen. Smith, in the chair.

After the reading and approval of the Secretary's record of proceedings at the last monthly meeting, donations were announced as having been received since the last report, from Horatio Gates Jones of Phila., State Department of U. S., Capt. Latour of Montreal, Charles I. Bushnell of New York, Geo. Wm. Brown and Lawrence Thomson of Baltimore.

The President stated that he had addressed notes to some of the members inviting them to prepare and read papers before the Society, and had received answers from several, promising a compliance with his request.

Mr. Brantz Mayer mentioned an interesting paper which had been read in Philadelphia by H. Gates Jones, Esq., and which he had no doubt the author would be pleased to read before this Society; whereupon the Corresponding Secretary was directed to inform Mr. Jones that this Society would be pleased to listen to his paper at one of its regular meetings.

The President called the attention of the Society to the fact, that it was no longer in receipt of the public documents of the United States, and some discussion ensued as to the best mode of obtaining them for the future.

Adjourned to the first Thursday in December.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

DEPOSITION OF THOMAS JAMES.—The deposition of Mr. Thomas James, taken at Easthampton this 18th Day of October, 1660, Testifieth.

Being earnestly desired by them of Southampton towne to be some meanes in their behalfe to procure ye testimony, or affirmation of ye Montaukut Indians concerning ye bounds of Shinnikute Indians, accordingly Paquuttown counsellor, being now att y^e present att Easthampton I enquired of him whether he knew any thing concerning ye afores^d boundds, & he told me, he did, as being often employed by ye sachem in their matters, and wth all told me y^t

ye bounds of ye Shinnecute Indians (since ye conquest of those Indians w^{ch} formerly many yeares since liued att Akkobank) did reach to a riuer where they use to catch ye fish we commonly call alewiues, the name of y^t River hee said is Pehik; & wth all told me y^t there two old women liuing att Montauket who formerly were of y^e Akkobank Indians who could give further information concerning ye matter. So I made a journey wth Mr Rich. Howell, & Mr John Leyton to Montauket, & we mett wth y^e afores^d women, who affirmed they formerly were of y^e Akkobank Indians, and that they knew the bounds of y^e severall plantations in those parts. One of these an antient woman (called by y^e Akkobank Homes squaw) to w^{ch} the other assented called wompquaim squaw, a middle aged woman, they joyntly declared as followeth, that formerly many yeares since there was a small plantation of Indians att Akkebank & that those Indians being few were driuen of their land being conquered by other Indians, & that in those tymes the bounds of these Akkobank Indians came eastward of y^e Riuer pehikomek to a creek w^{ch} shee named —. And they gathered flags for matts wth in that tract of land, but since those Indians were conquered who lived att Akkobank, the Shinnocut bounds went to the riuer pehikkomek where y^e Indians catched Alewiues, & the Shinnokuk Indians had the drowned deere as theirs on this side the said riuer, & one beare some yeares since, & the old squaw said by y^e token shee eat some it pointing to her booth, & that the skin, & flesh was brought to Shinnocut as akknowledging their right to it, to a saunk squaw than liuing their who was the old Montauket sachem's sister, & first wife to Kkonnu this to y^e best of my understanding.

This taken upon Oath before mee.

JOHN MULFORD.

COLLECTION OF AMERICAN SCHOOL-BOOKS.—Mr. Sibley, Librarian of Harvard College, in his recent statement in relation to the condition and wants of that library, uses this language:

"Some American Hallam or Sismondi will want to examine the school-books of the last and present centuries to obtain a general idea of their character and of the early education of the country. And where is such a collection to be found? Nowhere. They have not been considered worth saving."

Much might be written on the uses of a collection like this, the value of which cannot well be over estimated. Luckily there is such a one really in existence, though not in this country. It was collected by our American antiquary, Mr. Drake, who was many years in perfecting it.

Some thirteen or fourteen years ago, when it numbered between four and five hundred volumes, many of them exceedingly rare, he offered the collection, for a very moderate sum, to Harvard College, whose library he considered its most appropriate place of deposit; but the limited sum at the disposal of the college for the purchase of books, and the more pressing wants of the library in other departments, prevented its purchase by the corporation; while none of the wealthy friends of the college felt interest enough in the matter to purchase such books for its shelves. The collection was afterwards bought for a much higher price by the British Museum, where it now is. It is doubtful whether so good a collection of our early school-books could again be made.

Boston.

EXTRACT FROM ORDER BOOK.—I communicate to the Historical Magazine the following extract from the Order Book.

C. C.

PETERSBURG, VA.

WILLIAMSBURG HEAD-QUARTERS, }
April 19th, 1776.

Parole—Mifflin.

Capt. Innis of the artillery is appointed to act as Major to Col. Fleeming's Battalion; Capt. Arundel is appointed by the Congress to take the command of the artillery Company; the Captains of each Company to draw a pound of Lead for each man, and to have it cast into Ball, to suit the bore of their firelocks; the quarter-master-General is only to allow one waggon to a Company for their March; Mr. Leonard Henley is appointed to act as assistant to the D. Q. G. until the pleasure of the Congress is known; Ens^a Woodson of the first Battalion is appointed as Second Lieutenant in Capt. Taylor's Comp^y, in room of Lt. Lee, who is gone to Mereen (Marine?) service; Th^o Blackwell, sargent in the same Company, to act as Ens^a in Lieu of Mr. Woodson; Edward Moody act as Ens^a in Cap. Dickerson's Comp^y in the room of Mr. Harbert, who is gone into the mereen service.

R. O. An officer of the different Companies is every day to see the men of their Companies warned for guard, paraded and marched to the General parade by a serjant, by good time; at the same time he is to examine their arms and accutremments and see they are in good order; Likewise to see that the men's heads are combed, their hatts Cocked agreeable to former orders, their Bairds shaved Close, their Shoes Cleaned; in every respect as neat as their circumstances will allow. Officers of Companies to hear their Rolls call'd at Retreat Beating. The Drum and Fife Majors to be more Diligent in teaching the young Drummers and Fifers.

Officers and soldiers to attend Divine service on Sunday, at 11 o'clock in the Grove if the weather will permitt. For the future, if any officer or soldier who shall go out of Town on an alarm without order or Leave, he may depend on being confined and tryed for disobedience of orders; the orderly officer of each Company is to read and explain all orders relative to the men at retreat Beating.

Officer for the day to-morrow, Colonel Christian. Officers for Guard to-morrow, Cap. Cocke, Lieut. Avery, Lieut. Barnett, Lieut. Clay.

For Guard, 11 priv. 1 S. 1 C.

FIFTY-EIGHTH BIRTH-DAY OF WASHINGTON.—In the *Pennsylvania Packet and Daily Advertiser* of February 22d, 1790, published in this city, I find a letter from Baltimore, a copy of which I herewith append. The "*Thursday*" on which the fifty-eighth birth-day of Washington was celebrated, would be the 11th of February, instead of the 22d.

Truly yours,
G. W. F.

PHILADELPHIA, 1858.

"BALTIMORE, Feb. 16.

"On Thursday last our excellent President of the United States attained his 58th year. The event was remembered in several private parties throughout town, and wishes everywhere breathed for the continuance of a life so dear to liberty and propitious to our national character. The Point, on this occasion, neither forgot the day nor their federalism. Those concerned in shipbuilding were particular in their demonstrations by bonfires, firing of cannon, and other public marks of their love of the President, and attachment to the Government."

A PRESENT FROM VENEZUELA TO THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—A present from the Republic of Venezuela to the City of New York has been received at the mayor's office. It is a large portrait of Simon Bolivar, the South American Liberator. The gift was accompanied by the following letter:

"NEW YORK, Nov. 19, 1858.

"SIR: The Commissioners from Venezuela have seen upon the walls of the City Hall, a portrait, said to be a likeness of our most illustrious fellow-citizen, Simon Bolivar, the eminent son of Caracas, the Liberator of Venezuela, New Granada, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia. The Commission believe that that portrait bears no resemblance to the person of Bolivar, and being desirous that this municipality should possess a correct likeness of that great man, take the liberty of forwarding the accompanying to your care, with the hope that it may be accepted as

a gift from the Republic of Venezuela to the City of New York. We have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servants,

P. J. ROJAS,
"MANUEL A. PAEZ,
"T. ARESTRIA,
"MIGUEL MUFICA,

"To the Hon. MAYOR of the City of New York."

The picture is about two feet by three, giving a three-quarter length portrait of the South American hero in profile. He is painted in full uniform, and looks the stern, resolute hero. The picture is surrounded by a heavily-gilt frame, ornamented on the sides with elegant scroll work, and in the corners are represented groups of armor, banners, shields, and weapons of war.

RELATIONS DES JÉSUITES.—A new and complete edition of the *Relations des Jésuites* has just made its appearance at Quebec, published under the auspices of the Canadian Government. It is in three volumes, royal 8vo., and includes the whole series of Reports from 1632 to 1673, preceded by the *Relations* of Pierre Biard, printed originally at Lyons in 1616; and of Charles Lalemant, printed in Paris in 1626. The latter is copied from the *Mercure François*; but I have compared the reprint with the original edition, and find that they correspond exactly. This is not always the case with transcripts contained in the *Mercure François*.

I cannot agree in all respects with the estimate of the importance of these Reports attributed to them in the preface of the reprint; but they contain much historical and geographical information of real value. And the series has become so rare, although some numbers were reprinted in the same year in which they first appeared, that the Government of Canada has done well in placing the whole within the reach of the public. It is to be regretted that the form in which they are published is not more attractive.

After a cursory inspection, the declaration of the editor that the ancient text has been scrupulously reproduced, including even the errors of the press, seems to be correct. Yet a few omissions, all not of equal importance, have been noted: *e. g.*

In the Relation of 1664-65, published in 1666, I do not find the Lettre de la R. Mère Supérieure des Religieuses Hospitalières de Kebec en la Nouvelle France, du 23 Octobre, 1665, pp. 16.

Relation de 1665-66: Paris, 1667. This Report is very rare. I believe there is only one copy in the United States, and that is imperfect. There is, however, a perfect copy in the Imperial

Library, in Paris, of which the following is a collation: Title, 1 f, verso blank, an Rev. Père Jacques Bordier, 3 ff, including the Table, and the Privilège on the last page. Text, pp. 1-47, followed by a Lettre de la R. Mère Supérieure, etc. du 3 Octobre, 1666, pp. 1-16. The address to Bordier and the letter are omitted in the reprint; and it is singular that a transcript made at the library, where a perfect copy exists, should be incomplete.

Relation de 1666-67: Paris, 1668—not 1667. Another letter, de la Mère Supérieure, etc., du 20 Octobre, 1667, pp. 1-14, omitted.

Relation de 1670-71: Paris, 1672. "Map of Lake Superior, and other places where missions, etc., exist," omitted. This map is sometimes also repeated in the following Relation of 1673.

L.

QUERIES.

MANUFACTURE OF PAPER.—The variety of vegetable and animal substances which have from time to time been employed in the manufacture of paper, amounts to legion. To these has now been added a new material for that purpose, discovered in England, where a patent was recently taken out for making pulp for paper from "leather, or any kind of animal fibrine, tanned or untanned."

Can any one name the particular "weed," growing on the banks of the Hudson, which was discovered by Chancellor Livingston, and the writer of the following letter, for the manufacture of paper, for which they took out a patent in anticipation of securing a fortune thereby? The letter referred to, of which the subjoined paper forms a double postscript, bears date at "Tivoli, September, 8, 1799," and was written by P. De Labigarre to Peter Van Schaack. The writer was evidently a Frenchman, and the companion and friend of Chancellor Livingston. The particulars of his history might be interesting. Who can give them? H. C. V. S.

MANLIUS, 1858.

Herein is inclosed a sample of paper which has been made on the 3d instant, at the Catskill mill, out of a certain weed of the river, discovered by the Chancellor Livingston and myself in one of our shooting expeditions; and as the discovery is of an infinite advantage to all the Union where paper mills stand idle a great part of the year for want of rags, we have obtained a patent for our reward. As a scientific gentleman, you will soon calculate the utility of this discovery. The weeds in question have undergone no preparation whatever; and they were thrown into the mill as they came out of the

river. To the great astonishment of twenty gentlemen from Catskill, as well as of the workmen employed in said mill, they were worked into this paper within three hours.

I will not dwell upon other details, but I know that by a trifling manipulation the same weeds will make white writing-paper. The great point is, that for three months of the year these weeds are covering our flats along the river from the Highlands to Albany, and millions of tons may easily be gathered without almost any cost. I wish you would advise me what most profitable use I may make of our patent; in what manner you think I ought to dispose of the privilege. I will receive your friendly advice upon that subject with many thanks.

Yours,

P. D. G.

Nota bene.—The inclosed paper has not passed through the common process of the press, of drying in the shade, nor of sizing, but was immediately dried by the fire, as I had no time to wait longer at the mill.

It comes to my mind that a greater fortune might be made in England by obtaining there a patent for this discovery. Should you be inclined to embark with me as a friend in this object, and take a share in it, I wish you could immediately come and make such arrangements as the urgency of a prompt application for obtaining such a patent may appear to you proper. I beg you, at all events, to keep this part of my letter a profound secret.

JOHN ADAMS THE POET.—The *Boston Newsletter* of Nov. 28, 1745, contains the following advertisement of a Poem by an eminent American poet and divine, who, after having been settled in the ministry at Newport, R. I., died at Cambridge, Mass., and was there buried with tokens of extraordinary respect.

"Lost out of the house of Mr. *Matthew Adams* at the Town-Dock, about seven years ago, a Manuscript, written by the late Rev. *John Adams*, being a translation of the whole Book of *Canticles*, which he wrote to rescue that sacred Book of Holy Scripture from the prophane Wit of him that is the Author of the *Fair Circasion*. It is in heroick verse; and thought to be one of the best translations of that song of songs that's in the English language, and is a great loss to the Public. Whosoever therefore will bring the said Manuscript, or a true copy thereof, to the Printer, shall have *Ten Pounds* Reward, and no questions asked."

Is this manuscript to be found in any public library or private collection, or was it irretrievably lost?

J. L. S.

DENISON.—Capt. George Denison of Stonington, Ct., had a daughter Margaret, to whom he alludes in his last will and testament, as "Margaret Brown." What Brown did she marry, and where did they reside? H.

DENISON COAT OF ARMS.—About forty years ago a gentleman of Ipswich, Mass., made a visit to Essex (in the same State), for the purpose of copying from a piece of furniture there, the Denison Coat of Arms, to embellish the colors of a military company to be called the "Denison Artillery."

Is that piece of furniture still in existence, if so, where? O. H. D.

WESTERLY, R. I. 1858.

OVER THE SIGNATURE.—I believe the expression "*over* the signature" is an Americanism; at least, I observe, that English writers generally use "*under* the signature" in its stead. Can any of the readers of the Historical Magazine inform me whether the phrase originated in this country, or not? If so, I should be pleased to learn when, where, and by whom it was first used. (‡? ‡)

INDIAN NAMES.—Where can be found the fullest explanation of the meaning of our local Indian names in Eastern Massachusetts? Perhaps an unusual number of them are found within the bounds of the old Plymouth colony. Titicut, Sniptiut, Cohannet, Acushnet, Sesquabinansett, may serve as examples.

WINSLOW.

TAUNTON, 1858.

LINES BY RICHARD HENRY WILDE.—I have good reason to believe that the well-known lines beginning "My life is like the summer rose," by the late Hon. Richard Henry Wilde, were first printed in the *Baltimore Patriot* newspaper, sometime in December, 1815, or January, 1816. I wish to establish this fact, and the precise date of the publication, and would be very much obliged if some of your readers would furnish me with this information. Files of this paper are, no doubt, still to be found, if nowhere else, in some of the libraries in Baltimore. W.

NEW ORLEANS, 1858.

COTTON ARMOR WORN BY INDIAN CHIEFS.—Champlain, in his account of his expedition into Northern New York (see Doc. His. of N. Y., vol. iii. p. 9), speaks of killing two Iroquois chiefs who were "provided with arrow-proof armour, woven of cotton thread and wood."

Will some one please inform the readers of the Historical Magazine to what extent cotton was used for armor or for dress among the Iroquois, or any of the northern tribes of Indians? J. P.

FIRST WATER WORKS.—What town or city in the United States was the first to establish water works?

When were these works constructed, and by whom? L.

RHINEBECK, N. Y., 1858.

HALE.—Mrs. Elizabeth (Clarke) Hale, died at Boston, Sept. 23, 1795, aged 85 years. She was the daughter of Dr. John Clarke, and in 1775 resided at Andover, Massachusetts, at which time she was mentioned as the widow of a Col., or Dr. Hale. Who was this Col. or Dr. Hale, and what was the time of his death? G.

NUMBERING OF STREETS IN NEW YORK.—From Gaines' *New York Mercury*, April 21st, 1777, I make the following extract: "John Mackkenzie at his store, 1092 Water street, the corner of Irish street" (now Fletcher street). The highest number in that street at the present time is 750. In the same paper I find 517 Hanover square, 326 Dock street" (the lower end of the present Water street). Can any of your readers give me information in regard to the numbering of houses in the olden time? W. M. K.

ROGER WILLIAMS.—Can any of your readers inform me whether there is in existence a record embracing *all* the descendants of Roger Williams? If so, can a copy be procured? J. W.

FULTON'S FIRST STEAMBOAT.—I wish to know in what part of the city the ship-yard of Charles Browne was located, where Fulton's first steamboat the "Clermont" was built in 1807.

W. M. K.

[The shipyard of Charles Brownne (not Browne) was on Water Street.]

REPLIES.

SIR JOHN DAVIE (vol. i. pp. 87, 150, 282).—The *Boston News Letter*, Nov. 1756, Nov. 10-18, 1737, contains the following statement: "Wednesday last died, after a short illness, at his Seat at Creedy near Exeter, Sir John Davy, Bart., who has left Issue three Daughters unmarried, and three Sons, viz., John, Humphrey, and William, of whom John the Eldest (who married Elizabeth, Sister to Sir Hugh Ackland. Bart.) succeeds him in the Honour." The

month and the day of the death are not satisfactorily given. In the Chronological Diary of *The Historical Register* of 1737, is inserted in September, among the deaths: "Of the Gout in his Head, Sir John Davie, Bart., at his House, Creedy, in Devonshire." *The London Magazine*, under, September 1737, p. 517, has among the deaths: "In Devonshire, Sir John Davis, Bart." *The Gentleman's Magazine* for the same year, page 573, under the date of August 24, records the death of "Sir John Davis, Bt., at Creedy, Devonsh." The Davis, Davie, and Davy, obviously are the same person.

The statement from the *Boston News Letter* does not conflict with what Miss Caulkins says in the "History of New London," page 416, where she gives the names and dates of birth of three daughters (all of whom were born before either of the sons), and the names of three sons, John, Humphrey, and William; John being the oldest.

Thus, it would seem beyond a doubt, is ascertained the year of Sir John Davie's death, respecting which, for ten or fifteen years, genealogists, antiquarians, and catalogarians have been making inquiries, and respecting which, many months ago, a letter was written to Creedy which has never elicited an answer. Still there are difficulties not yet cleared up. He was starred on the Triennial Catalogue of Harvard College as early as 1733, and the star was not taken off in the Triennial of 1736; showing, if the star was *not* an error, that Sir John was dead as early, at least, as 1733. This supposition is not inconsistent with Burke's "Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary, of the Peerage and Baronetage of the British Empire," 7th edition, where, if I understand, it is stated that Sir John (the Harvard graduate), at his death was succeeded by his eldest son, John, who, at his decease in 1537 [1737], was in turn succeeded by his son John; thus making the John who died in 1737 son of Sir John, the Harvard graduate, the date of whose death is not given by Burke. Now, the question arises whether Burke is in error, or whether the family details in the article in the *News Letter* were made up in this country by some one not really acquainted with the truth of the matter. In short, was it the graduate of 1681 who died in 1737, or was it his son John, who, according to Burke, married "Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Ackland, Bart. of Killreton, Co. Devon." Who can give any light on the subject?

I may add that of the three daughters mentioned in the *News Letter*, Mary, born, according to Miss Caulkins, June 30, 1693, was, according to Burke, married to the Rev. Thomas Bishop of Barnstaple, who had been a chaplain

in the family of Sir John Davy; Sarah, born Oct. 21, 1695, was married to Christopher Savery, Esq., of Shilson, Devonshire; Elizabeth, born March 17, 1697, was married to Ebenezer Mussell, Esq., of London. J. L. S.

LOSANTIVILLE (vol. i. p. 87).—J. T. T. of Holliston, Mass., asks whether there is any truth in the "local tradition," that the city of Cincinnati was first called Losantiville? It is so stated in Farnsworth's Cincinnati Directory, published in 1819, compiled from the statements of early settlers then living. It then became currently known, and in consequence, the heirs of General Harmer, residing in Philadelphia, found that they had a claim for some lots in Cincinnati: they had found among the General's papers a deed for lots in Losantiville, but never could learn where the town was. A letter of John Cleves Symmes, dated North Bend, 9 Jan., 1790, contains the following:

"Gov. StClair arrived at Losantiville on the second inst.; he could not be prevailed upon to stay with us but three nights. He has organised this purchase into a county. His Excellency complimented me with the honour of naming the county. I called it *Hamilton County* after the Secretary of the Treasury. Gen. Harmer has named the new garrison *Fort Washington*. The Gov. has made Losantiville the county town, by the name of *Cincinnati*, so that Losantiville will become extinct."

The name of Losantiville had been given by the Surveyor *Felson*. S. H. J.

URBANA, Ohio.

ORIGIN OF YANKEE DOODLE (vol. ii. pp. 214, 280).—In Burgh's *Anecdotes of Music*, vol. iii. p. 405, after speaking of Dr. Arne and John Frederick Lampe, the author proceeds: "Besides Lampe and Arne, there were at this time (1731), other candidates for musical fame of the same description. Among those were Mr. John Christian Smith, who set two English operas for Lincoln's Inn Fields, *Teraminta* and *Ulysses*." About the year 1797, after having become a tolerable proficient on the German flute, I took it into my head to learn the basoon, and, for this purpose, procured an instrument, and a book of instructions from the late Mr. Joseph Carr, who had then recently opened a music store in this city, being the first regular establishment of the kind in this country. In this book there was an *Air from Ulysses*, which was the identical air now called *Yankee Doodle*, with the exception of a few notes, which time and fancy may have added.

There can be no dispute as to the authorship

of the song, *The Star Spangled Banner*. It was written by Mr. Key, while on board one of the British fleet, on government business. He was, I believe, agent for the exchange of prisoners, and witnessed in the distance the bombardment. The tune was originally set to the song *To Anacreon in Heaven*, by Dr. Arnold.

The *President's March* was composed by a Professor Pfyfe, and was played at Trenton bridge when Washington passed over on his way to New York, to his inauguration. This information I obtained from one of the performers, confirmed afterwards by a son of said Pfyfe. The song *Hail Columbia* was written to the music during the elder Adams's administration, by Judge Hopkinson, and was first sung by Mr. Fox, a popular singer of the day. I well remember being present at the first introduction of it at the Holiday street Theatre, amid the clapping of hands and hissings of the antagonistic parties. Black cockades were worn in those days.

I have also reason to believe that *THE Washington March*, generally known by that title—I mean the one in key of G major, was composed by the Hon. Francis Hopkinson, senior, having seen it in a manuscript book of his, in his own handwriting, among others of his known composition. J. O.

The above was published in the *Baltimore Clipper* in 1841, by a person who well understood the subject.

MATTHEW LYON (vol. ii. p. 278).—In reply to certain inquiries propounded by a correspondent in the September number of our Magazine, we submit the following, taken from Mr. Charles Lanman's forthcoming "Dictionary of Congress:"

"Matthew Lyon was born in Ireland, and having emigrated to this country, participated to some extent in the Revolutionary struggle, and settled in Vermont. He was a Representative in Congress from that State from 1799 to 1801: and it was during his first term, that he had a personal difficulty with Roger Griswold of Connecticut, when an unsuccessful effort was made to have him expelled. At the end of his second term, as a Representative from Vermont, he removed to Kentucky, and was a Representative in Congress from that State, from 1803 to 1811. After his final retirement from Congress, and on the 13th of November 1811, the Speaker of the House presented a petition from him, setting forth that he had, many years before, been prosecuted and convicted under the sedition law, that he had suffered imprisonment and been made to pay a fine of \$1,060 90, and that he wished to have the money refunded

to him. On the 4th July, 1840, a law was passed paying to his heirs the specified sum, with interest from February, 1799. When he died has not been ascertained."

L.

GEORGETOWN, D. C.

SPOTSWOOD AND THE HORSE-SHOE (vol. ii. p. 278).—In an article that appeared in the Historical Magazine for November (vol. ii. p. 345), P. gives a sort of legendary tradition, that the device of the horse-shoe was selected for the knights of Spotswood's Tramontane order, because horse-shoes were made during the expedition across the mountains out of the tire of the wagon-wheels. By reference to John Fontaine's Diary of the expedition, in "The Memoirs of a Huguenot Family," edited by Miss Maury (p. 283), it will be seen, that the horses of the expedition were shod at Germantown, on the Rappahannock, before the party had left the tide-water region, and that there were no wagons or vehicles of any kind used in the expedition, the supplies and provisions being conveyed on pack-horses. "P." also gives a list of the gentlemen who accompanied Spotswood in that exploration. Is not this list the fictitious one in Caruthers' novel, "The Knights of the Golden Horse-Shoe?" According to Fontaine's Diary, the gentlemen of the party appear to have been Spotswood, Fontaine, Beverley, Austin, Smith, Todd, Dr. Robinson, Taylor, Mason, Brooke, and Captains Clouder and Smith. The year of the expedition is set down by "P." as 1714, and this has been given as the date by several writers. The correct date, however, is 1716, as appears from Fontaine's Diary. In Hist. Mag. (vol. ii. p. 278), the year is given as 1794, probably a typographical mistake for 1714. Spotswood instituted "The Tramontane Order, or Knights of the Golden Horse-Shoe," as appears from Hugh Jones' "Present State of Virginia," p. 53; but the order soon fell through. Spotswood was probably discouraged at finding that the British Government would not indemnify the exploring party for the expenses of the passage across the mountains. C. O.

PETERSBURG, Va., 1858.

IRREGULAR SPELLING OF SEVENTEENTH CENTURY (vol. i. p. 170; vol. ii. p. 277).—In King James' version of the Bible, edition of 1611, the following are a few of the many variations of spelling which occur: ye, yee; me, mee; he, lee; be, bee; wisdom, wisdom; spiritual, spirituall; mind, minde; shal, shall; wil, will; idols, idoles; body, bode; charity, charite; glory, glorie; sorry, sorie; down, downe; liberty, libertie. Were these variations com-

mon in works published in the seventeenth century; and how are they to be accounted for?
J. P.

LOG ROLLING (vol. i. p. 244).—The phrase is drawn from the clearing of forest land in a new country. The settler could himself cut down the trees, and cut them into lengths or logs. The next step was to roll them into heaps for burning, and that he could not do without help; so he called his neighbors to help him roll, and when they had a rolling, he helped them. This was aptly applied to legislative action for the passage of laws for local measures. Vote for my bill and I will vote for yours. The phrase was probably western; it is certainly more than forty years old.

WEIGHT OF HANNAH HULL (vol. i. p. 183; vol. ii. p. 336).—The tradition that Judge Sewall received the weight of his bride in silver as her dowry, is very fully discussed in the appendix to Hull's Diary (Transactions of the American Antiquarian Society, vol. iii. p. 274). It is there shown from Judge Sewall's own account-books that the dowry he received was but £500, equal to \$1,666 $\frac{2}{3}$; and this was not all paid at one time. I have heard in connection with this tradition that Mrs. Sewall was a very small woman and weighed only ninety-eight pounds; but I should want more evidence than tradition to put much faith in the story.

Hutchinson is the authority for the statement that her dowry was £30,000; but this would be only \$100,000 (not \$150,000), according to the value of silver at that day.
ITEMS.

NEW ENGLAND CATECHISMS (vol. ii. p. 306).—Your correspondent "Dorn" has expressed a doubt as to the existence of certain catechisms whose names are mentioned in his communication to the Hist. Mag.

The following is an exact title of a copy of Richard Mather's Catechism, in possession of J. W. Thornton, Esq., of Boston. It is a duodecimo of 124 pages. I have made extensive inquiries, but have not yet been informed of another copy of the work in this country.

A | CATECHISME | or, | The Grounds and Principles of Christian Religion, set forth by way of Question | and Answer. Wherein the summe of the Doctrine of | Religion is comprised, familiarly opened, | and clearly confirmed from the | Holy Scriptures. | By RICHARD MATHER, Teacher to the | Church at *Dorchester in New England*.

Hold fast the form of sound words which thou hast heard of me | in faith and love, which is in Christ Jesus. 2 Tim. i. 13.

When for the time ye ought to be teachers, ye have need that | one teach you again the first principles of the oracles of God, | and are become such as have need of Milke, and not of strong | meat. Heb. 5, 12.

London. | Printed for *John Rothwell*, and are to be sold at | his shop at the signe of the Sunne and Foun | taine in *Paul's Church yard* neer the little | North gate. 1650.

Whether the work with the above title, was the "lesser" or the "larger" catechism, mentioned by Cotton Mather as published by his grandfather, we are not informed; probably, it was the "larger" one. Of these two books, Cotton Mather writes, that they were "so well formed that a Luther himself would not have been ashamed of being a learner from them." *Magnalia* i. p. 454.

In 1665, the town of Dorchester, Mass., where Richard Mather was for 33 years the minister, voted, that "the new impression of Mr. Mather's catechism should be paid for out of the town rate; and so the books to become the town's." Anthony Fisher was paid £4 10s. for printing said catechism—the books to be distributed to each family in town. Where can a copy of this "new impression" now be found?

A friend informs me that he has a copy of the catechism referred to by Cotton Mather, of which Rev. James Noyes, the first minister of Newbury, Mass., was the author. This work was reprinted in 1797.
T.

LETTER OF DANIEL MORGAN (vol. ii. p. 166).—This letter is said, at the foot, to be addressed to "Miles Fisher, Esq., Philadelphia." Miles is not a Quaker name, and it should doubtless be "Miers Fisher," who was one of the prisoners sent to Winchester, Va. For a list of the prisoners who returned thence under the care of Francis Baily, see "Colonial Records of Penn." vol. xi. p. 472, where the names are given. Miers Fisher is named among them. J. H. J.

URBANA, Ohio.

BOWIE KNIFE (vol. ii. pp. 210, 249).—The inquiry by J. D. to know from whom the Bowie knife took its name is correctly answered by J. R. B. as to the person who was Col. James Bowie. Without other explanation the impression would be left that the murderous weapon was devised for murderous purposes; but a letter of Col. Bowie's, published some years ago, states that the first knife of the kind was fashioned under his directions, and designed for use as a hunting knife, and made with unusual thickness in the back, to have the benefit of a cleaving cut. Col. Bowie had terrible encounters, but he is said to have been a man of gen-

tle manners and not quarrelsome. The alligator riding spoken of, may be regarded as ornamental.

DECIMAL CURRENCY (vol. ii. p. 364).—The earliest suggestion of a decimal currency for the United States appears to have been made by Jefferson in 1784. See Jefferson's Writings, vol. i. pp. 43, 133. W. A. W.

NEWARK, N. J.

[Another correspondent says, the "decimal currency was first suggested by Gouverneur Morris." Our querist will find some account of it in "Hickox's American Coinage," pp. 42, 43.]

USQUEBAUGH (vol. ii. p. 364).—This word is a corruption of the Ersic *uisge-beatha*, which literally rendered, means *water of life*; uisge is equivalent to the Latin *aqua* and, *beatha* to that of *vita*, or as written in French *eau-de-vie*. The Gaelic form is *voshk-a-pai*, of the same import, "water of health." The more familiar term *whisky* is merely a simpler pronunciation of *uisge*. It is curious that the form in Hindostanee for spirit distilled from grain, is so similar in sound, *psiste*, whence some have supposed our whisky to have an Asiatic parentage. This similarity is, however, regarded by philologists as purely accidental.

Carver's Algonkin, *ouisquiba*, though curious, I think we may safely regard as an Indian corruption of the original word, or a term introduced by the traders as a forced *approach to the Indian dialect*.

The manufacture of whisky is said to have been introduced into Ireland so early as the 14th century, and greatly as its power has been abused, Dr. Ledwich, *Antiq. Ird.*, relates a very singular fact in connection with its Ersic title, and equally interesting in its relation to medical history, viz.: that with the introduction of the spirit, leper-houses which till then "were everywhere to be found in Ireland, rapidly disappeared, and hence this healing spirit was termed *uisge beatha*, *aqua vitæ*, or *water of life*." Its late introduction in England was found equally efficacious in diminishing scrofulous affections, serving as a corrective of the effects of the unwholesome diet on which the poorer classes and the soldiery were at that period dependent for subsistence.

N. YORK.

SAHAL BEN HAROUN.

PRESIDENT DAVIES (vol. ii. p. 362).—In an account of "the Princeton Graveyard," there is a repetition of an old anecdote respecting President Davies, which ought not to obtain further

currency. I send you an extract from a paper on Dr. Sprague's Annals of the Presbyterian Pulpit in the *Princeton Review*, for July 1858, which will explain what I mean.

"In the compendious life of President Davies, we are pleased to observe that Dr. Sprague, with his characteristic accuracy, omits the blundering fable about the great preacher's reproof of King George during a sermon. It is high time that an idle anecdote, awkwardly patched up out of a story well known to all readers of Scottish history, should cease to be published in the front of this great and good man's sermons. We have perused his autograph journals of his British tour, and have found no allusion to any appearance before royalty. Indeed the very thought of a persecuted Virginia dissenter being invited to preach before George II. is, in the eyes of one who knows the times, simply ridiculous.

Whoever desires to see the two accounts, "the story of Bruce, and the story of Davies," will find them, side by side, on pages 403, 404 of the July number of the *Princeton Review*. L.

THE AMERICAN BIBLE (vol. ii. p. 364).—An immense unpublished manuscript of Mather, his 'Illustrations of the Sacred Scriptures,' is stored in the library of the Massachusetts Historical Society, where it is shown in six volumes folio, of rough edged white-brown foolscap, written in the author's round, exact hand, in double columns; its magnitude and forgotten theology bidding defiance to the enterprise of editors and publishers.

EMES (vol. ii. p. 364).—In reply to the query of "Boston," permit me to state that Henry Eames, of Boston, messenger to the general court, had a family of at least six children, among whom was a daughter Mary, probably the wife of Edward Lilly. William, son of Henry, born in 1674, was subsequently of Long Island. *Vide History of Framingham, Mass.*, p. 227; also the Boston Records. CHICAGO.

GALES (vol. ii. p. 363).—In the sense referred to is in use in Ireland, and even now is occasionally met with in print. An instance occurs in a little pamphlet entitled "Explanatory Notes on the General Rule of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul," printed in Dublin within a year or two.

Obituary.

At San Francisco, Oct. 27, 1858, THOMAS O. LARKIN. He was born in Charlestown, Mass., on the 16th of September, 1802, and conse-

quently had completed the 56th year of his existence. He came to California in April, 1832, seeking his fortune single-handed and alone on these then almost unknown shores, and here he made his home, and gathered his household gods about him. He was married in 1833, on board of an American vessel, at Monterey, and his children were the first of American parentage, paternal and maternal, born upon California soil. Mr. Larkin was appointed United States Consul in 1844, to reside at Monterey, and was the first and last that ever held that appointment in this country. It is enough to say, that in every respect he performed the duties of the office with advantage to his country and imperishable honor to himself. Throughout the war, which resulted in giving California to the United States, Mr. Larkin pursued a line of patriotic purpose that has crowned his name and his memory with undying honor. In the broadest sense of the expression, he was a great-hearted patriot, who loved his country and his countrymen, as was evidenced by his untiring zeal, and his great-hearted generosity in the times when the test was made by which this title was earned. Such services deserved and received, through the Secretary of State of the United States, the "thanks of the President for his attention for so many years to the cause of his country." From the time of the acquisition of California by the United States, Mr. Larkin has lived in quiet ease and retirement, known to us all as a public-spirited and honorable man, devoted to California and her welfare, loved and respected by the people, among whom he was almost universally known.—*The Alta California*, Oct. 28.

At Paris, Nov. 8, BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, of New York. His decease is noticed in the following obituary in the *New York Evening Post*:

"It is with deep sorrow that we chronicle the death of Benjamin F. Butler of this city, which occurred at Paris on the 8th of the present month. When a living example of high moral excellence is withdrawn from the earth, we feel that society has lost something not only of what made it pleasant, but of what made it secure. There is one light the less to guide the infirm steps of those who remain. Mr. Butler was acknowledged to be one of the purest of our public men—one, who, though a politician, never allowed himself to forget that he was a Christian—one whose political philosophy was of the broadest and most generous nature, resting on no narrower foundation than the golden rule.

"Mr. Butler was born at Kinderhook on the

16th of December, 1795. He studied law with Mr. Van Buren, the ex-President, and immediately on being admitted to the bar, became his partner. He soon distinguished himself in his profession, not merely as an able practitioner, but as one profoundly acquainted with the principles which form the basis of our system of law. After having served in the House of Assembly, he was appointed one of a board of three to revise the statutes of the State, and reduced them to a methodical and more intelligible form. His associates were John Duer and John C. Spencer. Mr. Butler prosecuted this task to its conclusion, but his associates, we believe, were changed. The Revised Statutes of New York form an enduring monument of his industry, his acquaintance with the philosophy of law, and his synthetical capacity.

"Under Gen. Jackson, Mr. Butler was made Attorney-General of the United States—an office which he filled with great ability and conscientiousness. He was afterwards, for a time, United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York. Of late years he had withdrawn from public affairs, and devoted himself assiduously to his profession—too assiduously, doubtless, for his health, which, though a good constitution enabled him long to resist the effect of excessive application, yielded at last, and he determined to try the effect of a voyage to Europe, and a residence abroad. He sailed in the steamer *Arago* for Havre on the 16th of October last. That vessel will probably bring back his remains.

"He arrived at Havre on the 30th, and after visiting some of the places in its neighborhood, went to Rouen, and thence to Paris, which he reached on the 3d of November. The excitement and fatigue of seeing the marvellous monuments of antiquity which meet the eye of the stranger on entering France, and which make so strong an impression on the traveller from our own young country, proved too rude a trial for his health. A violent attack of diabetes was the consequence, a disease to which he had been somewhat subject, and which now resisted all remedies.

"He was not unaware of the danger he was in, and for forty-eight hours before his death expected that event. At 9 o'clock, on the evening of the 8th of November, he expired, passing to another state of existence as one might be expected to pass who had lived so well and so holily in this.

"Mr. Butler took a deep interest in all benevolent undertakings, which will hereafter greatly miss the useful assistance he was so ready to give them. His cheerful and kindly presence will also be missed from our courts of justice,

where he set the example of a graceful, un-studied urbanity, which was simply the natural expression of his character, and which won the regard of all who saw him."

The remains of Mr. Butler were brought home on the return voyage of the *Arago*, and the funeral services were held at the Mercer street church, in this city, on the 2d Dec. Dr. Skinner, Dr. Spragne (of Albany), Dr. Adams, and Dr. Bethune spoke at some length, dwelling upon the many amiable traits of Mr. Butler's character. He was buried at Greenwood.

At Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 11, DAVID DAVIS, an old revolutionary soldier, at the advanced age of one hundred and four years and ten months. He was born near Morristown, New Jersey, in Oct. 1754. When the Revolutionary war broke out, he was one of the first to enlist in the Continental army; but as he owned several fine horses, he was appointed teamster, and served in that capacity through the whole war. At the close of the war he received a pension, and settled in Westchester county, N. Y., where he worked on a farm. Some thirty years since he came to reside in Brooklyn, where he was engaged as teamster in the Navy Yard up to 1851. In 1851 he was placed in the Poor House at Flatbush; but the spirit of '76 rebelled, and after staying there four weeks, with one crutch and a cane, he started from Flatbush and walked all the distance to Brooklyn, and fell in the street exhausted, where he was found by the police, who conveyed him to the second precinct station. There he was taken care of by Capt. King and Assistant Capt. R. R. Belknap. About two days after his presence at the station-house, Mr. S. N. Burrell, the undertaker, heard of the affair, and went to see the old patriot who had been deserted by the authorities, and offered to take care of him during the remainder of his days. Mr. Burrell placed him in comfortable quarters at Mrs. Lent's house in Cumberland street, near Fort Green, which he declared emphatically was much more comfortable than Valley Forge. The sight of Fort Green, where so much American blood was shed, and whence Washington so honorably retreated, he always said did him "wondrous" good. He had two wives and one child, but outlived them all. He was a favorite with every one in his neighborhood. He would sit for hours and tell over stories of the Revolution, and when speaking of Washington, whom he said he knew well, tears could be seen starting from his eyes. Mr. Davis was buried at the personal expense of Mr. Burrell, who placed the corpse in a handsome mahogany coffin. Mr. Burrell also purchased

a ten-foot lot in Greenwood Cemetery, where the body was interred. The corpse was followed by only two carriages. Everything was done quietly, without any show. The military offered to turn out, but Mr. Burrell refused, in consideration of the bad treatment which the veteran had received at the hands of the public.—*New York Evening Post*, Nov. 13.

At Hartford, Ct., Nov. 21, aged 71, Dr. J. I. Comstock, widely known as the author of a number of elementary and other works on different branches of science. The deceased was a self-educated man, whose early life was passed as a surgeon in the United States army. His most noted works are on chemistry, natural history, physical geography, on mineralogy, and a history of gold and silver. Of all his works, however, none have had such a wide sale as "Comstock's Natural Philosophy," which has become a standard school-book, and has gone through very numerous editions. We presume it is a fact that the sale of this book in the United States has reached nearly a million of copies. It has also met with marked success in Europe.

At New York, Nov. 22, ISAAC NEWTON, whose name has long been associated with the most extensive enterprises of Hudson River navigation. Mr. Newton was the son of a soldier of the Revolution, and was born in the town of Schodack, Rensselaer county, N. Y., on the 10th of January, 1794. When Robert Fulton's first boat, named the "Clermont," in honor of Chancellor Livingston, made her trial trip, in August, 1807, Mr. Newton was then thirteen years of age, and through life retained a distinct recollection of the ridicule, astonishment, and incredulity which attended the inauguration of steam navigation. His attention thus drawn to the subject, seconded his inclination and constructive talent, and over ninety vessels, consisting of ocean steamers, steamboats, barges, sloops, etc., have been built under his supervision. He was the first man who established a line of tow-boats on the Hudson River. This, we think, was in 1825. He also was the first to introduce the sharp bow and stern of the steamboats of the present day.

About the year 1835, he built the steamer *Balloon*, the first of that class of vessels. Shortly after this he built the *North America*, then the *South America*. In 1836, the celebrated "People's Line," from New York to Albany, was established, and in 1840 was placed under the superintendence of Mr. Newton. The *Hendrick Hudson* was put on this line by him, as was also the *New World*, which, in 1852, left New

York at 7 o'clock, A.M., and reached Albany at 2.15 o'clock, P.M., having accomplished the trip in six hours and fifty minutes. The magnificent vessel bearing the name of Mr. Newton was also built and placed on this line under his supervision. These two vessels, each capable of carrying 900 persons, are too well known to require description. Mr. Newton was for some thirty years an active member of the Oliver street Baptist Church, and during most of that time a Sunday-school teacher.

The death of Miss MARY ANN DWIGHT, at Morrisania, N. Y., has been recently announced. Miss Dwight was fifty-two years of age. The *Boston Courier*, says: "She was a native of Northampton, Mass., and was one of a very numerous family, of whom several members, besides the venerable mother, are still living. Her life was quiet and unobtrusive, but eminently useful, worthy, and dignified. For many years previous to her death she was occupied as a teacher, an occupation for which she was extremely well fitted by her patience, her gentleness, her sound knowledge, and her strong sense of duty. Her general literary capacity and cultivation were also high. A work by her on Grecian and Roman Mythology, published by Putnam, in 1849, is one of substantial excellence, and the same commendation is due to an elementary treatise on the fine arts from her pen, and subsequently given to the world. She had also prepared an abridgment of "Lanzi's History of Painting," which would probably have been published during the last two year, but for the financial state of the country.

The *Salem Press* of December 7th informs us of the death of the Hon. JOHN McLEAN, of Washington county, N. Y. He died at the age of 65, a victim to the complaint prevalent at this season, beginning with a severe cold and ending in a congestion of the lungs.

Judge McLean was a native of Washington county, and a resident in it to the time of his death. He received his education at Union College, and after reading law partly with Gideon Hawley, of Albany, and partly in the village of Salem, he was admitted to the bar in 1818. He was first appointed Examiner in Chancery, and afterwards Master in Chancery, places which he filled with great credit. From 1829 to 1832, he represented Washington county in the Senate of the State; and in 1837 was again elected to that body to fill a vacancy. He afterwards had a seat on the county bench; and in 1835 was appointed by Governor Marcy First Judge of Washington county, an office which he held till 1847. At the time of his death he was one of the Regents of the University.

In political life he was an associate of the best men of the democratic party in its best days, a friend of Silas Wright and Governor Marcy, and his days of political activity were contemporary with the period in which these men were prominent leaders of the party. Governor Wright appointed him one of the Commissioners to establish ferries between New York and Long Island: his colleagues in that service were Geo. P. Barker of Erie, and Samuel Cheever of Saratoga.

He was an able, upright, and independent judge, and a man of many virtues in private life. One of the features of his character, which will be remembered to his honor, was the interest he took in young men, and the desire he manifested to encourage youthful merit.—*Evening Post*, Dec. 9.

At New York, December 11, the Rev. JOHN LARKINS one of the ministers of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Francis Xavier, in Sixteenth street. He was to have lectured in the evening in the James street Church, at which place Archbishop Hughes appeared, and thus announced his death: "The lecture on 'The Idea of the Church with respect to Childhood,' announced for the evening, was to have been delivered by the Rev. John Larkins, who the previous day was engaged in the confessional, but that at the close of the evening, when the bell summoned him to the repast prepared, another summons came from Heaven, calling him to that recompense prepared for the good and faithful. His penitents," said the Archbishop, "were waiting around the confessional, but they waited in vain for him: less than three minutes from the time he sat down to take his cup of tea he was a corpse. Yet they had no tears to shed for him, for he died as a soldier of the Cross should—at his post."—*N. Y. Tribune*, Dec. 14.

Notices of New Publications.

The History of Minnesota, from the earliest French Explorations to the present time. By Edward Duffield Neill, Secretary of the Minnesota Historical Society. "Nec falsa dicere, nec vera reticere." Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1858. 8vo., pp. 658.

This work bears the impress of authority—that authority which derives its weight from careful investigation and a sincere desire to ascertain and promulgate the truth. The recent settlement of Minnesota leaves but little to be said of it as an organized community, and the historian, were he confined to the short pe-

riod of its existence since it became an independent State, would be able to comprehend its annals within the compass of a few pages. But our author is not content thus to restrict his labors; going back to the time when the French Missionaries first explored the wildernesses on the upper waters of the Mississippi, and made known to the aborigines the existence of the white race that was so soon to occupy their places, even in their most secluded haunts, Mr. Neill traces the progress of discovery, and sketches with considerable minuteness the wanderings of every traveller who penetrated any portion of the vast region now known under the name of Minnesota. The numerous anecdotes of personal adventure interspersed in the narrative, and the scenes of border warfare described in the earlier part of the work, serve to awaken no small degree of interest, and render the book more attractive to the general reader than might be expected from the details of frontier life.

"The name Minnesota," says our author, "is a compound Dahcotah word, which has received various interpretations from different Indian scholars. The difficulty is in the last two syllables—*sotah*, as it is well known that the word *minné* is Dacotah for *water*." Mr. Schoolcraft, one of the best authorities on the subject of the Indian languages, defines *sotah* to mean *bluish-green*. Featherstonehaugh says "it means *clear*," and Mr. Pond, "one of the best Dahcotah scholars," derives the meaning from the peculiar appearance of the sky on certain days; thus he translates Minnesotah by the expression, *sky-tinted water*. A pleasant allusion is made to Longfellow's *Hiawatha*, in which the name of Minne-ha-ha, given to an Indian lass, is interpreted by the poet to mean "Laughing-water," as applied to a certain waterfall or a stream running into the Mississippi. But, says our author, "all waterfalls in the Dahcotah tongue, are called Ha-ha, never *Minne-ha-ha*" (p. xxxvii). This would seem, however, a simple abbreviation of the word, just as the English *fall* is often used in the sense of *waterfall*, in common parlance. Ha-ha primarily signifies (very naturally) to *laugh*, and is applied to falling water from a fancied resemblance in sound. The account given of the Dahcotahs in this work is full of romantic interest. "They are," says Mr. Neill, "an entirely different group from the Algonquin and Iroquois, who were found by the early settlers of the Atlantic States, on the banks of the Connecticut, Mohawk, and Susquehanna Rivers. Their language is much more difficult. . . . In the earliest documents, and even at the present day, they are called *Sioux* or *Soos*, a nickname given to them by

their enemies." But we have not space to follow our author in this branch of his subject, and must refer the reader to the work itself for much valuable information respecting this noble race of red men, now reduced in numbers, and subsisting in a great degree on the bounty of their white-skinned conquerors.

The first Frenchman who explored the country of the Dahcotahs was named Du Luth, a native of Lyons; this was in 1678-9. The first European to explore the Mississippi above the mouth of the Wisconsin; the first to name and describe the falls of St. Anthony, was Louis Hennepin, a Franciscan, of the Recollet communion. Mr. Neill furnishes an interesting sketch of these two pioneers in the wilderness about the upper waters of the Mississippi.

After the fall of the French dominion in America, that portion of the Great West began to be visited by English explorers. Jonathan Carver, of Connecticut, enjoys the precedence of these, in the opinion of our author, who denominates him "the first British explorer of Minnesota." Carver's journey commenced in 1766, and lasted two years and a half. The treatment this enterprising and successful traveller received at the hands of his government shows the ingratitude of *monarchies*, for he was left to starve after having performed a substantial service for his country in the exploration of its new possessions.

We have thus alluded to a few points in the history of Minnesota, and propose to pursue the subject, in company with the author of this racy and spirited work, on another occasion. In the meantime, Mr. Neill's volume, though somewhat bulky, may be safely commended as one of the most readable books on the history of the New States in the West, and well deserving an attentive perusal.

Relations des Jésuites, contenant ce qui s'est passé de plus remarquable dans les Missions des Pères de la Compagnie de Jésus dans la Nouvelle France. Ouvrage publié sous les auspices du Gouvernement Canadien. Vol. I. embrassant les années 1611, 1626, et la période de 1632 à 1642. Vol. II. embrassant les années de 1642 à 1655. Vol. III. embrassant les années de 1656 à 1672 et une table analytique des matières contenues dans tout l'ouvrage. QUÉBEC: Augustin Côté, Editeur-Imprimeur, près de l'Archevêché, 1858.

We congratulate the students of early American history on the appearance of this reprint of the rare Jesuit *Relations*. Sparks, Bancroft, and especially O'Callaghan, had made their value known; but their excessive rarity rendered it

almost impossible to consult them. Since the destruction of the Canadian Parliament Library, Harvard College and the New York State Library were the only public institutions which possessed any considerable number of volumes, the most complete sets being in the hands of two private gentlemen. Now they are accessible to all, and furnish a mass of matter unequalled in all that relates to the history, manners, and customs of the Indian tribes, of the progress of French colonization, and French efforts to convert the red man. When we consider that the missionaries and colonists of Gaul found their way to the Kennebec, the Mohawk, Central New York, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin, in the period embraced in these volumes, the great importance to our early history is at once evident. The edition is, we believe, limited.

The Household Book of Poetry. Collected and edited by Charles A. Dana. Third edition. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1858, 800 pp.

We need do little more than give the title of this collection, which has already undergone with success the ordeal of criticism. Few would make the same selections, and few, consequently, concur in all cases in another's choice; but there are not many minor poems of merit omitted here, and few admitted that do not deserve a place in a household book. If there is a deficiency anywhere it is in the poems of Comedy, where some satires on views and differences might well give place to genial humor and sterling wit.

History of Civilization in England. By Henry Thomas Buckle. Volume I. From the second London edition. To which is added an Alphabetical Index. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1858.

The American publishers have brought out Mr. Buckle's work in a truly superior style, a fit book for a library, and one to tempt a reader by its mere mechanical execution. We regret that we cannot find it in our heart to praise the author's part as we do the publisher's, or, to say that he has treated his subject as well as they have treated him. This present volume is, indeed, by the peristyle of the edifice, yet we may judge of the work by the General Introduction, which occupies the whole of the present volume. To treat of modern civilization in general, without a thorough and profound knowledge of Christian theology, historically and practically, seems to us utterly absurd. The religious element is so important a one in its influence on each age that the theology and religious literature of each age

must be carefully examined to explain many if not most of the social and political phenomena. And herein Mr. Buckle seems sadly deficient: his evident misconception of the term Free Will, in his remarks on Free Will and Predestination, prepare us for much that is erroneous; but when we find his knowledge of Ambrose derived from a quotation in Neander; of Augustine, from Potter, Tomline, Southey and Beausobré; of Thomas Aquinas, whose philosophy and theology are still the standard of the Roman Church, also from a passage in Neander; of Calvin, from a passage cited by Mosheim; of the Catholic moral theologians, from Pascal's satire, "The Provincial Letters;" of the Bollandists, from a joke of Guizot; we may well fear that one whose knowledge on so important an element is picked up in this second-hand way, can scarcely be strong enough to base a theory, or even to sustain a conjecture. Nor do we find him always logical, even where his data are correct. But while we cannot take Buckle for our guide in the history of civilization, we cannot be insensible to the value of his work, to the new and generally striking views presented, and especially to his evident endeavor to be impartial.

Letters of Doctor Richard Hill and his Children; or, the History of a Family as told by themselves. Collected and arranged by John Jay Smith; privately printed for the descendants: Phila. 1854.

Of this work only one hundred copies were printed. It contains, among other matter, an interesting private journal kept during the Revolutionary War, by Margaret Morris, of Burlington, N. J. The editor is well known by his *Travels in Europe*, and other esteemed works.

Historical and Literary Intelligence.

A volume of letters written to Benjamin Franklin, connected with his domestic and social history, and never before published, has just been issued by the publisher of this Magazine. That they will be well received and read with avidity cannot be doubted by any one who has observed the increasing interest taken in the character and services of that great civilian. Of all our revolutionary worthies there seems to be none whose career bears the test of time better than Franklin's. There was a period when the printer's boy, transformed into a world-renowned philosopher and a successful diplomatist, was the object of aristocratic prejudice, even in our own country, and especially in Eng-

land, where it would appear from some recent indications, his memory is not cherished with any undue veneration. It is true another cause may be assigned for this want of appreciation, even at the present day, in the mother country. Franklin was the great agent of the separation of the colonies, and by his able exposure of the abuses of the British government towards them, and his firm and resolute tone before the committee of the House of Commons, justified and encouraged revolt. All this is well known, and stamps his memory with disfavor in the country whose claims to his allegiance were thus thrown to the winds, in the very teeth of royalty.

It is generally supposed that in France, Franklin enjoyed the consideration due to his great talents and European reputation as a *savant* of the first rank. To a considerable extent this is quite true, and the highest respect was undoubtedly felt for the bold unwavering opponent of British power, who had bearded the lion in his den. Hence the homage uniformly paid to him in public; but there was an under-current of aristocratic depreciation of the great American philosopher, which occasionally rose to the surface, and showed that, after all, he was looked upon at court as a sort of half-civilized savage, just emerged from the wild, interminable forests of the new world. Something of this will be perceived in the memoirs and correspondence of that period, as from time to time brought to light.

The pretended *Souvenirs de la Marquise de Créquy* have a notice of Franklin very much in this vein, and although that work may be pronounced spurious, it is constantly reprinted at Paris, and shows the *animus* of French society towards Americans quite as clearly as if the book had been written by its alleged author. The real or pretended Marquise, referring to Franklin, says that she never met him but once; this was at the house of Madame Tessé, at supper, though she was not previously told he was to be there, and Madame Tessé *played her trick* of placing him by her side at table. "I was malicious enough," she adds, "not to address a single word to him, for after all, what could I say to that *printer and bookseller*?" The fastidious Marquise then proceeds to describe the personal appearance of Franklin, in the following manner: "He wore long hair, like a diocesan of Quimper; his coat, vest, and trowsers were brown, and *his hands of the same color*. He wore a cravat striped with red; but what most attracted my attention was his manner of eating fresh eggs." The writer then proceeds to describe the American fashion of breaking eggs into a glass, and mixing with them a quantity of salt, pepper, mustard, and butter,

thus forming what she styles *un joli ragoût Philadelphique*, to which the philosopher helped himself with a teaspoon."* Besides the atrocity thus described, Dr. Franklin was also guilty of using a knife instead of a spoon in eating a melon; and also of carrying asparagus directly to his mouth without first separating the edible part with a knife on his plate, and then using a fork, etc.; this the author terms *une manière de sauvage*. Such are the offences against good breeding imputed to our great countryman by this French critic!

The real author of these pretended "Souvenirs" is said to be a Mons. Cousen, of Saint Malo, who wrote generally under the assumed name of the Comte de Courchamps; but, as we have already stated, several editions of the work have been printed at Paris, the last of which appeared quite recently from the respectable press of *Garnier Frères*.

Henry R. Boss, Esq., publisher of the *Polo Advertiser*, Polo, Ill., proposes to publish a series of sketches of the early settlement of "The Northwest," a large part of which will be devoted to the History of *Ogle County, Ill.* The materials for these sketches are being gathered from the personal narratives of pioneers now living. We would suggest their being printed in a more permanent and convenient form than a newspaper.

We learn that J. L. Locke is preparing a History of Camden, Me., which will soon be issued.

The next meeting of the Maine Historical Society will be held at Augusta, on 27th inst., when Pres. Woods of Bowdoin College, will deliver an address upon the life and character of Parker Cleaveland, LL.D., late corresponding secretary.

An Historical Society has been organized in Pittsburg, Pa., to be called the Western Pennsylvania Historical Society. The recent celebration of the evacuation of Fort Duquesne (an account of which is soon to be printed in book form) has awakened an interest among the citizens of that place, to investigate and perpetuate the history of that part of the State. The work has been commenced in good earnest, and we hope will be continued.

About twenty years ago the town records of Taunton, Mass., said to have been very thoroughly kept, were destroyed by fire. A few

* The editor adds in a note, that "this strange mode of eating eggs is still practised throughout the United States, as appears from the recent work of *Mistress Trollope*."

births, marriages, and deaths in Taunton are preserved among the Plymouth Records, and a still larger number in the Proprietors' Records of Taunton; but their limited number will ever cause us to regret the loss of the town records. A manuscript volume has lately been discovered which will fill many a hiatus in the genealogies of that section. It is a record of the marriages solemnized by Maj. Thomas Leonard from 1684 to 1713, the year of his death. They are more than two hundred in number. The entire record has been published in the *Bristol County Telegram*, Taunton, Sept. 20, 1858.

The citizens of Weathersfield, Vt., are making arrangements to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the chartering of that town, which took place Aug. 20th, 1761.

The General Assembly of Vermont, at its recent session, enacted a law authorizing the several towns to procure the writing and publication of town histories at the expense of the towns. This will doubtless secure the publication of several local histories now in manuscript, and result in the writing of many more.

A. W. Putnam, Esq., of Nashville, Tenn., is engaged in writing the History of Middle Tennessee; or, the Life and Times of General James Robertson. From Mr. Putnam's reputation as a student, and facilities for collecting materials, we shall look for an interesting volume.

Augustus B. Sage, of New York, has commenced the issue of a series of Historical Tokens, giving accurate views of Carpenter's Hall, Old State House, Old Sugar House, Jersey Prison Ship, Old City Hall, Faneuil Hall, Hancock House, Washington Headquarters at Newburgh and at Tappan, and others. They are neatly struck.

Benson J. Lossing, Esq., is engaged in preparing for the press, the Memoirs and Writings of George Washington Parke Custis.

The publisher of the Historical Magazine hopes soon to be able to give eight additional pages of matter, and he cordially invites the continued interest of correspondents to aid him in giving increased value to the work.

FOREIGN.

(Note.—It is our intention to give, under this head, items of information gleaned from European magazines and other sources, relating to historical and antiquarian subjects.)

The Society of Antiquaries, by leave of the British government, have removed to the rooms in Somerset House, heretofore occupied by the Royal Society, the latter having transferred

their quarters to Burlington House. The first meeting of the Society of Antiquaries in their new apartments was held on Thursday evening, Nov. 18th, to the very great satisfaction of all parties. It is said to have been a strong meeting in point of numbers and interest.

Information has been brought by some whalers, recently arrived in England, that Capt. M'Clin-tock was seen early in August within Pond's Bay, into which he had succeeded in navigating the Fox, and that he was holding communication with numerous parties of Esquimaux.

A correspondent of the London Athenæum writes from Naples, that "the great public work now carried on at the Lake Fucino, with a view to drain it," has been so much favored by the heat of the summer in exhausting the waters, "that the three ancient submerged cities, Archippe, Augizia, and Mambria, have begun to show themselves. Great interest attaches to the examination of these cities."

Before the Syro-Egyptian Society, Nov. 9th, a paper was read by Mr. Ainsworth, on Ancient and Modern Antioch, in which he particularly described the changes it had undergone at different epochs, from its foundation by Seleucus Nicator, to the building of a new quarter of the city, islanded by the river Orontes, by Seleucus Callinicus; the completion of a Tetrapolis by Antiochus Epiphanes; the erection of a museum by Lucullus, and of other public buildings by the Seleucid kings and Roman emperors. [Although there were several other cities of the same name in the East, this was probably the one where the name of Christians was first given to the followers of Jesus Christ.] The church, begun by Constantine and finished by his son, was the same that Julian closed, and Jovian restored to Christian use, and the same in which Chrysostom preached. Constantine spent so much of his time at Antioch, that it became known as Constantia. An entirely new city arose under Justinian, and it was called Theopolis. Mr. Ainsworth pointed out an error in the map adopted in Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography from Müller's Antiquities. He also showed that the Crusaders approached Antioch from a direction different to that generally supposed. Mr. A. particularly dwelt upon the advantages of modern Antioch as a place of residence from its cheapness and beautiful climate. Mr. Sharpe pointed out that Antioch was probably indebted for its great population and prosperity in ancient times, to its being, with Selucia Pieria, the port and outlet of Western Asia; showing that the same circumstances existed then as have caused it to be looked to in our own days as the natural opening for railway communication with India.

T H E

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

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FEBRUARY, 1859.

[No. 2.]

General Department.

WASHINGTON MEMORIALS.

THE following is a copy of a letter Washington addressed to Bishop White, respecting his contribution to aid poor families that had suffered during the ravages of the yellow fever in Philadelphia.

B.

(Private.)

PHILADELPHIA, 31st December, 1793.

DEAR SIR: It has been my intention ever since my return to the city, to contribute my mite towards the relief of the *most* needy inhabitants of it. The pressure of public business hitherto has suspended, but not altered my resolution. I am at a loss, however, for whose benefit to apply the little I can give, & into whose hands to place it:—whether for the use of the fatherless children & widows (made so by the late calamity), who may find it difficult, whilst provisions, wood & other necessaries are so dear, to support themselves;—or to other, and better purposes (if any), I know not; and therefore have taken the liberty of asking your advice.

I persuade myself justice will be done my motives for giving you this trouble. To obtain information, and to render the little I can afford without ostentation or mention of my name are the sole objects of these inquiries—with great and sincere esteem and regard,

I am, Dear Sir,

Your most obed^t and
affect^o serv^t

Go. WASHINGTON.

THE RIGHT REV.^d DOCT.^r WHITE.

TO GEO. CLYMER.

A friend recently presented me the autograph of Gen. Washington, being a letter to Mr. Clymer, of which the following is a copy. It was found among the papers of the late Gen. Wade Hampton.

R. W. G.

HIST. MAG. VOL. III.

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HEAD QUARTERS, DUCKS COUNTY,
Aug. 21, 1777.

SIR: I have the honor to introduce to you Count Pulaski, of Poland, who will visit Philadelphia to solicit of Congress a command in our army.

I sometime ago had a letter from our mutual friend, Mr. Deane, speaking in terms equally favorable to the character and military abilities of this gentleman—thus doubly recommended to your notice, you will be pleased, I am sure, to show him all courtesy, and promote his views to the extent of your power.

With great respect and esteem,

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obed. servt,

Go. WASHINGTON.

GEORGE CLYMER, Esq.

TO GEN. KNOX.

The following copy of a letter written by Gen. Washington to Gen. Knox, on the occasion of the death of his (Gen. Knox,) son, I send you for insertion.

The original is in possession of the Bangor Mechanics' Association.

O. S. F.

BANGOR, ME.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8th, 1791.

MY DEAR SIR: I have heard of the death of your promising son with great concern; and sincerely condole with you and M^{rs}. Knox on the melancholy occasion. Parental feelings are too much alive in the moment these misfortunes happen to admit the consolations of religion or Philosophy, but I am persuaded reason will call one or both of them to your aid, as soon as the keenness of your anguish is abated.

He that giveth, you know, has a right to take away. His ways are wise—they are inscrutable and irresistible.

I am ever your sincere &
affectionate friend,

Go. WASHINGTON.

MAJ. GEN. KNOX.

ORIGINAL LETTER FROM COL. JAMESON TO GEN.
WASHINGTON.

WRIGHT'S TAVERN, Feb. 2d, 1778.

SIR: I received yours of yesterday, and shall execute your commands as soon as possible. I have not been able to see Gen^l Lacy these several days. The militia on this and the Ridge Road have abandoned their posts since Saturday, and are not yet replaced. I shall go in search of Gen^l Lacy to-morrow, and fix on a day to do the business you have ordered. The mills on Pennypack and Frankford have furnished a great quantity of flour, which it has not been in my power to prevent with the men on this side the river, unless I could be with them day and night, as they are a set of the greatest villains I ever heard of. Many of them, I believe, have received bribes to let the inhabitants pass, but no proof against any but one Hood and one Reade, both of whom deserted last week upon my ordering the officers to collect all the men to this place. Others have robbed people on the road, two of which I have found out, but have not as yet confined them, as there are not three of the men that I could, with any degree of safety, trust my life with; am therefore waiting for the relief I am every day expecting before I do anything with them, as I am not certain but what many of them would desert if they knew any inquiry making into their conduct. The mills on the Wissahickon I do not believe have furnished any quantity of flour to the city, as there are none of them that have their bolting cloths except Vanderon's, Mathars's, and Meredith, all of whom have promised not to sell any to the inhabitants of the town. Shall execute your orders as soon as I can find Gen^l Lacy, if not countermanded. Capⁿ Howard has took about 100 people going to market last week, mostly women. There are about 10 tolerable horses, which I shall send to the quartermaster-general. There is one Tyson, a notorious villain, that I shall send as soon as I can get him and the witnesses. I have not been able to write since the 20th of last month, owing to my having received a wound in my fore-finger that day. I received a letter the 15th of last month from Count Pulaski, to repair to the west side of the Schuylkill, and to take the command of all the horse on the lines on both sides the river, in consequence of which I repaired to Capⁿ Lec's quarters to see what was to be done, and also to know what sum of money he might want for the expenses of his party, and intended waiting on your excellency, but hearing that you had sent an express to this side the river, with a letter for me, therefore, immediately on my return from pursuing the

British horse, the 20th, I set off for my post on this side the river, and have been ever since trying to find out what you therein recommended. Now I understand I am charged with being absent from my post. Believe me, sir, if I had once thought that Count Pulaski would have ordered me to any place without your Excellency's knowledge, after knowing that you had given me orders to remain on this side, I should not have been absent without your permission. I am not conscious, sir, of having wantonly or willingly lost one hour's duty since the first of my entering into the service, which was as early as any men were raised, except the Rifle regiment in the State from which I came. I am with all respect your Excellency's humble servant,

JOHN JAMESON.

His Excellency

GEN. WASHINGTON,

Head Quarters.

Permit the bearer to pass express.

JOHN JAMESON,

Major 1st Rt. L. D.

ARE THE MANHATTANS A MYTH?

REFERRING to the Documentary History of New York, vol. iii. p. 28, I find: "The *Manhates* are situated at the mouth." The date is 1624. De Lact says: "On the east side, upon the main land, dwell the *Manatthans*, a bad race of savages, who have always been very obstinate and unfriendly towards our countrymen." Again he states that the Hudson River was "called *Manhattes*, from the name of the people who dwelt at its mouth." Again—"The great river of New Netherlands is called by some *Manhattes*, doubtless from the people who reside near its mouth." Again—"On the right or *eastern bank* of the river from its mouth dwell the *Manhattæ* or *Manatthanes*, a fierce nation, and hostile to our people, from whom, nevertheless, they purchased the Island," etc. In 1671 (Doc. Hist., iv. 115), the island is called *Manhattans*, "from the people which inhabit the *mainland* on the east side of the river." Doct. O'Callaghan (Hist. New Neth., i. 47, etc.) intimates that the island was called *Manhattans* "from or after the tribe of savages among whom the Dutch made their first settlement."

Here is certainly a strong array of proof justifying the conclusion that a tribe called the *Manhattans* actually existed, but I still have doubts, and they are based: *First*—on the fact, that in the letter announcing the purchase of Manhattan Island (Hal. Doc., i.) there is no

mention of the purchase being made from the *Manhattans*. *Second*—in the early wars with the Indians, while the names of *all* other tribes are mentioned, that of the *Manhattans* does not occur. On the contrary, “the bad race of savages” who caused the Dutch so much trouble, was the *Weckquaesgeeks*. All historical accounts agree that this tribe occupied the territory around New York. It was a *Weckquaesgeek* chief that was killed in 1626—a *Weckquaesgeek* who murdered Claes Smits—a *Weckquaesgeek* who murdered Anne Hutchinson—the *Weckquaesgeek* who led the war of 1643, and it was a *Weckquaesgeek* who was shot while stealing peaches from the garden of Van Dyck on Manhattan Island in 1655, that again caused war. In the general treaties of peace, that of 1645 mentions the *Wappinecks*, the *Weckquaesgeeks*, the *Sintsings*, and the *Kichtawancks*, and other tribes, but not the *Manhattans*. *What became of this “bad race of savages” so soon after Dutch occupation?* The tribe referred to by De Laet were numerous and warlike, and when they sold Manhattan Island, doubtless reserved, as was always customary, privileges of hunting and fishing. *Third*—if such a tribe had an existence on Manhattan Island, would not some better evidence than mere villages existed showing occupation? Each tribe had its stronghold—its castles or forts. There is proof that the *Weckquaesgeeks* had several such castles, but no proof, that I have discovered, that the *Manhattans* had one, or that one existed on Manhattan Island. *Fourth*—De Laet wrote from the representation of others. His testimony and that of Vander Donck have been shown defective in relation to the existence and location of other tribes, and hence is stripped of its direct force, and, to my mind, is unsustained by contemporaneous facts. My explanation of the subject is, that the Indians called the land in the vicinity, or the island, *Manhattan*, or an equivalent term, to denote some geographical peculiarity, and *not* as the name of the tribe. Various explanations of the term have been made. One writer says: “*Mannahatta*—a good piece of land on that side of the river called *Mannahatta*.” Schoolcraft refers the term to the Hell-gate passage. Another, from the peculiar kind of wood growing there; and Heckelwelder, as signifying “the place of the original intoxication.” Whatever may have been the meaning of the term, it was evidently used by the Indians signifying *locality*—not tribe; and the term was continued in the same sense by the Dutch “from or after” the Indians.

The opinion that the *Manhattans* had an existence is “moss-grown,” and I shall not assume that it is positively erroneous. Will some of

your correspondents give us more light on the subject?
R.

NEWBURGH, 1858.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE NOTABLES IN MIDDLE TENNESSEE, MAY, 1780.

WE make room for a few extracts from Mr. Putnam's forthcoming History, giving the first satisfactory account of the almost unknown “notables” of early Tennessee.

“Much has been said and written of the ‘anomalous government of *Franklin*’ (not *Frank-land*, as Haywood and others have called it), which was organized in East Tennessee, and the account of which forms one of the most interesting chapters in the annals of Tennessee. Much has been justly said in praise of its noble Governor, Gen. Sevier, who outlawed by the State of North Carolina, seized and ‘spirited away’ as a criminal, pursued and recaptured by his friends, chasing and subduing the Indians, triumphing over enmity, rivalry and persecution, elevated to the highest office in the gift of the people, made again and again, and yet again, Governor of the State of Tennessee, an honored and useful Senator in Congress, and, finally, at the urgent solicitation of the President of the United States, commissioner to establish peace and determine boundaries with the warlike Indians, and there to sicken and to die, and ‘no stone to tell his resting-place!’

“Here we recover the history of a State, in every respect and aspect as peculiar as that—six years earlier in date—in active existence for several years, but of which the historians of Tennessee have had a very limited knowledge. Judge Haywood alludes to it on page 126, and others have only copied what he there says, and thus the most interesting incidents in Middle Tennessee history have hitherto remained unknown and unpublished.”

Rains, Robertson, Eaton, and Mansker had begun the settlement near modern Nashville, but no government existed, and they were too far from the parent State to enjoy the benefits of its rule.

“The people began to see, also, that they must resort to some uniform, active, and reliable measures for defence and self-government. They were in danger, not only from foes without, but there were (or were likely to be) some disputes and trouble among themselves. As in communities, even from olden time, so in some of these there were turbulent spirits, busy-bodies, murmurers, men seeking more than their own, and a few ‘looking to have the preëminence.’

“There were, however, wise men who had

known the necessity, and enjoyed the advantages, of a form of government originating directly from the people, and had participated in the organization and administration of such when at Watauga; they resolved upon the adoption of a similar compact here. As Richard Henderson, and other members of the 'Transylvania Land Company,' were here at this juncture, he was foremost in urging the adoption of some form of government; he and his surveying party had 'come in,' having run the line to the Tennessee River. Accordingly the compact or form of government, known as the government of the 'General Arbitrators,' 'Triers, or Judges, or, more appropriately, the *'Government of the Notables,'* was agreed upon, written out in fair hand, and all settlers who were disposed to observe and maintain good order and fair dealings were ready to subscribe these articles of compact. The original, together with many loose sheets of paper covered with writing, and of deep interest connected with the men and transactions of that day, were discovered by the writer of these sketches in the year 1846, in an old trunk which had evidently belonged to Colonel Robert Barton, who, as will be seen, was a useful citizen, one of the Notables of that day, and lost not his character for usefulness while he lived.

"When the people arrived upon the Cumberland they saw no Indians, and they knew of no tribe that was settled between its waters and those of the Tennessee, nor of any Indian towns north of them and south of the Ohio. Here seemed to be a vast extent of woodland, barrens, and prairies, inviting human settlement and the improvements of civilization. Some Delawares, who had appeared on the head-waters of Mill Creek, and professed to have come only to hunt, had travelled a long distance. The Creeks and Cherokees claimed no lands within the limits of these new settlements, therefore, it is not surprising that some of the people were reluctant to give much of their time and labor to the erection of forts and stations, when all wanted homes; and some had made haste to select the choicest places, thus creating discontent with others.

"But the desire and temptation to mark, and blaze, and scatter abroad, and *locate* as soon as they learned a little of the richness of the country, was repressed by the experienced and prudent among them, sufficiently to 'agree to give a portion of their time and labor to the erection of a few "strongholds" and defences, as also for the deposit of provisions, arms, and ammunition.'

"It was agreed that the fort at the Bluffs, or Nashborough, should be the principal one, and

the head-quarters. Others were commenced about the same time, at the spring in North Nashville, and was called Freeland's; one on the east side of the river, upon the first highland at 'the river bank, called Eaton's;' others at or near the sulphur spring, ten miles north, called Gasper's, where is now the town of Goodlettsville; one on Station Camp Creek, about three miles from Gallatin, on the bluff, and by the edge of the turnpike, called Asher's; one near the sulphur spring, eight miles from Gallatin, called Bledsoe's; one at the low lands on Stone's River, where the pike passes, called 'Stone's River,' or Donelson's (in our day known as Clover Bottom); and one at 'Fort Union,' at the bend of the river, above the bluffs, about six miles distant: here was once the town of Haysborough.

"The fort at Nashborough was erected upon the bluff, between the southeast corner of the square and Spring street, so as to include a bold spring which then issued from that point, and dashed down the precipice, giving much interest and charm to the location.

"This post was fixed upon as the place for general meetings—and the name of *Nashborough* selected in honor of *Francis Nash*, of North Carolina, a Brigadier-General in the Continental army, mortally wounded at the battle of Germantown, October 4th, 1777.

"At this place the delegates, chosen by the people at the different stations, assembled and adopted the Compact of government; and here were held the meetings of the Notables, and the records kept, from which we shall freely quote.

"The 13th day of May hath its claim to remembrance as that on which 'additional resolutions and further association were entered into at Nashborough,' to regulate entries and locations of land; to protect and provide for the children and widows of those who should die or be killed by the Indian; regulating the military defences; calling into service men from each station; impressing horses; imposing, collecting, and appropriating fines, etc. And thus was initiated the 'Government of the Judges' 'General Arbitrators, or Triers,' 'chosen by Freemen of the different stations' on the Cumberland.

"As the names of Richard Henderson, Nathaniel Hart, and some others who were members of the great 'Transylvania Land Company,' are first in the roll of worthy signers to these articles, it is proper to repeat here that there was a lingering hope—in some strong confidence—that the purchase made of the Indians in 1775 would, in some way, be of service to the early settlers. All felt confident that by that purchase the Indian title was fairly and fully extinguished; that, even should it be against good policy for the

State to recognize treaties between the Indians and private citizens, and that the same policy would discountenance the absorbing by a few individuals of territory extensive enough for States, yet they hoped that by a multiplication of the parties interested, and by a partition of the lands among many, as also by reason of the consideration paid, and the great toils and perils endured, and positive advantages to the State accruing from the settlements, a liberal and equally sound policy would justify the confirmation to a good extent of titles to these settlers.

"Col. Henderson was a sound lawyer, a man of thorough education, an accomplished gentleman, an honorable and patriotic man, and sought and took no advantage of the confidence placed in him. Sales were made, but payment conditioned on a confirmation. By the experimental line he had run, he concluded that the true line between North Carolina and Virginia would be some twenty miles north of the principal settlements then making on the Cumberland, therefore he and others ere long determined to establish themselves nearer the Ohio River. Henderson had a house in the fort at Boonesborough, on Kentucky River.

"But this treaty-maker is entitled to the honor of having extinguished Indian claims to some of the richest lands in America, and of having assisted in the adoption of a written constitution of government for three distinct colonies, embracing territory enough to have formed three instead of two great States. It is a notable fact that he, or the company, at the very earliest day, contemplated and desired to form a State similar to 'the thirteen.' They applied to the Continental Congress at Philadelphia in 1775, 'to unite with them in the same great cause of liberty and mankind,' and to be admitted into the Confederacy, with the name of *Transylvania*.

"Col. Henderson had assisted in the erection of the station at Boonesborough, and in the organization of a government, or, 'Rules and Regulations,' there, some years prior to the part which he acted here. He had his own house within the fort, or as forming a part of the inclosure. The same course pursued there in the settling of lands by the company, was adopted here. The policy was liberal—far more so than that which was subsequently adopted by the State.

"The State of Virginia, as did North Carolina, annulled his title, or refused to recognize sales under the company. Each State, however, granted to the proprietors two hundred thousand acres, and then appropriated to public uses the benefits of the treaty made with the Cherokees in 1775. The two hundred thousand acres

granted by Virginia were on the Ohio River, in what is known as Henderson County. The State of North Carolina made a similar grant, and thus the lands on the Cumberland became exempt from the claim of the Transylvania Company. Purchasers here were never urged to make any payments on contracts into which they had entered. Old settlers ever retained for Henderson a very high regard as a gentleman and patriot.

"Soon after the arrival of Capt. James Robertson, the people at Nashborough, Freeland, and Eaton's Stations, chose him to be a *Colonel*. Here was office conferred by the people, the highest authority; and it was by unanimous voice. He had already earned this distinction, and well did his conduct prove, ever after, that it was wisely bestowed. He now became the leading spirit in all the settlements in the Cumberland district, Commander-in-Chief of the military forces, and 'Chairman or President' of the Bench of Judges or Committee of Notables, down to the period when these, sometimes called Triers or Judges, descended from these primitive seats of distinction and usefulness, to be dignified as '*Justices*,' under commissions from the Governor of North Carolina.

"Two hundred and fifty-six names are subscribed to the Constitution or Compact of government; and it is exceedingly creditable and well worthy of notice, that the most of them wrote their own names, genuine autographs. The private and public history of many of them can be given (and, indeed, should be introduced or added, in order to render these sketches complete). Many descendants of those original signers are yet living in this State, in Mississippi and Kentucky.

"As we have already stated, there were eight stations established and settlements commenced in 1780, and the inhabitants or settlers there entitled to 'representatives in the Tribunal of Notables' or 'General Arbitrators,' as follows:

"'From Nashborough, 3.'

"'From Gasper's, 2.' (Gasper Mansker's Lick.)

"'From Bledsoe's, 1.' (Now Castilian Springs.)

"'From Asher's, 1.' (Station Camp Creek.)

"'From Freeland's, 1.' (Dr. M'Gavock's or Horticultural Garden.)

"'From Eaton's, 2.' New Brooklyn, east side of the river.)

"'From Fort Union, 1.' (Where Haysborough was.)

"Which said persons, or a majority of them, after being bound by the solemnity of an oath to 'do equal and impartial justice between all contending parties,' etc., shall be empowered and competent to settle all controversies rela-

tive to locations and improvements of lands; all other matters and questions of dispute among the settlers; protecting the reasonable claims of those who may have returned to their families; providing implements of husbandry and food for such as might arrive without such necessities; making especial provision for *widows* and *orphans*, whose husbands or fathers may die or be killed by the savages; guaranteeing equal rights, mutual protection, and impartial justice; 'pledging themselves most solemnly and sacredly' to promote the peace, happiness and well-being of the community; to suppress vice and punish crime. This is a summary of what they resolved and ordained.

"What a right beginning for a great State! Well may we feel proud to acknowledge indebtedness to pioneers who had such a thorough knowledge of all the elements essential to good government; that, as a people, they understood the 'rights of the people,' well knowing the inherent and inalienable prerogatives which belong to them: being men of foresight, principle, virtue, and patriotism, they could at once pronounce and enact what was appropriate and best: cheerful and prompt in obedience themselves, vigilant and resolute to detect, condemn, and punish encroachments and violations.

"Knowledge is power,' and the Whigs of the American Revolution possessed knowledge and used power knowingly, wisely, and well.

"Having aided in a good work east of the mountain, and left it in capable and efficient hands there, they renewed their patriotic plans on the banks of the Cumberland. The 'solemn pledges' then made were truly regarded as sacred, and were faithfully observed. Acts then determined, decisions then made, boundaries then settled, have never been repudiated, unsettled or reversed. Questions of title were then considered, cases were then adjudicated, which at this day affect millions of dollars' worth of property. There was never any defiance of the supreme authority; no resistance to the arbitrament of the Judges or Committee of Notables. All acknowledged and felt the necessity of authority and law—all resolved to maintain the dignity and integrity of their enactments. The judges did not abuse their trust, and the people had few difficulties to settle, few complaints to make of each other. The actual settlers were of industrious habits and quiet disposition, sober and moral, intent to do well for themselves and for their children after them.

"Roving adventurers, refugees from justice, absconding debtors and mischief-makers, will find their way to new and retired settlements; and it requires firm and united remonstrance

and opposition on the part of citizens, who will not allow any lawless intermeddling with themselves or their own rights, nor defiance of the laws by which all rights are secured, to hold such outlaws in check. A few men of known decision of character can accomplish a great deal for the peace of society and the rebuke of offenders. The Committees of Safety, which were numerous throughout the colonies during the War of Revolution, constituted an excellent police; and through their watchfulness and exertions, Tories, horse-thieves, and other offenders, were detected, exposed, brought to punishment, or, if they fled, information was given and passed from committee to committee, and so from State to State.

"One of the best elements of our free, popular government, was expressly set forth in the Compact of government at Nashborough, namely: the *authority of the people*; a power reserved to the people at the various stations, to remove their judge or judges and other officers, for unfaithfulness or misconduct, and to elect others to fill such vacancies.

"This tribunal exercised the prerogatives of government in their fullest extent, with the single specified exception of infliction of capital punishment. They called out the militia of the stations, 'to repel or pursue the enemy,' impressed horses for such services as public exigency might demand, levied fines, payable in money or provisions, adjudicated causes, entered up judgments and awarded executions, granted letters of administration upon estates of deceased persons, taking bonds, 'payable to Colonel James Robertson, Chairman of Committee,' etc.

"The following paragraphs will certainly be read with much interest and proud approbation. Among all the eloquent declarations of rights, preambles, or recital of causes impelling to, or justifying popular proceedings, which distinguish the American era, we know of none to which we would sooner challenge attention than to these.

"That as this settlement is in its infancy, unknown to government, and not included within any county in North Carolina, the State to which it belongs, so as to derive those wholesome and salutary laws for the protection and benefit of its citizens, we find ourselves constrained, from necessity, to adopt this temporary method of restraining the licentious, and supplying, by *unanimous consent*, the blessings flowing from a just and equitable government; declaring and promising that no action or complaint shall be hereafter instituted or lodged in any court of record within this State or elsewhere, for anything done, or to be done, in con-

sequence of the proceedings of the said judges or general arbitrators, so to be chosen and established by this our *Association*.

“That as the well-being of this country depends, under *Divine Providence*, on unanimity of sentiment, and concurrence in measures; and as clashing and various interests and opinions, without being under some restraint, will most certainly produce confusion, discord, and almost ruin, so we think it our duty to associate, and hereby form ourselves into one society, for the benefit of present and future settlers, and until the full and proper exercise of the laws of our country can be in use, and the powers of government exerted among us.

“We do most solemnly and sacredly declare, and promise each other, that we will faithfully and punctually adhere to, perform, and abide by, this our *Association*, and at all times, if need be, compel, by our united force, a due obedience to these our rules and regulations.

“In testimony whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names, in token of our *entire approbation* of the measures adopted.”

“Such is the eloquent, beautiful, patriotic conclusion of the Articles of Association of May 1, 1780.”

Societies and their Proceedings.

WISCONSIN.

WISCONSIN STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, vol. ii. p. 80.) *Madison, November 9th, 1858.*—Hon. J. P. Atwood in the chair. The Librarian announced a long list of valuable donations.

A splendid portrait, painted by E. Saintin, of New York, of Ramsay Crooks, who was born in Greenock, Scotland, Jan. 2d, 1787, and was engaged in the fur trade in Wisconsin as early as 1806—presented by Mr. Crooks, at the request of the Society.

From A. N. Kellogg, of Baraboo, an elk's horn embedded in a section of a white oak tree, found in the town of Freedom, Sauk County, about half a mile north of the Baraboo River; the horn, from the age of the tree by the annual rings, must have been placed in the fork of the tree over one hundred years ago, and had become completely overgrown, except three of the prongs, which led to the curious discovery.

December 7th, 1858.—Gen. W. R. Smith, Pres., in the chair. Letters were read from various correspondents, and a valuable list of additions to the library was announced.

Messrs. Draper, Durrie and Conover were ap-

pointed to prepare the annual report of the Executive Committee; and the annual meeting of the Society, for the reading of the annual reports, and election of officers, was designated for Tuesday evening, Jan. 4th.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Nov. 30th.*—Annual Meeting. The following were elected to fill the principal offices, viz.:

President—William H. Brown, Esq. *Vice-Presidents*—Walter L. Newberry, Esq., Hon. William B. Ogden. *Treasurer*—Samuel D. Ward, Esq. *Secretary and Librarian*—William Barry. *Assistant Librarian*—Col. Samuel Stone. *Corresponding Secretary*—E. B. McCagg, Esq.

On the evening of the 30th, the Society re-assembled, with a numerous company of ladies and gentlemen, invited guests, at the private residence of J. N. Arnold, Esq., where was read the annual report of the Secretary, followed by pertinent remarks by the Hon. W. B. Ogden; and an address was delivered by the Rev. R. H. Clarkson, D.D., on the objects and claims of the Institution.

The total collections made during the year, for the Society's library, included 2,369 bound books, 69 bound and unbound files of newspapers, 220 do. of periodicals, 278 charts, 5,039 unbound books and pamphlets etc., making an aggregate of 8,074; which, with the collections of the eighteen months preceding, gives a total of 18,650.

An interesting announcement was made at this meeting, by Lt. Col. J. D. Graham, U. S. A., of the recent discovery of the operation of lunar attraction upon the waters of Lake Michigan.

A series of accurate tidal observations has, during the last four years, been prosecuted under the superintendence of Col. Graham, resulting in the discovery above noticed. The supposed influence is more noticeable at the period of the moon's conjunction or opposition, and in tranquil weather, the observed extent of it being about two-tenths of a foot.

The brief announcement by Col. Graham will, it is hoped, be followed by a detailed statement of facts and data at a future day.

The agreeable social character of the meeting was not among its least noticeable characteristics and encouraging auguries.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, vol. ii. p. 53.) *Boston,*

Dec. 1, 1858.—Monthly meeting. The President and Vice-President being absent, Col. Almon D. Hodges was called to the chair. Mr. Holden, the librarian, made his monthly report of additions to the library.

Mr. Dean, the acting corresponding secretary, reported, that letters, accepting membership, had been received from the following gentlemen:

Resident.—Stephen Emins and Hubbard W. Swett, of Boston; and H. W. Cushman, of Bernardston.

Corresponding.—John McAllister, of Philadelphia; Henry B. Dawson, of White Plains, N. Y.; James S. Loring, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and C. Benj. Richardson, S. Hastings Grant, and Edward E. Bowen, of New York city.

Col. Samuel Swett gave an interesting sketch of the life of the late Jacob Perkins, of Newburyport, whom he characterized as the greatest genius of his days. Col. Swett was a near neighbor of Mr. Perkins in Newburyport, and many of the facts stated were from personal knowledge. On motion of Hon. B. V. French, the thanks of the Society were tendered to Col. S. and a copy of his paper requested.

The Nominating Committee were instructed to report their list of candidates for the coming year, at an adjourned meeting, to be held on Wednesday, Dec. 15, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Boston, December 15.—Adjourned meeting. Ephraim G. Ware, Esq., was called to the chair.

The report of Hon. Francis Brinley, chairman of the committee, to whom was referred a communication from the Historical Society of Wisconsin, was read. This Society recommended petitions to Congress, from the various historical and antiquarian societies in the Union, asking aid, by a grant of land. The Committee approved the plan, and reported in favor of such a petition. Their report being accepted, Messrs. Trask and Waterman were appointed to carry the vote into effect.

Mr. Kidder, in behalf of the Nominating Committee, reported the names of candidates for the principal offices of the Society, to be elected at the January meeting, but stated the Committee had not yet agreed upon candidates for some of the offices. The report was approved and re-committed, with instructions to report in full at the January meeting.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, vol. ii. p. 174.)—On the anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, this Society held a meeting at the residence of Judge Warren. The President, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, stated that over fifty years ago an attempt was made to pledge the Society to an annual celebration of the Landing of the Pilgrims, but there had

been but one celebration of the day by it, which was in 1813. On the present occasion, Mr. W. said they had assembled at the invitation of an associate who had six direct ancestors who were passengers in the Mayflower, and could claim two more, at least, in right of his wife.

Mr. Winthrop then alluded to the mistaken popular impression that existed as to the precise facts which occurred on this anniversary. An elaborate engraving, published in London, and dedicated to the people of the United States, in which the Pilgrims are represented as landing on the 15th of November, 1620; when, on that day, only a few of the company went ashore at Cape Cod as an exploring party. So it had been represented, that, on the 21st of December, 1620, the whole Pilgrim company landed at Plymouth; but the Mayflower, on that day, was moored in Cape Cod harbor, having on board Elder Brewster and all the women and children. On that day there only landed at Plymouth a party of explorers who had gone out in a shallop to seek a place for a permanent habitation; and it was many days before the whole company proceeded to Plymouth.

Judge Warren described various memorials of the Pilgrims; the chair in which the President sat, which came over in the Mayflower; Governor Winslow's seal; the swords of John Carver, Elder Brewster and Miles Standish, and the original will of Perigrine White. The Standish sword was once in Dr. Belknap's hands, who, at a time it was thought necessary to have volunteer night patrols in Boston, received from the late Judge Davis the following application for it, which we copy from the original:

"MONDAY EVENING.

"Dear Sir: Will you confide to my care *Miles Standish's sword* till to-morrow morning. I shall think myself honored in mount (ing) guard with it. If I expected any use for it, however, I should hardly dare ask for the loan, lest this venerable weapon should, for the first time, be desecrated.

"Dr. Belknap.

"Yours as ever,

"JN. DAVIS."

Mr. Brigham read extracts from the inventories and wills, which he had copied, of Miles Standish, Elder Brewster, Gov. Bradford, etc. Their wardrobe is mentioned—the colors of their coats and cloaks—showing no small love of dress.

On motion of Prof. Felton, the thanks of the Society were presented to Hon. Edward Everett, for the interesting, instructive and eloquent eulogy pronounced by him on Thomas Dowse, and that he be respectfully requested to furnish a copy for publication.

THE ESSEX INSTITUTE.—*Salem, December 9, 1858.* The first meeting for the present season. Vice-President Rev. J. L. Russell in the chair.

Dr. R. H. Wheatland mentioned that the Institute had recently received a valuable and interesting collection of European fishes and reptiles from F. W. Putnam, comprising some sixty species. They were collected in Central Europe—the principal portion, however, in Germany. He also mentioned having found, during the past few weeks, several specimens of a little fish hitherto undescribed, and which adds a new genus to Agassiz's family of Etheostomoids, and since called *Gymnolæmus*.

The specimen of *Thynnus*, captured last summer and presented to the cabinets of the Institute, has not yet been identified with any of the described species, but may be found, on examination, to be the young of the *Thynnus secundo-dorsalis*.

Mr. Roberts presented in behalf of N. I. Bowditch, Esq., the desk used by his father, Dr. Nathl. Bowditch. The following committee were appointed for making historical investigations. D. Roberts, I. J. Patch, G. D. Phippen, G. R. Curwen, J. H. Stone.

Dec. 23, '58.—The President, Rev. J. L. Russell, in the chair.

The President made some remarks upon the spawning of the eel.

David Roberts, Esq., offered some interesting remarks respecting the early history of the Pilgrim Church, which we regret to be obliged to omit for want of room.

OLD COLONY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Taunton, Dec. 6.*—Monthly meeting. The President, Hon. John Daggett occupied the chair.

The chief exercise of the evening, was the reading of a historical paper by Hon. P. W. Leland, of Fall River, on "Algonquin, or Indian terms of the Old Colony and vicinity, with remarks on the Indian languages generally."

After some remarks upon the value and interest of this branch of ethnology, the Hon. gentleman traced the general boundaries of the Algonquin tribes, as included within lines drawn from Cape Hatteras to the head waters of the Mississippi, thence east to the coast north of Newfoundland, and thence along the seashore to the cape first mentioned—excepting the Iroquois and Indians within this triangle, spoke varying dialects of the same generic language.

The reader next analyzed and defined many familiar Indian names of places, rivers, ponds, hills, etc., in the eastern part of Massachusetts. A full report of these designations cannot be given without quoting a large portion of the paper

itself. A sample or two of those not explained elsewhere may be given.

Assawampset, a pond in Middleborough, was derived from *nassin*, a stone, and *wampi*, white, *the place of the white stone*. The Watuppa Ponds, which give the motive power to the factories in the city of Fall River, were traced, in their derivation to *Wootuppacut*, a Minse word for clear water.

Using these individual solutions, the author proceeded to characterize the Indian dialects generally as mainly syllabic, and capable of almost endless combinations, expressive sometimes of whole sentences. The tracing of the radical words through their various abbreviations and collocations was a work of deep interest, but of frequent uncertainty in its results. Once only had the attempt been made by an Indian to reduce his language to writing. That was made by Sequoyah or Guest, a native Cherokee. His effort was successful, and stands a monument of his natural genius. But his grave, without a monument, on the shores of the Pacific, is another sad lesson of the poverty and obscurity which often closes over extraordinary native abilities.

The paper was deeply interesting, as the talents and long investigation of the author in this department of antiquities led the audience to expect.

The Society then adjourned to their annual meeting on the first Monday evening in January.

MARYLAND.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Baltimore, Dec. 2d.*—Monthly meeting. The Chair was taken by the President at the usual hour; and, after the reading of the record and the announcement of donations, the following gentlemen were elected corresponding members: Frank M. Etting, of Phila.; Edward Armstrong, of Phila.; George F. Tilden, of Castine, Me.; Dr. William Edward Cook, of Boston, Mass.

A paper was read by S. F. Streeter, on "The Susquehannocks and the Senecas, in Maryland, in 1663 and 1664." Before commencing the reading of his paper, Mr. S. alluded to an article contributed by John Gilmary Shea, Esq., to a recent number of the Historical Magazine, in which he had traced the history of the Susquehannocks to their extinction, and shown the identity of the Susquehannocks with the Minquas, Andastes, Andastones, Gandastogues, and Conestogas, of different writers. On nearly all the points made by Mr. Shea, he had come to precisely similar conclusions, after a faithful study of the history of the tribe. Of his investigations to ascertain the present locality of the fort

of the tribe, and his success, he had given an account some time since, at one of the regular meetings of the Society. As to the date of the conquest of the tribe by the Senecas, he was not fully satisfied, since Charlevoix fixes the date of their subjugation at "the end of the year 1672." He then proceeded to show how closely allied were the Marylanders and the Susquehannocks, in the years 1663 and 4; the inroads made into the province by the Senecas, whose war parties aimed at destroying both the Indians and their allies, and the measures adopted by the government and people for their defence.

At the conclusion of the paper, the Society adjourned to the first Thursday in January, 1859.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE NUMISMATIO SOCIETY.—*Philadelphia, Dec. 2d, 1858.*—At a stated meeting of this Society, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: *President*—Joseph J. Mickley. *1st Vice-President*—Arthur G. Coffin. *2d Vice-President*—Richard W. Davids. *Corresponding Secretary*—Wm. S. Vaux. *Recording Secretary*—Alfred B. Taylor. *Treasurer*—Mark W. Collet, M. D. *Librarian*—Samuel H. Fulton. *Curator*—J. Ledyard Hodge.

OHIO.

PIONEER ASSOCIATION.—*Cincinnati, O., Jan. 1.*—*President*—Nicholas Longworth. *Vice-President*—Thomas Henry Yeatman. *Corresponding Secretary*—Wm. P. Stratton. *Recording Secretary*—Stephen Wheeler. *Assistant Recording Secretary*—Caleb B. Greene. *Treasurer*—Adam N. Riddle. *Executive Committee*—Wm. B. Dodson, Eden B. Reeder, Isaac McFarland, John Jackson, J. F. Cunningham.

John H. D. Johnson, of Piqua, was elected a Corresponding Secretary, and J. F. Cunningham admitted to membership.

Amendments to the Constitution were submitted by the Committee appointed to revise it, and after some discussion, the subject was postponed until the next meeting of the Association, upon the last Saturday in January.

NEW YORK.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers. vol. iii. p. 15.) *New York, Jan. 6.*—Monthly meeting. The Rev. Dr. Hawks, President of the Society, occupied the chair. After the reading of the minutes, Mr. Russell, on behalf of the Council of the Society, presented the resignation of F. A. Conklin, Esq., late Treasurer, and an-

nounced the election of Frank Moore, Esq. in his stead.

Mr. Moore reported that the Society had in bank \$722. To this amount is to be added \$50, which Dr. Hawks had subscribed as a commutation for life membership.

The President announced, as the Special Committee to coöperate with Dr. Hayes in the prosecution of his plans for Arctic research, Messrs. Ely, Grinnell, Belmont, Lefferts, and Pierrepont.

Mr. Adamson, former Secretary of the Society, gave notice that he should, at the next meeting, offer a resolution to the effect that the Corresponding Secretaries of the different Missionary Societies should be added to the corresponding members of the Society, *ex-officio*, and that a special committee should be appointed for carrying on a regular correspondence with the missionaries laboring in foreign lands, as with those now among the Indian tribes of our own country.

Dr. Abraham Gesner, of Brooklyn, who was once employed by the British Government to make a geological survey of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and who, in that capacity, made a thorough examination of the fishing-grounds in the Atlantic and Arctic Oceans, read an interesting paper on the fisheries of North America.

Mr. Jay, Chairman of the Special Committee appointed to raise \$1,000 to establish, on a permanent basis, a Magazine, which should be devoted to the interests of the Society, reported that the object had been accomplished by the subscription of \$50, from each one of the following named gentlemen: Messrs. Adam Norrie, D. H. Arnold, G. H. Ward, James Brown, Frederick E. Prime, John D. Jones, Augustus Schell, Royal Phelps, Reuben Withers, David Thompson, James Punnett, John C. Green, Richard Lathers, Auguste Belmont, Wm. Aymer, Geo. Griswold, Wm. H. Fogg, A. A. Low, J. O. Havemeyer, John David Wolfe.

The Society then adjourned.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIO SOCIETY.—*New York, Jan. 6.*—This Society was formed in April, 1858, and holds its meetings at room No. 44 Bible House. It numbers about 30 members. Its objects are to make as complete a collection as possible of numismatic works, and also to get together a collection of coins, and to make a center of numismatic intelligence. Meetings are held twice a month, at which coins are presented and described, and the members read communications in relation to coins or medals. An interesting description of political medals, from the days of Jackson to the present, was among the papers read. The officers of the Society are as follows:

President—Robert J. Dodge. *Vice-President*—

Henry Bogert. *Treasurer*—Wm. S. Frederick Mayers. *Recording Secretary*—James Oliver. *Corresponding Secretary*—Frank H. Norton, Astor Library, N. Y. *Curator*—W. L. Bramhall. *Librarian*—James D. Foskett. *Standing Committees*—American Coins—Messrs. Norton, Sage, and Oliver. Foreign Coins—Messrs. Mayers, Bogert, and Groh. *Library*—Messrs. Foskett, Hill, and Bramhall. *Transactions*—Messrs. Oliver, Mayers, and Norton.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*January 4th.*—President, Luther Bradish, in the chair.

O. S. X. Peck, Esq., presented a fine statuette of Gen. Jackson.

The president made a valuable donation of books to the library, among which was a set of the Preliminary Reports of the Geological Surveys of the State of N. Y.

Richard Varick De Witt, Esq., of Albany, presented a drawing of the steamer Clermont, the first boat built by Fulton.

Mr. Folsom, chairman of the Committee on nominations, reported the following list of officers for the forthcoming year, who were unanimously elected. *President*—Luther Bradish. *First Vice President*—Thomas De Witt, D.D. *Second Vice President*—Frederic De Peyster. *Foreign Corresponding Secretary*—Edward Robinson, D.D. *Domestic Corresponding Secretary*—Samuel Osgood, D.D. *Recording Secretary*—Andrew Warner. *Treasurer*—William Chauncey. *Librarian*—George Henry Moore.

Mr. Schell read the annual report of the executive committee, which shows the Society to be in a highly prosperous condition.

The Treasurer reported on hand, Jan. 1, 1858, \$416 52. Receipts during the year from various sources, \$9,138 27. Expenditures, \$9,420 96.

The Librarian's report was an able and interesting document, showing the library to be increasing in value and usefulness. About one thousand volumes have been added to the library, besides maps, charts and pamphlets—donations.

On the nomination of Mr. Brodhead, Hon. R. O. Winthrop, of Boston, and on nomination of W. K. Strong, Gov. Morgan, of N. Y., were unanimously elected honorary members of the society.

The paper of the evening, entitled "Henry Cruger," was read by H. C. Van Schaack, Esq.

MR. CRUGER was born in New York in 1739. His father and grandfather had both been leading merchants of the city, and had each in turn served several times as mayor. Their mercantile house had a branch at Bristol, Eng., where Henry Cruger at an early age established himself. In 1774 he was returned as its representative to the House of Commons, and served as Mayor of the city in 1781. His colleague was Edmund Burke.

Cruger made a hit with his maiden speech. Mr. Vardill, a Trinity church clergyman, was present, and wrote home in ecstasies. Garrick says that "he never saw human nature more amiably displayed, than in the modest address, pathos of affection for his country, and graceful gesture discovered by Mr. Cruger in his speech."

Mr. Cruger took a decided stand in favor of his native country in the various debates on American affairs. He retorted with such severity on Col. Grant, who had served in America, and stated that the Americans "would never dare to face an English army, and that by their laziness, uncleanliness and radical defects of constitution, they were incapable of going through the service of a campaign," that he was called to order by the speaker.

Cruger was defeated in the election of 1780, but returned again in 1784, while absent from the country. He seems to have been heartily liked by his constituents, and to have entered with great spirit into the canvass. The motto "Cruger and Liberty" was marked on Bristol glass-ware. A faded election favor, with the names Cruger and Burke embroidered thereon, was held up to the audience.

Frank and engaging manners, and a handsome vigorous person, aided his popularity.

Soon after his last election, Mr. Cruger returned with his family to New York. He took a final farewell of the old country, presenting, with his wonted liberality, and perhaps as an offering to the new-born Republic, his court dresses to the Park Theatre.

Mr. Cruger served in the State Senate for a term. He lived to the great age of eighty-eight, preserving his cheerfulness to the last.

The society passed a vote of thanks to Mr. Van Schaack for his interesting paper, requesting a copy for the archives.

The proceedings of the evening were concluded by an eloquent address from Rev. Dr. Hawks, on offering a resolution of thanks to a number of New York ladies for the presentation of a portrait of Dr. Kane to the Society. The portrait is the production of the eminent artist, Thomas Hicks.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

THE PRESIDENT'S MANSION AND WASHINGTON SOCIETY IN THE YEAR 1807.—The following letter to a lady was written by Dr. Samuel L. Mitchill, while a member of the Senate of the United States, from the State of New York. As an interesting picture of society in the national

capital more than fifty years ago, it seems worth preserving in the pages of the Historical Magazine:

H. C.

"WASHINGTON, *Jany.* 31st. 1807.

..... "The greatest exhibition in Washington is the Levee of Mr. Jefferson on New-Year's day. A large number of fashionable and respectable people here make it a point to visit the President on the first of January, and that gentleman is always civil enough to be at home and receive them. It is the only great Levee-day at our Court. On this occasion the company assembles voluntarily, and without invitation. Among the personages present I observed the King and Queen of the Mandans, a tribe of Indians living about 1,600 miles up the River Missouri. His Majesty was dressed in a sort of regimental Coat, given him by the Government since his arrival, and her Majesty, wrapped in a blanket, sat on one of the sofas in the great Audience chamber, and received the visits of the ladies and people of quality; when I had the honor of being introduced she did not rise, nor did she quit her seat during any part of the ceremony. Another person of distinction was the French minister. This great military character is distinguished by the uncommon size and extent of his whiskers, which cover the greater part of his cheeks, and also by the profusion of lace covering his full dress coat. The British minister and lady were there; they have lately succeeded Mr. and Mrs. Merry, and being newly arrived they attracted a good deal of notice, particularly the lady, who is a pretty Philadelphian.

"The greater part of the Senators were there, and the few whose wives were in town brought them thither to partake of this great exhibition. So were present the principal heads of the executive departments, with their help-mates. They came forth on this grand occasion to pay the homage of their respects to the chief magistrate of the Nation. The members of the House of Representatives, the respectable resident inhabitants, the officers of the army and navy, the strangers of consideration who happened to be in the city, and the Osage Indians, men and women, little and big, crowded into the President's house to share in the festivities of the morning. The day was very favorable, and the assembly brilliant as you may suppose. Great mirth and humor prevailed, and you may easily conceive wherefore, when it is computed that besides the smiles, cordiality and welcome which the Company received from their generous entertainer, they consumed for him a quarter cask of wine, a barrel of punch, and an hundred weight of cake, besides other nick-

nacks to a considerable amount. While the refreshments were passing around and the company were helping themselves, a band of music entertained them with martial and enlivening airs. Before the hour of dinner the assemblage of people dispersed, well pleased with their manner of spending the morning, and in high hope that Mr. Jefferson might long continue in the Presidential chair. The ladies in particular were charmed with his handsome way of doing things.

"The Dancing Assemblies are conducted very much as they have been for several years. Minuets are quite out of fashion, but contré-dances and Cotillions are as much in vogue as ever. The Ball opens with the former, and after a few sets the dancers generally enter upon the Cotillion. The ladies, generally speaking, dress in gay colors, and with a greater display of finery than our New Yorkers; they therefore appear to advantage on the floor. I think the rooms this year contain a greater proportion of beauty, but the Belles are less numerous than heretofore. Still, as you know, the scarcity of the commodity makes it the more dear and valuable. Private parties are frequent. I have told you before that there is a great deal of high life at Washington—there are a number of families here who delight in gay, fashionable displays; the succession of these renders the place agreeable enough for polite strangers of all sorts, and particularly for ladies—a woman of quality who is fond of racketing and carousing need be at no loss for occupation in Washington during the session of Congress. At these gatherings, the individuals assembled amuse themselves in the customary way. Tea and coffee, cakes, fruits, lemonade, and wines and other refreshments are offered. Talking parties, Whist parties, Loo parties, music and dancing parties, are formed in the several chambers thrown open on the occasion, according to the humor of the guests, and other circumstances. Many of the ladies refuse to gamble, but with others cards are almost the necessities of life, and some of the fair creatures have acquired remarkable skill in their use. Pockets are not yet restored to their places, while reticules and bags are quite in disuse. The nudity of dress which has prevailed for the several past years is still in fashion, and shape appears thro. the transparencies as plain as ever.

"The President of the Senate is much more indulgent to the ladies than his predecessor was. Col. Burr excluded them from the fires and floor where the Senators sit, and confined them to the Gallery, but Clinton admits them to the places they before occupied in the Lobby. The consequence is, that the Presiding officer, who is a man of gallant spirit and feeling, has the

fair full in his eye and enlivens himself with the prospect during a tedious debate. The senators, too, can now and then leave their scarlet arm-chairs and relieve their weary limbs, while they saunter about the lobby, and pay their adorations to the sovereigns of the land."

THACKERAY ON THE WESTERN SLOPE OF THE ALLEGHANIES.—The new Historical Society, says the *Philadelphia Bulletin*, of West Pennsylvania, may find a nut to crack in the last number of Thackeray's "Virginians," published in the December *Harper*. George Warrington, who was supposed to have been killed at Braddock's defeat, has re-appeared, and relates his American experiences to his family in England. He describes the British and Colonial troops marching from Philadelphia towards Fort Duquesne; how they were beaten at the spot now known as Braddock's Field, and how he (Warrington) was for a long time a prisoner at Fort Duquesne. By bribing his French custodian, he escapes, and takes his course towards Virginia, up the Monongahela River, along the *right* bank to the spot of Braddock's defeat. Here George goes on:

"We presently crossed the river (Monongahela), taking our course along the base of the western slopes of the Alleghanies, and through a grand forest region of oaks and maple, and enormous poplars that grow an hundred feet high, without a branch. . . . So we passed the two ranges of the Laurel Hills and the Alleghanies. The last day's march of my trusty guide and myself took us down that wild, magnificent pass of Wills' Creek, a valley lying between cliffs, near a thousand feet high—bald, white, and broken into towers like huge fortifications, with eagles wheeling around the summits of the rocks, and watching their nests among the crags.

"And hence we descended to Cumberland, whence we had marched the year before, and where there was now a considerable garrison of our people. Oh! you may think it was a welcome day when I saw English colors again on the banks of our native Potomac."

Now, Braddock's defeat took place upon the *right* bank of the Monongahela, as Mr. Thackeray has it; but it will puzzle western antiquarians to ascertain how, by crossing to the *left*, or western bank, Mr. Warrington and his trusty guide could reach "the base of the western slopes of the Alleghanies," which are very considerably further east than that stream. Every step he took back from the river, on the left bank, would have led him toward Washington, Greene, and Fayette counties, and beyond them towards the extreme west of Virginia.

We may remark that, at present, Braddock's Field shows but few traces of the famous defeat of July 9th, 1755. The ravine through which the British troops defiled, has been almost filled up, and the undergrowth which concealed the French and Indians, on either side, has been thinned out. Occasionally the tiller of the soil turns up on the spot a bullet, a bone, an arrow-head, or piece of a sword or musket; but beyond this, the traveller along the river road (which runs close by,) sees nothing to indicate the site of a deadly conflict.

PAPPARINAMIN.—This ancient place is located by some writers on the Westchester side of King's Bridge. But this is a mistake. In the original Dutch patent, dated 18th August, 1646, it is described as situated "On the end of the island of Mannhattans;" and in an old MS., now before me, dated 1700, it is stated to be a place situate "on the island of New York, joining the river, upon which the bridge called King's Bridge is built." It lies now about 228th street, New York city, between Spuyten Duyvel Creek on the west, and Harlem River on the east.

E. B. O'C.

COXSACKIE.—This name seems to be a corruption of the Algonquin word *Kaaks-aki*, the country of the wild-goose; from *Kaak*, a goose. B.

PASSAIOK.—This is a Delaware word, and was originally written *Pachsaiek*. It means "a valley." C.

NUGÆ HISTORIÆ.—In a recent perusal of Irving's deeply interesting Life of Washington, a few slight inaccuracies in the account of Brandywine Battle were observed, and are here noted. If deemed worthy of a place in the Historical Magazine they are at the service of the editor.

In volume iii. p. 186, the Brandywine Creek is described as "emptying itself into the Delaware." It certainly does get into the Delaware, but it first empties itself into the river *Christina*, a short distance above the mouth of the latter stream. The name of this river is very often, and very erroneously written *Christiana*. See the Swedish historian, and Mr. Duponceau, in the Memoirs of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, vol. iii. p. 86.

The *contents* at the head of chapter xix. of Irving's Washington, vol. iii. p. 197, give the words, "MASSAORE OF SMALLWOOD'S MEN." This is clearly a mistake; and should read, Massacre of Wayne's men, which took place on

the night of September 20, 1777, in Wayne's camp, about two miles southwesterly from the public house known as having the *sign* of Gen. Paoli.

At page 199, the Welsh township of *Tredyffrin*, in which the British were encamped, is erroneously written, "*Trydraffin*."

The *General Grey*, who figured in the *Massacre near Paoli*, was afterwards Sir Charles Grey and *Earl Grey*, grandfather of the present Earl, late Lord Howick. Irving writes the name "*Gray*," p. 200. At the same page, and also in the next (201), the officer "second in command," in Wayne's camp, on the night of the "Paoli Massacre," is named "Colonel *Hampton*." His name was *Humpton*. The writer of these notes knew him personally, when Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania, under Governor M'Kean. He was a citizen of Chester County. It is understood that Colonel *Humpton* was the officer who demanded a court martial on Gen. Wayne, for bad management that dismal night; though Irving relates that the "second in command," "by delay, or misapprehension of orders, and an unskillful position of his troops, had exposed them to be massacred."—Vol. iii. p. 201.

Whoever might have been to blame, it was certainly an unlucky affair. But the country could not afford to lose, or even to disparage, the services of GEN. WAYNE, and he was accordingly acquitted with honor. It is not known to the writer whether any official charge of misconduct was ever preferred against Col. *Humpton*.
W. D.

WEST-CHESTER, PENN. 1858.

MAJOR WALDRON'S CHAIR.—A correspondent of the *Boston Journal*, who signs himself "Sydney," in a letter dated Dover, N. H., Oct. 26, 1858, makes the following remarks upon this chair:

"There is quite a lively discussion abroad in regard to the identity of Major Waldron's chair, exhibited at the late State Fair. It is known as the chair in which Major Waldron, the patriot and soldier, was murdered by the Indians in 1689. He was then an old man. 'Q.' in the *Dover Enquirer*, supposed to be Rev. Alonzo H. Quint of Jamaica Plain (a son of Dover), an active member of the N. E. Historic Genealogical Society, thinks 'it is a joke, and that the Waldrons never would have parted with so valuable a relic.' Like many others, this family was compelled by circumstances to sell their property, and this chair was sold, April 14, 1821, at the administrator's sale, Hon. Asa Freeman, auctioneer, and bought by William Perkins, the father of the exhibitor, Michael R. Perkins, Esq. This is positive. Mr. Q. also says, 'It is an un-

doubted fact that his house was burned to the ground, with all its contents, including *this very chair*, etc.' His authority is Dr. Belknap, I suppose. Hildreth says differently, that the house was not burned down, though set on fire. The belief in the identity of the 'auld relic,' is as substantial and solid as ever. However, it is a good nut for historians to crack—if they can."

THE CENT OF 1793.—There are two varieties of the cent which bears this date, one with a wreath around the words "one cent," and the other, which I suppose to be the earlier die, having a chain surrounding the same words. A specimen of the latter variety brought recently at auction in New York the sum of \$1 88.

In looking over the *Argus*, published at Boston, under date of Tuesday, March 26, 1793, I found the following paragraph:

"The American *cents*" (says a letter from Newark), "do not answer our expectations. The chain on the reverse is but a bad omen for liberty, and liberty herself appears to be in a fright. May she not justly cry out in the words of the apostle, '*Alexander the coppersmith has done me much harm; the Lord reward him according to his works!*'"

It will be remembered that Alexander Hamilton was at that time secretary of the Treasury.

L. O.

HARTFORD, 1858.

SHUTTLEWORTH'S VOYAGE TO AMERICA.—From the *South Carolina State Gazette and Daily Advertiser*. Wednesday, December 1, 1784. Extract of a letter from London, Sept. 7.

"Mr. Shuttleworth is arrived at his elegant villa on the Thames, from his famous excursion to America in his own yacht. He has been gone 14 months, and in that time has traversed the coast of North America from the Gulph of Florida to Hudson's Bay. He went into 147 ports, and navigated every Creek and River, so that he has come home with, perhaps, the best set of charts of that extensive coast of any extant, and certainly with great knowledge of the manners of the people.

"The pleasures of this gentleman are very singular, but they are highly beneficial and praiseworthy. With a fortune of more than 20,000*l.* per an., he gratifies his love of travelling to excess, and for the last 14 years has, in his own yacht, made annual excursions to different parts of the world. This present vessel, the *Lively*, is about 140 tons burden. She is made fore and aft for accommodation. Besides the company in the cabin, she has about 25

hands on board, and can fight upon occasion, eight or ten guns. Mr. Shuttleworth is a most experienced seaman, and commands the yacht himself. He has a Surgeon, a Chaplain, a Draughtsman, and other professional gentlemen on board, with the comfort of a finished cook, and the best stock of provisions and wine that wealth and a liberal heart can purchase. Nor is he, in these delightful excursions, without that best and dearest comfort, the society of the ladies. He has been accompanied this last trip by a beautiful Frenchwoman. While in the Delaware he entertained General Washington on board. He penetrated into the Indian Territories, and had the opportunity of viewing the American States in the first moments of their emancipation and in all the madness of their joy on that occasion. He also visited the refugees in Port-Roseway. In traversing the Atlantic he, at the particular request of some distinguished officers, spent several days in cruising for the discovery of that new Island, with the existence of which the naval world has been entertained for some time. The island is said to have been seen some years ago, about 70 leagues to the west of Cape Clear; but it is certainly a fiction, it must have been a fog bank. He is now gone down to his seat in Lancashire, where, since he has been gone, a most valuable copper mine has been discovered. His yacht is laid up off his seat at Greenlith till next March, when he sets off for the Mediterranean."

The above may prove an interesting notice to some of your readers, who delight, as I do, in yachting. I think we may put down Mr. Shuttleworth as one of the earliest pleasure adventurers of whom there is any record. I should be glad to know if any account of his voyages has been published.

R. P.

HAGLEY, S. C., 1858.

WILL OF GENERAL MONTGOMERY.—In the examination of some papers connected with the early history of the State, attention was attracted to a copy of the will of General Montgomery, and although it may have been published before, its manly, simple, affectionate language, the very words for a true-hearted man and brave soldier to utter, place it among the worthiest of those records which our men of courage have left for our admiration.

"The last Will and Testament of Richard Montgomery.

"I give to my sister, Lady Ranelagh, of the Kingdom of Ireland, all my personal fortune, for her sole use, to be disposed of as she pleases, except such legacies as shall be hereafter mentioned, all my just debts being first paid: Also, I give my said sister my estate at King's Bridge

near New York, for her sole use, and to be disposed of as she thinks fit.

"To my dear wife, Janet Montgomery, I give my furniture, farm utensils, carriages of all sorts, horses, cattle, slaves, books, clothes, watch, mathematical and philosophical instruments, and apparatus. I also leave to my said wife the farm I purchased from Shawe, at Rhinebeck, with houses and everything upon it.

"The ample fortune that my wife will succeed to makes it unnecessary to provide for her in a manner suitable to her situation in life, and adequate to the warm affection I bear her. My dear sister's large family wants all I can spare. I could wish to recommend one or two of her younger children to my Janet's protection.

"I must request my much-honored father-in-law, the Hon. Robert Livingston, and my brother Robert, his son (whose good sense and integrity I have all confidence in), to see this my last will and testament executed.

"Though the hurry of public business and the want of knowledge of the law, may render this Instrument incorrect, yet I believe my intention is plain.

"I hope, therefore, no advantage will be taken of any inaccuracy.

"My brothers, whom I greatly esteem and respect, will accept of what alone I have in my power to give—my warmest wishes for their happiness.

(*Three Witnesses.*) RICHARD MONTGOMERY."

And then follows this note:

CROWN POINT, August 30, 1775.

"This may certify that the foregoing will and testament of the late General Montgomery was found by us among his papers, a few days after his death, and immediately sealed up.

"BENEDT. ARNOLD,

"DONALD CAMPBELL."

CURIOSITIES OF LITERATURE.—Perhaps the following notes may be worthy a place in the Historical Magazine.

An article entitled, "A visit to Howe's Cave," written by Prof. North of Union College, appeared in the *Knickerbocker* of March, 1851. It was soon stolen, and published as original in *Sharpe's London Magazine*, from which it was copied into *Littell's Living Age*, of November 8, 1851; into the New York *Evening Post*, and several other American journals, without its American original being suspected.

The leading article in the April number of *De Bow's Review* for 1854, on the "Cotton Trade of the World," was written for *Hunt's Merchant's Magazine*, and originally published in the number of Hunt for January, 1854.

Littell's Living Age, of July 8, 1854, publishes Longfellow's poem, "The Two Angels," and credits it to *Bentley's Miscellany*. The poem was written for *Putnam's Monthly*, and was first published in that magazine, in the number for April, 1854.

There is a remarkable coincidence of language between an article by John S. C. Abbott, in *Harper's Magazine* for September, 1853, entitled "Scenes in the Life of Louis XIV." and an article in "Musée des Familles," published in 1847, and translated by Miss Anne T. Wilber, for the *Living Age*, where it appeared May 26, 1849, under the title of "The Palace of Marly."

S. L. B.

SO. NORRIDGEWOCK, ME.

AN OATH OF SEORECY IN 1776.—We, the subscribers, do swear, that we will keep a profound secret the contents of the affidavit of Michael Ryan, and the resolves which this sub-committee have or may enter into in consequence thereof; excepting, that we may severally have liberty to disclose the same to any of the members of the city and county of Albany in general, or sub-committee convened, when such members have taken such oath; and also, excepting that we may severally have liberty to disclose the same to such officers, or other persons, whom the general or sub-committee may judge necessary to employ to carry into execution any resolves or measures of the said general or sub-committee, in consequence of the information given by the said affidavit. And that we shall severally remain under the above injunction until we severally have permission from the Chairman of the said Committee for the time being, or a majority of the subscribers to make the same public.

ALBANY COMMITTEE CHAMBER, April 24th, 1776.

ABM. YATES, Junr, Chairman,	MAT. VISSOHER,
HENRY BLEECKER,	HENRY J. BOGART,
ABM. OUYLER,	LEONARD GANSEVOORT,
ISAAC VAN AERNAM,	JACOB C. TEN EYCK,
GOOSIE VAN SCHAIK,	JNO TAN BEEOKMAN,
JACOB BLEECKER, Junr	HORS WENDELL,
JOHN TEN BROECK,	GISBERT MARSELIS,
BENJ. HICKS,	JOHN BARCLAY,
PHI. P. SCHUYLER,	JACOB CUYLER,
PHILIP BRONCK,	JOHN BAY,
HARMEN VOSBURGH,	SAM ^L STRINGER,
JOHN H. TEN EYCK,	ROBERT MCCLALLAN,
GERRIT LANSING, Junr,	BASTJAEN T. VISCHER,
JER. V. RENSSELAER,	MICHAEL RYAN,
ROBERT YATES,	
JO. YOUNG,	

The thirty names appended to the above curious oath embrace many eminent revolution

ary characters, some of whom afterwards occupied a conspicuous position in the judicial and legislative annals of New York. Will some of our historical students explain the occasion of the above singular oath? S.

TITIOUT, TITIQUET.—In an interesting paper on Indian terms, lately read before the Old Colony Historical Society, the writer (Hon. P. W. Leland, of Fall River,) remarks that neither the late Judge Baylies nor himself had succeeded in obtaining a satisfactory analysis of "the name *Titiquet*, the name of the Taunton Great River." The trouble which this name has occasioned is attributable to the loss of its initial syllable. In the Plymouth Records (v. 239) we find "the river *Canteeticutt*, allies *Teticutt* River;" and elsewhere, "*Coteticutt* River." In this form, the compound is easily resolved—into KEHTEH-TUK-UT, *at or on the great river*. Eliot employed the same word, in translating Genesis xv. 18, "to the great river" (Euphrates), *Keh-teihtukqut*. The earlier contracted forms, *Teigh-taquid*, *Teghtacutt*, etc., represented the Indian sounds more nearly than the modern *Titiquet*.

J. H. T.

HARTFORD, Conn.

AQUIDNET.—The Narragansetts, and Roger Williams after them, called Rhode Island, *Ahquednet*, i. e. "the Island,"—just as the settlers of Massachusetts spoke of "the Bay," *par excellence*. The Indian word *Ahquednet* or *Aquetnic* appears to have been applicable to any large island, and is so used by Eliot, in Acts xxvii. 16. Its diminutive, *Aquidneesuc* or *Aquedneset*, was used to designate the "Small Island" or "Dutch Island," in Narragansett Bay; and a tract of the main land nearly opposite was known by the same name—afterwards contracted to *Quidnesit*.

J. H. T.

ZADOCK THOMPSON (vol. ii. p. 301)—This eminent *savant* deserves a more extended notice than the brief memorandum in the October number of the Magazine. With the exception of that note, nothing respecting him has been published in a manner to secure permanent remembrance. The facts now to be recorded are derived from the eulogy pronounced by George F. Houghton, Esq., before the Vermont Historical Society.

He was the second son of Capt. Barnabas Thompson of Bridgewater, Vt., where he was born May 23d, 1796. His father was a farmer, but Zadock early gave evidence that he preferred study to labor. It was not, however, till he was nearly twenty years old that he was able to de-

vote much attention to books. A severe wound, which nearly occasioned his death, confined him to the house for a long time and gave him leisure for study. The Rev. Walter Chapin of Woodstock, Vt., took knowledge of his aptitude for study, received him into his own family, and assisted him in procuring an education. In 1819 he entered the University of Vermont, and was graduated with honor in 1823, at the age of twenty-seven years. He married Sept. 4th, 1824, Phebe Boyce.

His career as an author commenced with the preparation of an Almanac for 1819. He subsequently made astronomical calculations for a series of Vermont Registers—published at Burlington, and for the thirty-four years preceding his death he made similar calculations for Walton's Vermont Register. These registers embody a large amount of information respecting Vermont not elsewhere attainable. In 1824, he published his "Gazetteer of Vermont," a duodecimo of 312 pages. It was a work of great labor and extensive research. To gather materials for it he visited almost every town in the State, and by examination of records, and conversation with the oldest inhabitants, gathered a large mass of valuable facts, very many of which, but for him, would have gone into forgetfulness.

In 1825 he was chosen a tutor in the University of Vermont. During the same year was published his "Youth's Assistant in Practical Arithmetic." In 1828 and '29, he edited a magazine entitled "The Iris and Burlington Literary Gazette," and in 1832, "The Green Mountain Repository," both of them published at Burlington, Vt. In 1833, he removed to Hatley, C. E., where, and in Sherbrooke, he was diligent in teaching, and in writing a geography of Canada, which was well received and passed through several editions. At the same time he pursued theological studies, and on the 27th day of May, 1835, he was ordained to the Diaconate in the Protestant Episcopal Church, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Hopkins of Vermont. Returning to Burlington in 1837, he engaged in teaching in the Vermont Episcopal Institute, and in preparing his "National, Civil, and Statistical History of Vermont," which was published in 1843. It is upon this work that his reputation with posterity will mainly rest. It is an octavo volume of 648 double-columned, closely-printed pages, containing an immense amount of historical, scientific and statistical information.

In 1845, and for three succeeding years, he was Assistant State Geologist, toiling in the department of field labor. In 1851 he was appointed to the professorship of chemistry and natural history in the University of Vermont.

He collected and preserved with great care more than 3,000 specimens of the productions of Vermont, in the various departments of natural history, and his cabinet has attracted the attention of the most learned naturalists in the country. In 1853 he published an appendix to his history of Vermont, containing the results of his later investigations. During the same year he was appointed State Naturalist of Vermont, and continued in that office till his death, which was caused by ossification of the heart, January 19th, 1856.

He was distinguished by the simplicity and amiability of his character, modest and retiring manners, diligence which never tired, persevering research, systematic recording of results, absolute exactness in all that he did, and a conscientious doing of whatever it became his duty to do.

P. H. W.

COVENTRY, Vt., 1858.

MILES STANDISH'S PIPE AND PISTOL.—At the administrator's sale of the effects of the late Zachariah Standish in Albany, says the *Evening Journal* of that city of Dec. 16, by S. M. Parks, the veritable pipe of Captain Miles Standish, which came over with him in the Mayflower, and was smoked by him till the day of his death, was sold. It is a little iron affair, of about the size and shape of a common clay pipe, and though somewhat dilapidated by time, is still capable of being smoked. It was struck off to Mr. Gates, of Lebanon, for \$15. A pistol, which also belonged to the Puritan hero, was sold at the same time. It is of antique make, worn and rusty, and is past military service. It brought \$15 from Mr. McCommon—cheap enough, considering the antiquarian interest which will always attach to it.

EPITAPH OF THE SIEUR DE POTRINCOURT.—Potrincourt, the founder of Port Royal, now Annapolis, in Nova Scotia, on his return to France was ordered by King Henry IV. to reduce the cities of Mery-sur-Seine and Chateau-Thierry. He was killed at the former and the following epitaph is inscribed on his tomb at St. Just in Champagne, as the Marquis de Biencourt informs me:

"Æternæ memoriæ Herois magni Potrincurtii, qui pacatis olim Galliæ bellis (in quibus præcipuam militiæ laudem consequutus est, factioneque magna Errii magni virtute repressa, opus Christianum instauranda Franciæ novæ aggressus dum illic monstra varia debellare conatus, occasione novi tumultus Gallici a proposito advocatus et Mericum oppidum in Tricassi agro ad deditionem cogere a Principe jussus; voti

compos, militari gloriæ æmulatione multis vulneribus confossus, catapultâ pectori admotâ nefarie a Pisandro interficitur, mense Decemb. M.DC.XV. ætatis anno LVIII."

Ejusdem Herois magni epitaphium in Novæ Franciæ oris vulgatum et marmoribus atque arboribus incisum.

"Chara Deo Soboles, neophyti mei
Novæ Franciæ incolæ,
Christicolæ
quos ego.

Ille ego sum magnus Sagamo vester
Potrincurtius

super æthera natus
in quo olim spes vestræ.
Vos si fefellit invidia

Lugete
Virtus mea me perdidit vobis

Gloriam meam alteri dare
nequivi

Iterum lugete."

H. D. C.

HALKETT'S HISTORICAL NOTES RESPECTING THE INDIANS OF NORTH AMERICA.—This work is a compilation from the standard writers, and contains an impartial and temperate account of the former condition of the Indians, and a review of the efforts which have been made for their improvement. The author, JOHN HALKETT, Esq., of the Albany [London], was born in 1768. He was the son of Sir John Wedderburne, who having succeeded to the Halkett baronetcy, assumed that name, and of Mary, daughter of the Hon. John Hamilton; he was brother of Admiral Peter Halkett, and nephew of the brave Sir Peter Halkett, who was killed at the Monongahela in the disastrous Braddock campaign.

He was appointed Governor of the Bahamas, December 5, 1801, and of the Island of Tobago, October 27, 1803. He filled the office of Chairman of the Board of Commissioners of West India Accounts from 1814 to 1819, and having buried his first wife (Anne, daughter of William Todd, Esq.), married, 2ndly, in 1815, Lady Katharine Douglas, daughter of Dunbar, 4th Earl of Selkirk.

This nobleman having turned his attention at an early date, to the subject of colonization, obtained a grant, in 1811, from the Hudson's Bay Company of a tract of land on the banks of the Red River, about forty or fifty miles from its entrance into Lake Winnipeg and near its confluence with the Assiniboine River, 60 miles north of Minnesota territory. Soon after several families were sent from the Highlands of Scotland to form a colony there. It was called The Kildonan settlement, from the name of the

parish in the county of Sutherland, from whence the greater part of the settlers had emigrated.

This settlement was broken up in 1815, by a rival association of fur traders, called the North West Company, and the Earl of Selkirk, having repaired to Canada on receiving intelligence of the ruin of his colony and the dispersion of his settlers, was in consequence involved in a long and harassing series of law suits, civil and criminal.

Mr. Halkett, his lordship's son-in-law, was employed as agent to obtain redress from the government, and in this connection published in London, in 1817, a "Statement respecting the Earl of Selkirk's Settlement of Kildonan, upon the Red River in North America; its destruction in the years 1815 and 1816; and The Massacre of Governor Semple and his Party."

This book was subsequently translated into French, by Hugues Heney, Esq., and published in Montreal by Lane, in 1818, with a postscript not in the London edition. The "Statement" having been transmitted to the Colonial Office, a correspondence followed between Mr. Halkett and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, which was afterwards printed under the title of "A Letter to the Earl of Liverpool from the Earl of Selkirk."

We are thus furnished with a clue to the causes which led a *West India* Governor and a Chairman of a *West India* Board to take an interest in the History of the Indians of North America. Having written on the Red River Settlement, on the Wars of the Fur Traders, on Indians, Metifs and Bois-Brulés or Half-breeds, curiosity induced him to visit this country in 1821 or 1822, when he became personally acquainted with John Randolph of Roanoke, "who, highly distinguished by his countrymen as an orator and a scholar, perhaps esteems himself in nothing more fortunate than that there flows in his veins the blood of Pocahontas." Gov. Halkett next proceeded to Canada and the Indian country, where Lord Selkirk has founded his settlement. Shortly after returning to England, the Notes on the Indians of North America were compiled and published. Mr. Halkett died at Brighton, England, in November, 1852, aged 84 years.

E. B. O'C.

FRANKLIN MANUSCRIPTS.—Below we give some extracts from the MSS. of Benj. Franklin, the silk-dyer, which we were obliged to omit from our January No. for want of room.

I WANT.

I want assurance of thy love,
A sealed pardon from above;
I want a mem'ry to retain
Truths pastors often speak in vain;

I want an understanding mind,
 A charity that's unconfin'd ;
 I want a peaceful conscience calm,
 For my soul's wounds a healing balm ;
 I want a faith that's firm and stronge,
 And to repent of all that's wrong ;
 I want a heart brim full of love,
 For all my mercies from above ;
 I want more patience, patience still,
 And a resigned submissive will ;
 I want true wisdom from above,
 Affection towards thyself to move ;
 I want a contrite, broken heart,
 More quick to feel sin's deadly smart ;
 I want more strength to crucify
 My carnal soule, and self-deny ;
 I want to make up my account,
 But whether, whither will't amount ?
 I want to be prepared to pass
 From hence, alas ! alas ! alas !
 I want to curb my appetite,
 And always doe the thing that's right ;
 I want a thankful heart, my God,
 For all thy blessings and thy rod ;
 I want to see the fruit that grows
 From such chastening rods as those ;
 I want an answer of my prayer,
 For those that children kindred are ;
 I want to see a quick redress,
 Of those whom wicked men oppress,
 I want to have my native land
 Fair always in thy favour stand ;
 I want to have Christ magnified,
 And idols all be laid aside ;
 I want to be in heaven above,
 Where all enjoy life, light, and love.

I HAVE

A corrupt nature to bewaile ;
 Prone of my duty oft to faile—
 I have a pardon to obtaine,
 And enemies that must be slaine ;
 I have to watch a heart and tongue,
 That they myself nor neighbours wronge ;
 I have a precious soul to save—
 A body hastening to the grave.
 I have a holy God to please,
 Who, when in pain did give me ease ;
 I have a master to obey,
 Tho' sin and sloth and selfe say nay ;
 I have a heaven to secure—
 Some light afflictions to endure ;
 I have a work that must be done—
 A race with deligence to run ;
 I have a warfare to fulfil—
 A rule that I must walk by still ;
 I have great passions to subdue,
 And many evils to eschew ;
 I have a way to walk in too—
 A lesson I must learn and doe ;
 I have a debt that I must pay,
 When I from hence doe fly away ;
 I have a strict account to give—
 A never-ending life to live ;
 I have some hopes, and many fears,
 It may be joy, but will be tears ;
 I have a conscience that can speak,
 And all my sinful pleasures break ;
 I have an angel that attends,
 Me with good offices befriends ;
 I have a powerful, subtle foe,
 Who faine would work my overthrow ;

I have my God's more powerful arm,
 My soule to shelter from his harm ;
 I have a Saviour who will keep
 Me safe, tho' a poor helpless sheep ;
 I have his spirit for my guide,
 And what can I want more beside.

QUERIES.

INDIAN NAMES.—Can any of your readers give me an interpretation of the Indian names herewith subjoined ? The first twelve are names of plains in the town of Catskill, the rest are names of streams :

Wachachkeek,	Quajack,
Wichyuanachtekak,	Mauchweheuoek, or
Pachyuyak,	Mawighnack,
Assiskowachkok,	Pastakook,
Potick,	Wachanekassick,
Oekyuicktok,	Sauckheuoack,
Potimiscosick,	Kiskatameuakook,
Tabigicht,	Quatawienock.

Is not the syllable ick, or ak, common to the names of the plains, the Algonquin terminal *ak*, meaning earth, or place ? In the Algonquin tongue, *pat* is hill, so that *pot-ick* may mean hill land. Tradition says that *wachachkeek* means house-land ; from what simple words is this compound derived ?

H. B.

KINGS' AND QUEENS' PICTURES.—In Lieut. Gov. Colden's letter to the Earl of Halifax (New York, July 9, 1764), it is said, "This Province, ever since the Revolution, has had the honor of the King's and Queen's Pictures, sent to be put up in the Council Chamber." Can any of your readers state what has become of these portraits ?

P. PRY.

FISH FAMILY.—Mr. John Fish and family were found in Groton (then New London), Conn., in 1655. Can any one give the history of Mr. Fish ? Were there any persons or families by the name of Fish in the colonies previous to the above date ? Any information in regard to the Fish family in this country during the seventeenth century will be very acceptable to

F. D.

NORWICH, CONN.

PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.—I have a profile portrait of Washington, of which there is no account given in the list of his portraits. I do not know by whom it was painted, but my impression is that it was by Wertmuller. I had an interview with Mr. Custis, a short time before his death, but he could not inform me. He

regarded it, however, as the best "he ever saw of the General." It was his opinion that it was painted between the years 1775 and 1780. Since then, I have compared it with the cast taken by Houdon, now in possession of Clark Mills, Esq., from which he is modelling his equestrian statue, and in outline as well as the expression it is remarkably close—I might say, exact. It has been in my family since about 1815. Can any reader of the Magazine throw any light upon a portrait painted at that time?

J. P. MoK.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

REYNOLDS.—In the first volume of the Magazine, p. 154, there was a call made for information concerning Reynolds, the fellow theorist of Capt. John Cleves Symmes. I believe it has not been responded to. If not, permit me to renew it, and to ask, with "Ecurb," if Reynolds left any writings on his favorite theory? †

FIRST POST-OFFICE IN THE UNITED STATES.—Which of the original thirteen States first established a post-office by an act of its legislature, rates of postage, and routes connecting with other colonies?

G. P. L.

THE TITLE OF MR.—"It is ordered, that Josias Plastowe shall (for stealing 4 Baskets of corn from the Indians,) return them 8 Baskets again, be fined vt. and hereafter to be called by the name of Josias, and not Mr., as formerly he used to be, & that William Buckland & Tho. Andrewe shall be whipped for being accessory to the same offence."—Sept. 27, 1631, *Old Col. Rec.* f. 92, Vol. 1.

Was the title Mr. given under the authority of an act of the Assembly? if so, at what period? If by custom, what were the requisites necessary to obtain the title of Mr.?

PAMPHLETS BY CAPT. JAMES FITCH, OF CONNECTICUT.—Capt. James Fitch of Canterbury, Conn., a member of the Council, was the author of two pamphlets, justifying the revolution which displaced Sir Edmund Andros and asserting the legality of the resumption of charter government by Connecticut. The first, published in 1691, is cited by a contemporary, as "*A Plain Short Discourse*," etc.; the other, published "about the beginning of 1692," by the title "*A Little of the Much*," etc. Can any reader of the Historical Magazine inform me where a copy of either of these works may be found?

J. H. T.

HARTFORD, Conn.

CONGRESS OF HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.—Cannot the New York Historical Society initiate a Congress of the Historical Antiquarian Societies in the United States at the coming anniversary season? Much good would undoubtedly result from such a gathering.

J. W. D.

INDIAN DESCENT.—What is the rule of descent among the Algonquin tribes?

[Descents among the Algonquin tribes are by the *male line*, and the eldest son inherits the title of his father, and in failure of this, the brother, nephew, etc., succeeds. In failure of talent, bravery, or capacity, the election of popular opinion governs. I found this the invariable rule with the Chippewas of Lake Superior; and from inquiry, believe it to be so with the Ottowas, Pottawatomies, Menomonies, Miamis, Shawanoes, etc. This is, and has been, the ordinary tradition and understanding in the lake country from early French days. But the topic has not been critically examined. With the Hurons, or Wyandots, the Iroquois rule of descent of title, by the *female line*, prevails.]

WASHINGTON.

H. R. S.

DUBERTUS.—In the charter granted by King Charles the Second to the colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantation is the following passage:

"AND FURTHER, for the encouragement of the inhabitants of our sayd Collony of Providence Plantations to sett vpon the businesse of takeing Whales, itt shall be lawfull ffor them, or any of them, haveing struck Whale, Dubertus, or other great ffish, itt or them, to pursue vnto any parte of that coaste, and into any Bay, River, Cove, Creeke, or Shoare, belonging thereto, and itt or them, vpon the sayd Coast, or in the sayd Bay, River, Cove, Creeke or Shoare belonging thereto to kill and order for the best advantage, without molestation, they makeinge noe willfull waste or spoyle, anything in these presents containned, to the contrary notwithstanding."

I shall be glad to know what great fish is meant by *Dubertus*.

A FISHERMAN.

NEW YORK,

[This is a corruption of *Jubartes*, one of the names given to the humpbacked whales. Anderson, in his account of Iceland, gives it as *Jupiter fish*, and this has been erroneously supposed to be the derivation of the term. David Crantz, in his history of Greenland, furnishes the clue to its name, when he says of the Jupiter fish, that the "*Spanish whalers call it Gubartas*."

from an excrescence near the tail." Lacépède and Cuvier describe the *gibbar* and the *Jubarte*. Cuvier especially says that these names are given to them by the Basques. Now *Jorobado* in Spanish means humpbacked, and its root is evidently the Latin *gibbus*.

The Basque whalers were the first to pursue the whale to his northern haunts, and in the beginning of the seventeenth century, when the Dutch and English took up the whaling business, the Basques were their instructors. This will account for the adoption of the word *jubarte* into the English and Dutch languages. See *Histoire des Pêches*, vol. 1.

Kline gives the coast of New England as its peculiar resort, and other naturalists having done the same, it seems that they got it from some older source, which we leave to others to discover. Thus it appears natural that the name should be included in the charter to Rhode Island.

John Edward Gray, in his excellent catalogue of cetacea in the British Museum, gives the *Megaptera Americana*, or Bermuda humpback, which reaches a length of 88 feet, as the probable *Jubartes* of whalers. NASSAU.]

THE KING'S PREROGATIVE IN THE AMERICAN COLONIES.—Can any of the readers of the Historical Magazine inform me whether the provisions of *Magna Charta*, restraining the powers of the Crown, were ever regarded as limiting the exercise of the king's prerogative in the American Colonies? Most of the charters granted to the colonies would seem to furnish evidence that such was not the case, and yet it is a cardinal doctrine with our jurists that our ancestors brought with them the common law and statutes of the parent country, so far as they were applicable. The subject must have been discussed, and I am anxious to know where? H. N.

NEW YORK, 1858.

[The newly discovered territories were, we imagine, like conquests *jura regia*, and the king governed them by military law, or by such other as he spontaneously permitted. As then the government was, in feudal theory, only a relaxed military regime, the Parliament of England had no right, and never assumed any, till the fall of Charles I. when Parliament assumed the royal power. Then the parliamentary idea began to prevail, and our colonies, called into existence by royal power, learned the lessons of the parliamentarians to resist parliamentary attempts.

We do not think that the point has ever been fairly discussed, for though the above theory

was fatal to the right of parliament to tax the colonies, it gave the latter hand and foot into the hands of the king.]

REPLIES.

"THE GODFATHER OF THE CHRISTENED WEST:" WHO WAS HE? (vol. ii. pp. 243, 305, 365). The nomenclature of the townships of the great "Military Tract" of the State of New York, is unfortunately a fruitful subject of ridicule, eliciting sarcasm alike from historians and rhymesters.

The soubriquet of "the Godfather of the Christened West," applied by a "croaking" satirist, some forty years ago,* aids in perpetuating an error concerning the *individual* entitled to the dubious honor. The credit of this paternity has recently, as often in bygone years, been ascribed to SIMEON DE WITT, formerly Surveyor-General of the State of New York, and favorably known for previous services under the Federal Government in the Revolutionary war, and "under the particular direction of General Washington."

Satisfactory testimony exists, that the venerable De Witt is not justly chargeable with the showering of Greek and Roman, and other classic names, over the townships thus assigned as bounty lands to the Revolutionary soldiers, in the former hunting-grounds of the Onondaga and Cayuga Indians.

Aside from any private sources of information, I have in my possession official evidence, sustained by statements from Gen. De Witt himself, that he was not concerned in the "classical" baptism. His name is not in the list of those who participated in the ceremonies. Whoever may be, *he is not* entitled to the credit or the ridicule that should follow the "Godfather of the Christened West."

A personal friend of Gen. De Witt—the respected Theodore Romeyn Beck—furnished me with statements on this subject additional to the documents in my possession. The prominent facts may be briefly stated thus:

1. The Commissioners of the Land Office of the State of New York, who, in 1789, "resolved that the Surveyor-General lay out, from actual survey, twenty-five townships" from "lands set apart for the (revolutionary) troops of this State," were, Gov. George Clinton, Secretary Lewis A. Scott, Attorney-General Egbert Benson, and Treasurer Gerard Bancker.

2. Three of these gentlemen, viz., Messrs. Clinton, Scott, and Bancker, were present, with the Auditor, Centenius, at the meeting of the Commissioners of the Land Office, in the follow-

* Oroaker & Co.—Fitz Green Halleck.

ing year (1790,) when "the Secretary laid before the Board maps of the surveys of twenty-five townships, made by the Surveyor-General," pursuant to the preceding instructions, "on each of which maps, the said townships respectively, are subdivided into one hundred lots, as nearly square as may be, each lot containing six hundred acres."

3. "Whereupon the Board caused the said townships and lots thereupon, respectively, to be numbered on the said maps agreeable to law, and designated them by the following names," viz.: Lysander, Hannibal, Cato, Brutus, Camillus, Cicero, Manlius, Aurelius, Marcellus, Pompey, Romulus, Scipio, Sempronius, Tully, Fabius, Ovid, Milton, Locke, Homer, Solon, Hector, Ulysses, Dryden, Virgil, and Cincinnatus. Who then was "Godfather" in this wholesale baptism of "the Christened West?"

4. In 1791, "the Secretary laid before the Board, maps of the two townships, made by the Surveyor-General," in addition to the twenty-five township maps previously ordered—"whereupon the Board caused one of the said two townships" to be styled "Junius." The persons present in the Board were Messrs. Scott, Bancker, and Centenius.

5. In 1792, the other one of the "two (additional) townships," being the 27th, was, by direction of "the Board," styled "Galen." Present—Gov. George Clinton, Secretary Scott, Treasurer Bancker, and Auditor Centenius.

6. In 1795, the Surveyor-General, pursuant to "resolution of this Board," "made a return of survey of township No. twenty-eight," in the military tract—when "the Board caused" the township to be designated by the name of "Sterling." The members of the Board present on this occasion, were Messrs. Scott, Bancker, and Centenius.

7. Such is the substance of official records, showing that the Surveyor-General had no direct agency in baptizing the townships of the Military Tract.

8. That he had no indirect agency—no connection of any kind with the adoption of this nomenclature—we have his own testimony, "declining the honor." When the allegation, thus made in rhyme in 1819, was, some years after, "repeated in dull prose," by one of the New York editors, Gen. De Witt repelled the proffered paternity, in terms that could hardly be questioned, even if they were not fully countenanced by the official records. He said:

9. The editor has done the Surveyor-General too much honor, by retaining for him the naming of the townships in the Military Tract, for a display of his knowledge. The names of these (28) townships, of the ten townships along the St.

Lawrence, and of the townships along the Susquehanna River, in the vicinity of Pennsylvania, were given by formal resolutions of the Commissioners of the Land Office. The Board, then consisting of the Governor, the Secretary of State, the Treasurer, the Auditor, and the Attorney-General, held its meeting in the city of New York. The Surveyor-General had his office established by law in the city of Albany, and knew nothing of these 'obnoxious' names till they were officially communicated to him, nor had he even any agency in suggesting them."

Who then was entitled to paternal honors, as "Godfather of the Christened West?" Evidently not Simeon De Witt; though in this matter, as in many other historical points, it will be hard to correct the prevalent error.

AN ANCIENT MILL (vol. ii. p. 337).—Heere Straat (the great street) was applied by the Dutch inhabitants of Nieuw Amsterdam, to that portion of Broadway lying between the Bowling Green and Wall street. Heeren Straat, meaning the Lord's street, the King's street, the Public street, etc., was sometimes used to distinguish a public road or highway from a private lane or street. In this sense, Heeren Straat may have been used in the conveyance referred to by E. B. O. C. I have been unable, after the most diligent search and careful examination of old maps and records, to find any trace of a mill on Broadway.

Although Hudson discovered New York as early as 1609, it was not till 1625 that anything like a permanent colony was established on Manhattan Island. In 1626, Peter Minuit, on behalf of the Dutch West India Company, made his famous purchase of the Island from the Indians, for the sum of sixty guilders (twenty-four dollars.) During the same year, the Dutch erected a block house and surrounded it by a red cedar palisade, on the ground now bounded by the Bowling Green, Whitehall, Bridge and State streets. Between the years 1633 and 1636, Van Tuiller erected a new and larger fort on the same spot. An open space was left in front of the sally port, for a parade-ground, occupying the present site of the Bowling Green. About the same time a mill was erected a little to the north of the fort. This was originally worked by horse power; but may have been, subsequently, converted into a wind-mill. It appears to have been a commodious affair, for the second story was used as a place of worship. It is not at all probable, however, that there ever was a mill on the line of Broadway.

It was not until 1642, that any deeds or grants of town lots were made. No title, traceable

through individual proprietors, runs farther back than that year. Prior thereto, the settlers held by a sort of squatter title, they having been permitted rather than authorized to select convenient lots. The condition of the lower part of the island—then in its natural state—led to certain lines of buildings; which lines, with slight alterations, gradually became established, each as a public street, highway, or Heeren Straat. The ground lying on Broadway—with the exception of a small tract used as a burial place—was taken up for other than business purposes. The ground below the fort was a favorite site for residences, on account of the protection which the fort afforded from the cold north winds.

The business part of the town was along the "water front," or "water side," namely, Pearl street, from Whitehall to Broad street; and along the Heeren Gracht (the great ditch—Broad street).

Samuel Edsall was an Englishman—originally a hatter, but abandoned that business for the more lucrative occupation of trader. He is named in the "Tax and Contribution List of 1655, to defray the debt for constructing the city defences." In 1660, he built a brick house on the "water side."

Isaac Greveraat was one of the earliest settlers. In 1644 he became a Schepen. He then resided south of the fort and near the Battery. On the "List of Owners of Houses and Lots in the city, about the year 1674," his name occurs as the owner of property on Pearl street, between Whitehall and State streets, valued at \$5,000. The name of Samuel Edsall appears on the same list, as the owner of property on the north side of Pearl street, between Broad and Whitehall streets, valued at \$2,500. Thus, "about the year 1674," we find that Edsall and Greveraat were near neighbors, although, unfortunately for our inquiries as to the mill, Whitehall street divided their lands. In 1664, Metje Greveraat, widow, occupied a small house on the east side of Whitehall street, north of Stone street; and "about 1674," she appears to have owned some real estate on the east side of Whitehall street, between Pearl and Beaver streets. Her lands may have joined those of Edsall's.

I will not venture on any surmise; but shall leave E. B. O. C. to draw his own conclusions from the facts, such as they are, which I have presented. A full recital of the boundaries, as set forth in the deed, would probably have facilitated my inquiries. From the investigations which I have made, it seems impossible to answer, whether the mill in question was a *wind* or *water* mill.

F.

NEW ROCHELLE, Jan. 5, 1858.

DESCENDANTS OF BLACKSTONE (vol. i. pp. 215, 282).—Lucius M. Sargent, Esq., has lately published in the *Boston Transcript* several articles concerning Blackstone, one of which (Oct. 15, 1858) is devoted to his descendants. It seems from this that there was a John Blackstone, born Jan., 1699, who emigrated from some unknown place to Branford, Ct., and there died, Jan. 3, 1785, aged 85 yrs., 11 mo. and 15 days. It seems quite probable from Mr. Sargent's facts and reasoning, that this John was a grandson of William Blackstone, the first inhabitant of Boston. John B. left a son John, who died Aug. 10, 1818, aged 87, and who had a son, Timothy, living, aged 83, in 1849. Hon. James Blackstone, a son of Timothy, in a letter to Mr. Sargent, dated April 2, 1849, informs him that there were then "five families of Blackstones living in Branford, and some four or five more in the State of New York, all descendants of John Blackstone." (†).

BOSTON.

WHIG (vol. ii. p. 364).—This word has been used by political parties in America as long as there have been parties here, and longer (speaking *more Hibernico*). The first use of it that has come to my knowledge was at a celebration of the Gunpowder Plot in Boston, Nov. 6th, 1769, when a lantern which was carried in the procession bore this inscription: "Love and Unity: The American whig, Confusion to the tories, and a total banishment to bribery and corruption."

While my pen is in hand let me protest against the derivation ascribed to the word in the newspaper clipping from the *Lawrence Courier*. It belongs to a class of ingenions but illegitimate etymologies, most of which have been quite thoroughly exposed. The word "news," once supposed to be formed from the initials of the four cardinal points, and "cabal," sometimes said to be formed from the initials of five unpopular statesmen in the time of Charles II., belong in the same category.

The word "whig," is of Scottish origin. Roger North, Laing, and Lingard say that the word is vernacular in Scotland for sour whey, a common drink with that people. But the better opinion regarding its origin as a political term is that of Burnet, who, in his "History of his own Times" (vol. i. p. 43), says:

"The southwest counties of Scotland, have seldom corn enough to serve them round the year, and the northern parts producing more than they need, those in the west come in the summer to buy at Leith the stores that came from the north; and from a word, *whig*—

gam, used in driving their horses, all that drove were called Whiggamors, and shorter, the Whiggs. Now in that year (1646), after the news came down of Duke Hamilton's defeat, the ministers animated their people to rise and march to Edinburgh; and they came up marching on the head of their parishes with an unheard-of fury, praying and preaching all the way as they came. The Marquis of Argyle and his party came and bearded them, they being about 6,000. This was called the Whiggamors' inroad, and ever after that, all that opposed the court came, in contempt, to be called Whiggs; and from Scotland the word was brought into England, where it is now one of our unhappy terms of disunion."

This account of the derivation of the word is followed by Dr. Johnson, who cites the above passage in his dictionary; and is sanctioned by Sir Walter Scott in his edition of Dryden's Works, in a foot-note to "Absalom and Achitophel."

P. H. W.

COVENTRY, VT.

CAPT. ROGER DUDLEY (vol. ii. p. 339).—In reply to the query in your last number—"Who was the father of Capt. Roger Dudley?" I beg leave to answer in my way, believing confidently that you will get no better reply. So far as the chief antiquaries of New England have investigated the biography and genealogy of Governor Thomas Dudley, they have never discovered the christian name of his grandfather Dudley, or where he resided. However, Cotton Mather says, in *Mag. Chris.* he (our Governor Thomas) was related to Judge Nicolls by his mother, and that he was a man of great spirit, suitable to the family from which he was by his father descended. Of Judge Nicolls, I know somewhat, and have visited his tomb at Faxton, in Northamptonshire, England. The judge, whose name was Augustine, was son to Thomas Nicolls and Anne Pell, his wife. The Nicolls and Pell families were old residents of Northamptonshire.

The judge was equally noted for talents, learning, and virtue; and had held office under Elizabeth, James and Charles, being at first a Sergeant at Law in London. Capt. Roger Dudley left to his son the family coat of arms, a matter then esteemed of considerable importance even by the parliaments, as they legislated upon the subject, making it a misdemeanor to bear false coats. This legacy our Puritan governor carefully preserved and left its impress upon his last will and testament, which may yet be seen. It is the same as that borne by the Dudley Castle family, originally barons of Dudley by the name of Sutton.

There was an ancient branch of this family settled at Clapton in Northamptonshire, but they are not known to have borne this coat, that is, the lion rampant, with a lion's head erased for a crest.

I forbear to suggest probabilities as to what branch Capt. Roger belonged. There certainly was a Dudley family residing in Northamptonshire, that bore the lion rampant; because when Sir Thomas Tresham erected the old market-house at Rothwell, he put this coat among those of the other gentry of that county, and I had the pleasure to find them all discernible in 1850. In all my researches I never found but one Roger Dudley in England, and that was at St. Dunstan's in the West of London.

But the name of Thomas Dudley was quite common. One was a freeholder of Stonesby, Leic., in 1630. Another was of Stow in Kent, and dated his will in 1581. Another of London, dated his will 1593. One was of Coventry, War. in 1561, dating his will then. And one was buried at Clapton, Northpt. in Nov., 1558. The younger sons of the barons of Dudley often became clergymen. One William, was Dean of Windsor and Bishop of Durham. Old Thomas Fuller somewhere mentions one Richard, D.D., that gave two fellowships and exhibitions to Oriel College, Oxon. Probably this is the Dr. Richard, A.M., who was Prebend of St. Margaret's at Humberston, Leic., dying 1536. One Richard, A.M. was incumbent of the church at Brington, Northpt. in 1510; but surely these must have been *priests* and *unmarried*. However, Richard, grandson of baron John, was Prebend of Fittleworth, Sus. in 1513. His brother Thomas settled at Yanwath, Cumb. I found his pedigree in the Brit. Mus., but no Roger among his descendants. There was a Rev. Thomas Dudley settled at Harroden Magna, Northampton, at about the right age to have been the father of Capt. Roger. Some have conjectured that Capt. Roger was descended from Sir Andrew Dudley of London, brother to John, Duke of Northumberland. This Andrew had a son Henry, who is mentioned in the *Chronicles of Queen Jane*, published by the Camden Soc., as "Master Harry Dudley," and in the State papers of Queen Mary's Reign, "Henry, son of Sir Andrew."

I would recommend the Querist to consult Baker's ancient papers of Northamptonshire, now in the possession of Sir Thomas Phillips, the noted antiquary; also the parish Records of the following places, viz. Dudley Castle, (St. Thomas and St. Edmond's); Hardwick, Northpt.; Harroden Magna, same co.; Humberston, Leic. (St. Mary's and St. Margaret's); Stow, co. Kent; Stoke Newington (where died John Dudley of

the Yanwath branch); and St. Dunstan's in the West of London.
D. D.

WILLIAM WOOD (vol. ii. p. 368).—Nothing more than what this author says of himself in the book mentioned by "Dorn," is known with certainty concerning him. It has been supposed that he returned to this country, and was the William Wood who in 1636 was the representative from Lynn, Mass., and in 1637 removed to Sandwich, Mass., and became clerk of that town.
P. H. W.

FIRST RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER (vol. i. pp. 280, 316; vol. ii. pp. 27, 282, 341).—In 1739 Christopher Sower, of Germantown, Pa., published a German newspaper, several numbers of which are now possessed by one of his descendants, and their title and contents appear to entitle him to the credit of issuing a religious newspaper at an earlier date than any that has yet been claimed. The title and part of the contents of a number are annexed.

"Der Hoch-Deutsch
Pennsylvanische Geschicht-Schreiber
oder
Sammlung
wichtiger Nachrichten aus dem Natur-und
Kirchen-Reich."

Translated literally "The High-Dutch Pennsylvania Historiographer, or Collection of important intelligence from the Kingdoms of Nature and the Church." Germantown, Pa., August 20, 1739. Size, small folio, 9 by 13 inches.

The following is a translation of the Preface:

"Friendly Reader—Among the Idols worshipped by a world of so-called Christians, whether rude or refined, Inquisitiveness, Curiosity and a great desire to see, to hear, to know and to say something *new*, are not the least. By the issue of this "Collection," we are not at all inclined to sacrifice to this Athenian spirit, and still less to expand ourselves, or to seek honor or profit thereby; but to fulfil a promise heretofore made, that we would publish the most important events and useful and memorable facts, in the belief that they would thus cause a more serious reflection, and make a deeper impression, than things of daily occurrence around us. We commence, therefore, with the publication of such *signs of the times* as have lately and truly occurred in this and other parts of the world, in the hope that it will not be altogether unprofitable, but awaken and cause a looking-up at least among some who read them. We may also give in future, suitable remarks and questions for the consideration of serious minds, and perhaps some sincere replies to these questions."

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A couplet follows exhorting the reader to make the best use of what he reads.

The next article gives a brief account of the war then raging between the Turks and Persians; of the conclusion of another war between the Sultan and Grand Mogul in Africa; of another just commencing, between the Turks and allied Russians and Austrians; and of others on the point of breaking out, in which, except Holland, all the European Powers, and the American Colonies, would be more or less entangled.

Then follow some *religious reflections* on the serious contingencies of the times.

Next is a Proclamation of the Royal Governor of Pennsylvania, by the authority of the King of England, authorizing Reprisals against the King of Spain, his vessels and his subjects, for Damages done to British Commerce, etc.

Then follows an original poetical effusion, exposing the wrong done by so-called Christians and their inconsistency, in making war upon, and killing each other.

Under the head of "Germantown," follows a lengthy account of an attempted murder and robbery in "Falckener Schwanur" on the 12th August—An accident in which one neighbor is killed by another in mistake, while hunting. The number is concluded by two advertisements, one of the finding of a piece of gold, and the other of the finding of a coat: in both cases the owners being requested to prove their property and receive it again *without charges or costs*.

After a time the title of the paper was changed somewhat, but upon examining several hundred numbers under both titles, religion and morality is found to pervade every page.

On the 16th of October, 1745, Christopher Sower issued proposals for the issue of a *new* religious quarterly (usual 8vo. size), entitled "Ein Sehall und Gegenschall der Wahrheit und des gesunden verstandes, Christliebender Seelen in diesem Americanischer Land theil." The first number of which appeared in February, 1746. The numbers were soon issued more frequently, but after a time it was discontinued. In 1763 its publication was resumed under the title of a "Spiritual Magazine" namely "*Das Geistliche Magazin, oder aus den Schätzen der Schriftgelehrten zum Himmelreich gelehrt darge-reichtes altes und neues*."

The Preface says, "It shall be as its title imports, a magazine in which may be found pious exhortations, reproofs and censures, edifying and instructive letters, biographical sketches of men eminent for their piety and Godliness,—Interesting events and occurrences, and in short whatever may promote the honor of God and the welfare of my neighbour, shall find a place therein. All have liberty to contribute to its

columns, with or without names, providing their contributions are free from all uncharitable insinuations or personalities. The design of this work is to be impartial and to promote the interests of not one, but *all* religious denominations. Controversial articles will be admitted only under the above restrictions and when designed to remove popular errors or tending to elucidate obscure passages of Scripture, etc."

This Magazine was continued a number of years, and strictly in accordance with the premised plan, and its numbers are still exceedingly interesting.

The spirit of investigation and religious inquiry existing among the German colonists of that period is very little known or appreciated. And yet the fact that *three large editions of the Bible in German, in quarto form had been published in Germantown by Christopher Sower before an English edition of any kind was attempted on this Continent*, and that when the latter was commenced (although only a small book in 12mo. form), it was deemed essential that the support of Congress should be enlisted in its behalf, ought to be sufficient evidence of the superior liberality of the Germans in the support of book publishers. Christopher Sower was not only the most extensive publisher in his day in America, but his list of publications would be considered a large one even now.

C. G. S.

PHILADELPHIA.

Another Reply (vol. ii. p. 341).—Nathaniel Willis, the original publisher of the *Boston Recorder*, gives in that paper of Oct. 21, 1858, what he calls "A newspaper experience of more than half a century." In this article he thus refers to the publications that have been named as competitors with the *Recorder* for the honor of being the first religious newspaper in the world:

"Two or three other publications have been named as predecessors of the *Recorder*; but they could with no propriety be called *newspapers*.

"*Prince's Christian History* was an octavo pamphlet or book printed at Boston, at the time of the revivals under Mr. Whitefield's preaching, and consisted mostly of letters from the towns where he had been laboring.

"*The Herald of Gospel Liberty* was printed at Portsmouth, N. H., in quarto form, for Rev. Elias Smith, as I suppose, and contained letters from those places where he had been preaching, in his efforts to get up the Free-will Baptist or Christian denomination. It was a circular rather than a newspaper.

"*The Christian Remembrancer* of Philadelphia, was in the quarto form, mostly religious

selections, like a scrap-book, while a newspaper proper is in the folio form, and contains secular news, foreign and domestic, and advertisements."

The above extract shows the grounds on which Mr. Willis rests his claim. However, I think it may justly be doubted whether a newspaper must necessarily be in a *folio* form; nor do I see any reason why a *religious* newspaper must contain *secular* news. (‡)

COL. NENIAN BEALE (vol. i. pp. 184, 345; ii. p. 26).—In the *Historical Magazine* it is said that "Col. Beale died at his plantation, the Rock of Dumbarton, near Rock Creek, and his will dated Jan. 15, 1717–18, is on record at Annapolis."

I think the writer of the above paragraph is in error as to the place of Col. Beale's death, and should be glad to peruse the evidence on which this assertion is founded.

So far as I ever heard, Col. Nenian Beale did not die near Rock Creek, but at Upper Marlborough, in Prince George County, Md., and was buried there with military honors. So my father told me, and he was accurate in his antiquarian knowledge. I do not think that Nenian Beale ever resided a day on Rock Creek, or even obtained the patent for the land owned by his son, my great grandfather, but that it was issued in the name of George, and the grant was called "Conjuror's Disappointment."

L. P. W. B.

LEE TOWN, VA.

NEW ENGLAND CATECHISMS (vol. ii. p. 306).—"A Short Catechism composed by Mr. James Noyes, late teacher of the church of Christ in Newbury in New England. For the use of the children there" (Boston: Bartholomew Green; 1714), is reprinted in the Appendix to Coffin's *History of Newbury*, pp. 287–291.

"A body of divinity, in a catechetical way, by Mr. Samuel Stone, in a 4to. MS. of 540 pages," is in the library of the Massachusetts Historical Society, as Mr. Savage states, in a note to Winth. Jour. I. 108. "This rich treasure has often been transcribed by the vast pains of our candidates for the ministry; and it has *made* some of our most considerable divines. But all attempts for the printing of it hitherto proved abortive." (Mather's "Magnolia," b. iii. c. 16.) Mr. Stone's widow married George Gardner, a merchant of Salem, Mass. In October, 1683, her son, Rev. Samuel Stone, of Hartford, brought an action against the administrator on her estate, "for unjust detaining from him the product of a certain book or Catechism bequeathed to him by his

Father, and sold by his mother, Mrs. Gardner, to the value of sixty pounds."

Mather mentions an "elaborate catechism, containing a body of divinity," by Rev. James Fitch, of Norwich, who also published in the form of a catechism "*An Explanation of the Solemn Advice, recommended by the Council of the Colony to the Inhabitants, respecting the Reformation of those Evils, which have been the Procuring Cause of the late Judgments upon New England.*" (Magn. b. v. p. iv.)

HALE (vol. iii. p. 21).—Col. Robert Hale was born in Beverly, Mass., Feb. 12, 1702-3. He was the son of Robert Hale, and grandson of Rev. John Hale, first minister of that town. His great grandfather was Deacon Robert Hale, of Charlestown, Mass. He married first, Elizabeth, daughter of Col. John Gilman, of Exeter, N. H. 1723, and second, Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. John Clarke, of Boston, Dec. 21, 1737. He received the commission of colonel, and commanded a regiment under Sir William Pepperell, at the siege of Louisburg, in 1745. He was educated a physician, and practised extensively in his native town. In 1761 he was commissioned sheriff of Essex County, by Gov. Bernard. For more than forty years he was intimately connected with the affairs of Beverly, and exerted an almost unbounded influence. He was a graduate of Harvard University, 1721. He represented the town thirteen years in the General Court, and to the close of life was one of the leading men of the province. He deceased in 1767, in the 65th year of his age. A drawing of his mansion, which is still standing, is in the possession of the writer. See Stone's Hist. Beverly, pp. 38—53, 155, 251. E. M. S.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 1859.

ROGER WILLIAMS (vol. iii. p. 21).—Hon. William R. Staples, of Providence, R. I., has the most complete record of the descendants of Roger Williams, probably to be found. Dr. D. Williams Patterson, of West Winsted, Ct., has also paid much attention to the subject of the Williams genealogy. By application to those gentlemen "J. W." will doubtless be furnished with the information he desires. E. M. S.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 1859.

Obituary.

AT New York, December 4th, TIMOTHY ALDEN, in the 39th year of his age, died of consumption. He was the inventor of the machine for setting and distributing type.

There seems to us to be a mysterious providence in thus removing one whose life was so valuable, and whose aim has been to accomplish something that would be a benefit to his race. On the very threshold of success, he is cut down, but he leaves a monument of his genius in his invention. When quite a youth he was employed in his brother's printing-office as compositor, and at that time said, "If I live I will invent a machine to do this tiresome work." Since that time he has steadily pursued that object, contending with many adverse circumstances; but finally surmounting all obstacles, and after twenty years incessant toil and study, he has given to the world the result of his labors in this master invention. Who can estimate the moral courage necessary to an application for twenty years to an object under such circumstances.

Mr. Alden was born in Barnstable, Mass., and was of Puritan stock, being the sixth generation descent from Hon. John Alden, the Mayflower pilgrim. He was retiring in manner, his words were few and fitly spoken, always carrying conviction, and impressing his auditors with the fact of being in the presence of a superior mind. He had few intimate friends, and those were very warmly attached to him. It was necessary to know him well, to appreciate the excellence of his character.

At New Orleans, La., the *Mobile Mercury* of the 11th of December, notices the death of Col. ALBERT PIKE, formerly of Arkansas. Mr. Pike was born in Boston on the 29th of December, 1809. His early years were passed principally in Newburyport and Framingham. At the age of sixteen he entered Harvard College, but being unable to pay the expense of a college education he left, and soon afterwards was appointed Preceptor of Framingham Academy. He afterwards taught a school in Newburyport. In 1831, he started on foot for the West. Arriving at St. Louis, he joined a party which was setting out for Santa Fé. Stopping at Santa Fé a year, he made a tour around the sources of Red River and the Brazos, and thence he walked to Fort Smith, Arkansas. His funds being exhausted, he began school teaching, but soon gave it up, and took the editorial charge of a paper at Little Rock. In 1834, he had succeeded so well that he became owner of the *Arkansas Advocate*, married a wealthy lady and studied law. In 1836 he sold the *Advocate* and devoted himself to law and politics. The same year he was employed to supervise the publishing of the "Revised Statutes of Arkansas." He was an ardent Whig, and took an active part in the campaign of 1848, which resulted in

the election of General Taylor to the Presidency. In the Mexican war he commanded Company "C" of the Arkansas cavalry, and won the reputation of a brave soldier. Had circumstances been more favorable to him, he would have been one of the most prominent orators and statesmen of the country. He was studious, witty, poetical, and gifted with all the elements necessary to make a great man. His poetical sketches of Western scenery are very graphic, and his "Hymns to the Gods," written principally while he was surrounded by pupils in the school-room, are bold, scholarly and imaginative. Several minor pieces have won a wide newspaper fame; of these, "Lines to a Mocking Bird" is thought to be the best. About the year 1835, he published a volume of prose and poetry, and in 1854, he issued for private circulation a collection of his works in a volume entitled "Nugæ."

At Roxbury, Mass., on December 21st, the Hon. CHARLES B. PHELPS, of Woodbury, died suddenly at Roxbury. He was a gentleman well known in the State as a public man. He has been Judge of the County Court of Litchfield County, Speaker of the House of Representatives, a Senator and Member of the House of Representatives of Connecticut, Judge of Probate, etc. He was politically a Democrat, a gentleman of affable manners and of a friendly disposition, and was probably more popular with the members of the bar than any other one of their numbers in the county. He was stout in person, weighing 380 lbs.—*Hartford Times*.

Judge Phelps had met at Roxbury with the other members of the committee appointed by the Legislature to superintend the erection of a monument to the memory of Col. Seth Warner, the compatriot of Ethan Allen at Ticonderoga, and Crown Point. The committee had organized, by the appointment of Governor Buckingham, as chairman, and Judge Boardman, of this city, as secretary. Judge Phelps was sitting in his chair, explaining to the committee some of the financial transactions relating to the monument. Suddenly he was observed to hesitate in his speech, as if thinking for a word, and then he passed his hand feebly to his head and fell back in his chair. His friends exclaimed, "he is faint," and rushed to him and wheeled his chair about to a door, which exposed him to a draft of cool air, and unloosed his collar and shirt bosom. As he did not revive, he was carried into a bed-room and laid on a bed. His pulse was hardly perceptible, and except giving a single gasp, he showed no signs of life. A physician was at once sent for, but soon after being

placed on the bed, he gave another gasp and died.—*New Haven Journal*.

At Charleston, S. C., GENERAL JAMES GADSDEN died on the 26th Dec., 1858. Gen. Gadsden was a native of South Carolina, and was about sixty years of age. He was a brother of Bishop Gadsden. Appointed Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the United States to Mexico, in 1853, General Gadsden's name is chiefly associated with the treaty executed in 1854, between Mexico and the United States, generally known as the "Gadsden Treaty." Under its provisions, the boundary line between the two countries was definitely settled, a commission was appointed to survey the line, and the 6th and 7th articles of the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo were abrogated; Mexico granting the free navigation of the Colorado River and the Gulf of California; and in consideration of the stipulations agreed upon on the part of Mexico, the United States guaranteed the payment, to the Mexican government, of the sum of ten millions of dollars. Mr. Gadsden, since his retirement from diplomatic life, has taken no active part in national affairs.

The venerable senior pastor of the First Parish in Portland, Me., Rev. DR. NICHOLS, departed this life on Sunday, January 2d, at Cambridge, Mass., in the 75th year of his age. He was ordained as the colleague of the Rev. Dr. Deane, June 7, 1809, the *third* pastor of that ancient parish, organized in 1727, the first in the State east of Kennebunk. The Rev. Thomas Smith, the first pastor, was ordained, and the church formed in March, 1727. He continued in the pastoral office to the close of his long life in 1795, a period of 68 years 2½ months. Dr. Deane was settled as his colleague in 1764; and this was the only religious society in Portland until 1788, when the 2d parish was established. Dr. Deane's pastorate continued 50 years, and was closed only by his death in 1814. With him Mr. Nichols was associated in 1809, and his connection with the society, now terminated by his death, has extended to more than 49 years. He was sole pastor, from the decease of Dr. Deane, diligently and faithfully doing his Master's work, to January, 1855, when the present pastor, the Rev. Horatio Stebbins, was settled as his colleague. Dr. Nichols was then desirous of withdrawing entirely from his official station on account of the infirm state of his health; he wished entire repose from the cares of office. But the parish was unwilling to dissolve a connection which had existed so long and harmoniously, and he consented to retain his official relation, relieved from all duty and responsibility connected with it.

This brief review of the history of the first parish, exhibits the striking fact of an uninterrupted ministration in the parochial office, for a period of more than 131 years, not an hour without a pastor: that its three deceased ministers entered young upon their ministry, and died in office, and that each has labored with a colleague. Such a history, in connection with the protracted pastorates, the three averaging 56 years each, cannot, we think, be paralleled in the annals of the church.

Dr. Nichols was born in Portsmouth, N. H., July 5, 1784. When he was but five or six years old, his parents moved to Salem, Mass., where they both died at an advanced age. He received his preliminary education at Harvard College, from which he graduated with the highest honors, at the age of eighteen, in the celebrated class of 1802. The class numbered sixty members, many of whom, in after life, were distinguished men; as President Allen of Bowdoin College, James T. Austin, Dr. Codman, Samuel Hoar, Levi Frisbie, Levi Lincoln, Leverett Saltonstall.

Immediately on leaving college, he commenced the study of his profession with his pastor, Dr. Barnard of Salem. But in 1805, his services were sought at Harvard, as a tutor in mathematics. Here his opportunities for a higher cultivation were greatly enlarged, and his strong and acute intellectual powers would not fail to be richly improved in the society of the elder Ware, John Quincy Adams, Frisbie, Farrar, and Judge Ware, who were all associated with him in the instruction of the college. He continued in this office about four years, and until he accepted the invitation of the First Parish in Portland, in 1809.

The parish had for two or three years been seeking a colleague for Dr. Deane, who now, 75 years old, felt unequal to the pastoral duties, and desired an assistant. In January Mr. Nichols preached his first sermon here, and continued to preach four Sundays. On the 27th of February, the parish concurred unanimously with the church, in giving him a call, and voting a salary of \$1,200, which was much larger than any minister received in the town or the State, and which was not changed during his whole ministry. The invitation was accepted March 20th, and the ordination took place June 7, 1809. Dr. Barnard of Salem, preached the sermon; Dr. Lathrop, Dr. Kirkland and Mr. Buekminster of Boston, and Dr. Abbot of Beverly, performing other parts in the service.

These two were then the only Congregational churches in town. Dr. Deane died at the age of 81, in October, 1814, and Mr. Nichols became the sole pastor, and continued assiduously, most

faithfully and acceptably, to discharge the duties of the sacred office, until the settlement of Mr. Stebbins in 1855. W.

Notices of New Publications.

History of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. By SAMUEL GREENE ARNOLD. Vol. 1. 1636-1700. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 346 and 348 Broadway. London: 16 Little Britain. 1859.

THE early history of Rhode Island receives in this work the elucidation it so much needed. Hitherto Callender's "Century Sermon," first published in 1739, has been regarded as the only history of the Colony or State of Rhode Island; it is so described in a memoir of the author contained in the fourth volume of the Collections of the Rhode Island Historical Society, where it is reprinted with notes by Prof. Elton. Mr. Arnold, in enumerating the unsuccessful attempts made at different times to write a history of the State, and the principal printed authorities on which he has relied, only alludes incidentally to Callender, in the following passage of his preface: "Besides these, there are several religious discourses, following the plan of Callender, also historical addresses, and some local narratives, that contain interesting facts bearing upon the general history of the State." Not being able otherwise to explain this seeming neglect of the only preëxisting history of Rhode Island, during the first century after its settlement, we must presume that, in the author's opinion, it is unworthy of the high estimation in which it has hitherto been held. At all events, the present work is a very different affair from the simple historical discourse of the venerable Callender, whose limited range of authorities left many obscure points in the early annals of the Rhode Island colony. Most of these are at length cleared up by the laborious research of Mr. Arnold, who seems to have left no probable source of information unexamined, either on this or the other side of the Atlantic. He makes his acknowledgments for "the kindness of gentlemen in official station, particularly in her Britannic Majesty's Government, in securing permission to examine their records, and of those in the State Paper offices at London, Paris and the Hague, in facilitating his labors."

The private library of Mr. John Carter Brown, of Providence, is mentioned by the author as affording him many valuable materials for his work; a library which he describes as "an unrivalled collection of works on American history." The libraries of Harvard and Brown

Universities are also mentioned in the same connection, as containing "a great number of books which shed much light upon the annals of Rhode Island."

Roger Williams, "the founder of the State," receives much attention from Mr. Arnold, who enters as minutely as possible into his private history prior to his coming to America, and also into the subject of his difficulties in Massachusetts, which led to his removal to Narraganset, where he laid the foundations of the colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. The character of Williams is most tenderly handled by our author, and from a wild religious enthusiast, as he is generally supposed to have been in Massachusetts, he rises into the well-sustained rank of a modern Solon, a law-giver of the most approved model. But Mr. Arnold is not singular in this opinion, for Bancroft also characterizes Williams as "the founder, the legislator, the proprietor of Rhode Island," and declares that his "system has had its influence on the whole political history" of that State, and that "in no state in the world, not even in the agricultural State of Vermont, has the magistracy so little power, or the representatives of the freemen so much." But it may be reasonably demanded, what was the effect of this relaxed system upon the character of the Rhode Island people? Was it equally favorable to the moral training and intellectual growth of the population with the more rigid "system" that prevailed in the other New England colonies?

It would appear, however, from the following passage in the work before us, that Roger Williams sometimes exerted his authority in a manner not fully in accordance with the "system" of government he had founded: "The delay of the towns, in paying Dr. Clarke, called forth a severe letter from Roger Williams, which gave deep offence. It was received on a training day, and was read at the head of the company; not an unusual mode of publication in those times, for even the bans of marriage were by law proclaimed in the same manner. The action of the town is worthy of note. It was at once emphatic, and, under the circumstances, feeling as they did insulted by the tenor of the missive, it was perhaps the most dignified course they could adopt. They voted that the said letter is a pernicious letter, tending to stir up strife in the town, and that the town clerk record this vote and send a copy of it to Mr. Williams, as the town's answer to said letter, no man dissenting."—P. 325-6.

In concluding this brief notice, we wish to commend to all writers of history the following declaration of our author: "The first object attempted in this work has been to make it reli-

able as to facts and dates; that it should be a standard authority upon the subject and period of which it treats."

Report of the Committee appointed by the Philomathean Society of the University of Pennsylvania to translate the inscription on the Rosetta Stone. [December, 1858.]

HERE we have a contribution to historical literature distinguished by accuracy, patient research, ingenious talent and the bright and ever attractive enthusiasm of youth. Its authors are, Messrs. Hale, Jones and Morton, of the University of Pennsylvania; and they dedicate it to Henry D. Gilpin, in acknowledgment of his kind encouragement and aid. The work was occasioned by the gift to the University by Mr. Thomas K. Conrad of a fac-simile in plaster of the Rosetta stone. It opens with a history of the discovery of that monument, of its transfer to England, and the publications which it occasioned; then follows a new and very carefully prepared translation of the Greek text of the inscription. Next the relations of the Demotic dialect to the hieroglyphic and Coptic are briefly traced. Its characteristics are described, and an instructive sketch is given of the history of discoveries made in it. This is the preparation for a complete translation of the whole Demotic text of the Rosetta stone, made, as we infer, by Charles R. Hale, with the aid of the Coptic. It is believed to be the only perfect version of the Demotic text. At this point Mr. Henry Morton takes up the tale, and in a clear and concise paper gives an outline of the character of the ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics and of the successive studies which at last led to the discovery of the hieroglyphic alphabet, as well as of the ideographic signs. The hieroglyphic alphabet is then given, and the hieroglyphic inscription is published line by line, accompanied by an interpretation and elaborate illustrative notes. Then follows in an uninterrupted form a clear and perfect translation of the whole hieroglyphic inscription, as far as it has been preserved. After this the inquisitive reader is entertained by a full account of Ptolemy Epiphanes, whose apotheosis is the subject of the statute inscribed on the Rosetta stone. The volume is concluded by an appendix, which contains on two quarto pages a fac-simile of the Demotic text of Rosetta, an analysis of the last line of the Demotic with corresponding passages of the other texts; the whole of the Greek text, with its lost parts restored, some of them from conjectures, due entirely to the sagacity of Mr. Hale. Finally, the Demotic alphabet is given with concise illustrations and commentaries. The work, which we

suppose has but just issued from the press, is a labor of love as well as of learning, and bears marks of having been pursued to the end in a joyous spirit, with a fidelity of research that was quickened at every step. It is richly decorated with illuminations and plates, which lead the inquirer through the doorway of the temple of Isis at Denderah into the mysteries of the Egyptian world. Here are the cerulean lotus and the white; the deity of Phtha and his shrine; the three principal Egyptian deities receiving offerings from a king; the dragon fly; the grasshopper; the butterfly; pelicans; the growing papyrus; the fort in which the Rosetta stone was discovered; the ruins of Memphis; the island of Philæ, with the river Nile and the stately fruit-bearing palm trees; and a full length portrait of Ptolemy from a drawing by an Egyptian artist of the olden time.

We commend this unique book to our readers; they will find all that they most care to know about the Rosetta stone in learned pages wreathed with roses, illustrated by plates, and illuminated by beautiful and ever-varying arabesques; and they will find what is best of all, evidence that the generation which is to take our places, is animated by an earnest and disinterested love of science and of art.

Proclamations for Thanksgiving, issued by the Continental Congress, President Washington, by the National and State Governments on the Peace of 1815, and by the Governors of New York since the introduction of the custom, with those of the Governors of the several States in 1858, with a historical introduction and notes. Albany: Munsell & Rowland, 78 State street. 1858.

MR. HOUGH, the editor of this volume, has with most pains-taking care collected the various Thanksgiving Proclamations upon the days of the now almost forgotten and unappreciated Continental Congress down to our own days. Some of these are eminently characteristic, and may well serve as models, for though some copies will doubtless be in the hands of the curious, this book will be in the hands of future governors a book of reference and utility.

It is well and carefully printed, as are in general the works issued by this Albany press.

Proofs considered of the Early Settlement of Acadie by the Dutch; being an Appendix to the "Dutch in Maine." 19 pp.

WE noticed some time since Mr. De Peyster's interesting paper, of which this is an appendix. Eleven pages of the present tract are devoted

to the matter of its title, and give what may lead to some definite proof of Dutch settlements there, although the matter is still too vague to take rank among historic facts. The remainder of the tract seems foreign to the subject.

Collections of the South Carolina Historical Society. Vol. II. Charleston: published by the South Carolina Historical Society, 1858. 8vo., vi., 342 pp.

THIS new proof of the activity of the Historical Society of South Carolina is a well printed octavo of nearly three hundred and fifty pages. Its contents are the orations of J. Barrett Cohen, Esq., at the first, and James L. Petigru, Esq., at the third anniversary of the Society, with—1st, a continuation of the list and abstract of papers in the State Paper Office, London, relating to South Carolina; 2d, the Journal of the Council of Safety, for the Province of South Carolina, 1775, with illustrations; 3d, Documents concerning the French Protestants of Abbeville District, S. C.; and 4th, a Vocabulary of the Catawba language, with some remarks on its grammar, construction, and pronunciation, by Oscar M. Lieber.

The list of papers in the English State Paper Office, of some of which abstracts are given, show what a mine some future historian of the State will have to work upon; and we trust that ere long the archives of Florida, now in Havana, will be obtained, as throwing as much light on the border affairs of the South, as those of Canada have done on the history of the north. The documents on the French of Abbeville, are well selected and arranged; but the last contribution of the volume, Mr. Lieber's little Catawba grammar and vocabulary, is perhaps the most valuable paper in the volume, although unpretending in title. It is such a brief and well made sketch of the language, as we wish and hope to see made of all, in order to bring our American ethnology to its just standard.

The Annals of Newberry, Historical, Biographical and Anecdotal. By JOHN BELTON O'NEALL, LL.D. Charleston, S. C. S. G. Courtenay & Co., 1859. 1 vol. 12mo., 413, viii. pp.—portrait.

THE execution of this work does credit to the Charleston press. It is carefully and correctly printed, and as a specimen of book-making, superior to the ordinary volumes of our more northern publishers. Judge O'Neill is well known, and the present sketchy volume, truly styled biographical and anecdotal, is a history of the men of Newberry, from its settlement by

Irish Quakers and Presbyterians, and some Germans, down to the present time. It includes many incidents of Revolutionary history, and is a valuable contribution to local history.

Dictionnaire de Linguistique et de Philologie comparée. Histoire de toutes les langues mortes et vivantes, ou traité complet d'idionographie, embrassant l'examen critique des systèmes et de toutes les questions qui se rattachent à l'origine et à la filiation des langues, à leur essence organique et à leurs rapports avec l'histoire des races humaines, de leurs migrations, etc., précédé d'un essai sur le rôle du langage dans l'évolution de l'intelligence humaine, par L. F. Jéhan (de St. Clavien), membre de la Société géologique de France, de l'Académie royale des sciences de Turin, etc. Paris: J. P. Migne, 1858. 1448 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp.—724 pp.

THIS work deserves a place in every American historical library for its convenient arrangement and comprehensive scope. The earlier ethnological labors on the American languages were known to Mr. Jéhan, and he has embodied them; but later researches, accessible only on scattered or pamphlet form, were unknown to this foreign, as to some of our native encyclopedists. It is strange, however, to see French ethnologists rely for data, as to Indian languages of North America, on the labors of Smith Barton, Dupleau, Heckwelder, while works printed in France, and manuscripts in the public libraries of France afford most ample matter. Thus this French writer, treating of the Hurons, cites Sagard and General Parsons! when a Huron catechism was twice printed in France in the 17th century, and Brebeuf's sketch of the language was similarly given to the public, and Chaumonot's Grammar cited in French works. Many manuscripts on American languages have been found in French archives, within the last few years, and the ethnologist should begin his labors at home.

The Brights of Suffolk, England, represented in America by the descendants of Henry Bright, jun., who came to New England in 1630, and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts. By J. B. Bright. Boston: Printed by John Wilson & Son, 1858; xvii. 345 pp., 8vo.

THIS volume, creditable alike for typography and illustration, is devoted almost exclusively to the history of the Bright family of Bury St. Edmunds, England, and thus forms the introduction to a history of the descendants of Henry

Bright, jun., who now alone represents the name, the elder branches having failed, and the family known in its ancient seat only by such monuments as iconoclastic zeal has spared in the churches, or such records as the pious zeal of a family antiquarian draws forth from the dust of a parish receptacle.

The investigations seem to have been carried on very carefully, and the author has avoided rash conjectures and the faults of ambition into which family pride will often lead the historian of his kindred.

The Jubilee at Mount Saint Mary's, October 6, 1858, published by the President of Mount Saint Mary's College, Emmetsburg, Md. New York: Dunigan & Brother, 1859; 12mo., 288 pp.

THIS neat volume contains the proceedings of the semi-centennial anniversary of the founding of one of the oldest colleges established in the country by our Roman Catholic fellow-citizens. It can boast among its alumni many who have made themselves a name in literature or otherwise; among others, Archbishop Hughes, of New York; Dr. Pise, a poet and historian; James McSherry, Esq., the historian of Maryland; George H. Miles, Esq., a dramatic poet, all of whom took part in the exercises of the day.

The Annals of Pennsylvania, from the discovery of the Delaware. By Samuel Hazard. 1609–1682. Philadelphia: Hazard & Mitchell, 1850.

ALTHOUGH this volume has been before the public some years, it is not as generally known as it deserves. The compiler of the annals has collected from documents and printed works, and digested in the form of annals, a great mass of matter relating to the early history of Pennsylvania, facilitating, in a wonderful degree, the researches of the historical student, and at the same time giving a most authentic history of the State for the period.

The Congregational Quarterly, Vol. I., No. I. Conducted under the sanction of the Congregational Library Association, by Revs. J. S. Clark, D.D., H. M. Dexter, and A. H. Quint. Boston, 1859.

THIS new religious quarterly appears to be well edited and well got up, and will no doubt meet a wide circulation in the sphere to which it addresses itself.

Historical and Literary Intelligence.

It becomes our welcome duty to chronicle another important accession to the historical literature of this country, in the appearance of the first volume of the "HISTORY OF NEW ENGLAND DURING THE STUART DYNASTY, BY JOHN GORHAM PALFREY." The author is well known to the public as a learned theologian, and for some years as the editor of the North American Review, at the same time honorably filling a professor's chair in Harvard University. More recently, Dr. Palfrey has taken an active and distinguished part in political affairs, both in his own State and as a member of the national legislature. Since undertaking to write the history of New England, he has been "both diligent and successful in the search for information," as he may well declare; for, after availing himself of the means afforded by libraries, both private and public, and the archives of States and towns at home, he proceeded to the mother-country, and there, for a considerable period, was engaged in exploring all the sources of original information relating to his subject. Thus indefatigable in the pursuit of materials for a standard history, Dr. Palfrey has brought to his task literary talent of a high order, and the liberal judgments of a generous, but sound and discriminating mind. Without being attached to the religious faith of the Puritans, he does not hesitate to express his "veneration for the founders of New England," but in such a way as to be divested of any undue bias in their favor. He examines their claims to the respect of posterity with the spirit of a wise and impartial judge, carefully revising the statements of others, and critically weighing the evidence, *pro and con*, in their case. Thus the book, instead of being written in a continued strain of eulogy, like some others in reference to the same subject, possesses the charm of a truthful narrative, without hyperbole or exaggeration of any kind. The style is simple and flowing, and at the same time sufficiently ornate and excursive. If we were called upon to point out the leading characteristics of the work, we should unhesitatingly pronounce the words *candor*, *impartiality*, *good sense*, *decision*, supported by a thorough examination of authorities.

Without going into an elaborate analysis of the volume, it may be well to notice briefly several topics of which the author treats, but which are generally neglected by most of our historical writers. Of these are the physical or material features of the country, its geography, meteorology, climate, soil, etc. An instructive chapter on the aboriginal inhabitants, their lan-

guages, religion and general habits; and another, showing very exact inquiries into the "early voyages and explorations," possess great interest both for the student and the general reader. The voyages of the Northmen to the American continent are carefully considered and favorably pronounced upon. "It is in no wise unlikely," says our author, "that eight or nine hundred years ago the Norwegian navigators extended their voyages as far as the American continent. Possessing the best nautical skill of their age, they put to sea in substantial ships, having decks and well contrived rigging. Iceland they had undoubtedly reached and colonized; and from Iceland, Greenland. From Cape Farewell, the southern extremity of Greenland, to the nearest point on the American continent is Labrador; the distance is no greater than the distance to Iceland from the point of departure in Norway. It is altogether credible that the rovers, who explored every sea from the Baltic to the Ægean, should, by stress of bad weather or by favor of good, have been conveyed a distance of only three or four days' sail from land to land. . . . And from Labrador, the exploration of as much more of the coast of North America as they might be disposed to visit, would require only a coasting voyage.

"The historical evidence upon this subject, which has been published from the manuscripts by the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, at Copenhagen, is found in extracts from compositions of some eighteen writers, most of them Icelandic. Their antiquity and genuineness appear to be well established, nor is there anything to bring their credibility into question, beyond the general doubt which always attaches to the relation of what is new and strange." pp. 51-8.

The author has not forgotten to inform himself (and his readers) concerning the French and Dutch settlements in North America, at the period of the first colonization of New England. In regard to the latter, after mentioning the discovery of Hudson's River, in 1609, he adds, "other navigators from the Netherlands, allured by his [Hudson's] report, soon followed, for traffic with the natives; and within three or four years after his visit, they had erected some huts on the island of Manhattan, and a warehouse and stockade near the spot where now stands the city of Albany." p. 235. This statement clearly sustains what others have endeavored to disprove, the story in Plantagenet's "New Albion," that Argall and his party, on their return from Mount Desert to Virginia, in 1613, "landed at Manhata's Isle, in Hudson's River, where they found four houses built, and a pretended Dutch Governor under the West

India Company of Amsterdam, who kept trading-boats, and trucking with the Indians," etc. Dr. Palfrey, however, alludes in a note to this "story," as having been adopted as true by Smith, and generally by recent historians; "but," he adds, "Mr. Brodhead (*History of New York*, i. 754, 755) gives weighty reasons for accounting it a mere fiction." Two papers on the subject of this alleged visit to Manahata's Isle, in 1613, may be found in the collections of the N. Y. Historical Society, the first of which is favorable to the truth of the story, and appears in the first volume of those Collections (New Series), under the title of "*Expedition of Capt. Samuel Argall, afterwards Governor of Virginia, Knight, etc. to the French settlements in Acadia and Manhattan Island, A. D. 1613.*" The second paper referred to is appended by Mr. Murphy to his excellent translation of the "*Voyages of David Pietersen de Vries*," contained in the third volume of the N. Y. Collections (New Series), Part I. The objections to the statement in Plantagenet's *New Albion* are here urged as conclusive, and are the same mentioned by Mr. Brodhead, although the latter gives them less in detail. For ourselves we are not quite convinced, even by the ingenious argument of Mr. Murphy, that the account of an infant settlement on Manhattan Island as early as 1613 is unreliable, and we are pleased to find a concurrence in our views of the matter on the part of Dr. Palfrey, who has, without doubt, fully investigated the subject.

There are numerous other points in this admirable work to which we should be glad to direct the attention of our readers, but want of space compels us to reserve any further remarks respecting it for another occasion.

THE readers of the recently published letters to Benjamin Franklin, are requested to make the following corrections:

Page 22, last three lines, *for* "then he is for getting workmen and masonry to build a bridge over the run, as it will be more easy to step over; we differ in that also:" *read* "then he is for getting workmen and masonry to build a bridge over the run; as it will be more easy to step over, we differ in that also."

Page 191, line 11, *for* "Half and Half," *read* "Half-and-Halves."

AT the January meeting of the New York Historical Society, the presentation of a portrait of the lamented Dr. Kane, with the impressive remarks of Dr. Hawks, formed a scene of surpassing interest. The picture represented the heroic Kane seated at a table engaged in writing; before him was a globe, and in the distance, through the casement, was seen a ship at anchor.

The likeness was a striking one, having been copied from a photograph taken previous to Dr. Kane's departure on his last expedition. Mr. Hicks, the artist, was included in the vote of thanks to the donors, from his having executed the painting for less than half the usual price. The ladies at whose expense the work was done, received the hearty commendations of all present for making a contribution of so much interest and value to the gallery of the Society.

THE Massachusetts Historical Society, being composed of a limited number of members, has, of late, adopted the pleasant custom of meeting at the residences of members. Their last assemblage was at the house of Mr. John C. Gray, in Boston, when an interesting and learned paper was read by ex-Governor Washburn, now a Professor in the Law School at Cambridge.

THE American Ethnological Society has taken the field, this season, with a short course of lectures by Dr. De Hass, of Virginia, on the subject of the tumuli or mounds, and other earth-works, in the Western and Southern States, which form so large a body of antiquarian remains throughout those portions of our country. These relics of a semi-civilization form an interesting field of speculation, which must continue to excite inquiry so long as their origin remains buried in obscurity, and it was satisfactory to find so much light thrown upon them by the researches and explorations of the indefatigable lecturer, who had been personally engaged in the excavation of mounds, and exhibited on this occasion various objects met with in the course of his labors. The repetition of these lectures in other places will, doubtless, attract much attention to this class of American antiquities. The numerous drawings by which they are illustrated add very much to the interest of the lectures.

W. BROTHERHEAD, Esq., of Philadelphia, has now in course of preparation a general work on English and American Bibliography. It will include Rich, and the latest edition of Lowndes, together with what has been collected by Watts, Brydges, and others, and a large amount of matter that has not yet appeared in any work on English Bibliography. The American department will be the most ample and complete. The first volume may appear during the ensuing year.

WE have received the interesting address of N. L. Whitfield, Esq., delivered before the Alabama Historical Society, July 13th, 1858, and we trust it will stimulate them to a renewed interest in their labors.

THE second number of the *Firelands Pioneer* is before us. It is the organ of a society of that name, and contains brief histories of towns in Huron and Steuben Counties, Ohio, prepared by the early settlers.

WE learn that William S. Russell, Esq., should sufficient encouragement be obtained, proposes to publish, as early as may be practicable, a volume containing an exact copy of all the epitaphs on the ancient burial hill of Plymouth, being nearly two thousand in number, with appropriate notes and several illustrative engravings.

To accomplish this object, ancient records both of the town and colony, and the earliest historical works and traditional statements relating to the subject, have been carefully explored, which afford ample materials for a reliable sketch in detail, respecting the spot consecrated by the ashes of the Pilgrims and of their immediate descendants through successive generations. A separate chapter will be assigned for references to other ancient burial hills in the town, and within the Plymouth Colony bounds.

This undertaking may justly claim the favorable regard of all persons engaged in antiquarian research, from the fact that the town books are deficient, to a considerable extent, in the record of deaths occurring at different periods of New England history, which can only be supplied by inscriptions from grave-stones, many of which are in such progress of decay, that unyielding time must soon render them unavailable for practical use.

It may be proper further to state, that strong encouragement, in the prosecution of this work has been liberally offered, by gentlemen of high historical eminence, in various quarters of the country.

The work will contain from 250 to 300 pages, printed on fine paper with good type, and bound handsomely, at \$1 per copy to subscribers.

BENSON J. LOSSING, Esq., is engaged in preparing a series of biographies of Distinguished Americans, to be published by Mason & Brother, of New York.

THE correspondence of the Hessian officers, during the Revolution has been translated, and is being annotated and prepared for the press by Henry B. Dawson, Esq.

Mr. D. is also engaged in preparing the correspondence of Ralph Izard for publication.

THE "Military Journal" of Col. Benjamin Tallmadge, embracing his memoir, prepared by himself, at the request of his children, has been privately printed by his son, F. A. Tallmadge, Esq., of New York. The important services of

Col. Tallmadge during the Revolution cannot fail to render his journal exceedingly interesting and valuable.

FOREIGN.

At a meeting of the Asiatic Society (London) Dec. 4th, 1858, a letter was read from Prof. Holmboe, of Christiania, mentioning the discovery in Norway of an ornament of gold, bearing a device very much of an Indo-Sassanian character, being that of a helmeted head, apparently that of a king, with the peculiarity of a serpent rising out of one of the shoulders, as if it was intended to represent the tyrant Zohauk, of Persian legends. A still more remarkable circumstance was the presence of an inscription in part of the head, in the oldest form of the Indian alphabet, the letters of the monuments of Prigadasi, at Delhi and Ginnar, of the third century, before our era. There is no doubt whatever of their identity, although some few of them are peculiar, and the whole does not admit of a satisfactory reading. There are two words that may be rendered with some confidence, "jaga" (victory), and "rana" (war)—making it probable that the inscription records the name of some Persian prince, who ruled over a portion of western India, on the confines of Ariana or Khorasan. Prof. Holmboe purposes to publish a memoir on the subject, but is anxious, in the meantime, that the discovery should be made known to oriental scholars.

THE statue of Newton was inaugurated at Grantham, with great ceremony, and a long, learned and brilliant address from Lord Brongham—worthy of his best days. Newton was born at Woolsthorp, eight miles from Grantham, which town has always regarded the philosopher as peculiarly its son. Tardy has Grantham been in doing honor to its especial favorite, but the graceful homage has been rendered at last, and the project, some four years old, is now an accomplished fact. Not all the honor, however, has been paid by Grantham. Out of the £1,630 subscribed, only the odd £600 was subscribed by the inhabitants of that town and its vicinity. Even the larger sum would hardly have met the necessary outlay, had not Her Majesty's government contributed about half the material, old gun-metal, of which the statue—something over twice the life-size—is composed. This bronze statue—the worthy work of Mr. Theed—was exhibited in London, for a single day, and although they who saw it were not many, it afforded great gratification to all who did see it. Sir Isaac is represented in the costume of his day, super-robed, so to speak, in the gown of a Master of Arts, and in the act of lecturing. The features are made up from the mask of the face

taken after death, and from the portrait-bust by Roubillac. The whole stands on a pedestal of Anglesea marble. The inaugural address was a rare treat at the hands of a man who has just reached his 80th year. In it the noble speaker traced the life, recorded the merits, and explained the system of Newton. He compared his great works with the achievements of other philosophers, rendering to each great sage the laud and glory due, and marking the progress of science as each took the torch from his predecessor, and shook from it increase of light over the world. But the address must be read in its fullness—no description or transcript can do it justice.

Bordeaux has been inaugurating the statues of Montaigne and Montesquieu, and the *Constitutionnel* gives a detailed notice of the ceremonies attendant on the inauguration of the statue of Lussac, the chemist, at Limoges.

IN 1856 I described minutely in the *Athenæum* a tessellated pavement turned up by the plough in the Rev. Mr. Wintour's rectory field at Burton-upon-Trent. In size and splendor, the pavement of this poor *villa rustica* is far exceeded, however, by that now strangely brought to light on the undoubted site of an ancient Roman stronghold—the Castle of Dorchester. This town is surrounded by the most gigantic traces of the Romans now extant in our island. To the south extends the great Roman way to Weymouth—straight as an arrow over the inequalities of the surface. On the left of it, on quitting the town, Malmbury, or Maumbury, rings (lately disfigured by two hideous municipal boundary-stones, which it is to be hoped the authorities of the Duchy of Cornwall, on whose estate the relic is situate, will, on seeing this epistle, utterly extirpate) disclose an ample, elevated oval ridge of the most delicate sweep and elegant proportions—the only known exemplar of a veritable amphitheatre for Roman games in the country. Then, again, to the westward of Dorchester, and also in its immediate vicinity, rises Poundbury Camp, entire, distinct, and enormous—as fine a specimen as could be desired of Roman castrametation. With these imperishable earthworks, as evidences of the importance of this place as a Roman site, it was not to be supposed that the occupation of the Castle would be neglected by that people. Accordingly, many relics of their possession have from time to time been dug up on that remarkable site, now occupied by one of the best county prisons in England (*vide* the last reports), and these relics are deposited in the little county museum. Outside the prison wall more especially, where a piece of ground had been consecrated by the Bishop of Salisbury

for the interments connected with the gaol, a piece of that peculiar mosaic, known as Roman tessellated pavement, had been discovered in digging the foundation of the prison workshops, near North Square, and removed to the county museum in 1856. Several others have been at various times laid bare all around. Again, on the recent interment of the boy lately hanged for the frightful murder of a poor lone girl at Beaminster, and afterwards setting fire to the house, the intention was to deposit his remains by the side of those of Martha Brown. But, again, the bottom of the grave was found to be composed of finely tessellated pavement, of which the exquisite beauty of the pattern and brilliancy of the colors pleaded so strongly for the preservation, that the idea of interring the wretched criminal's remains there was abandoned, and the grave was dug in another spot. The portion of pavement removed to the County Museum having proved to be a variegated border, whilst that now laid bare was obviously a centre-piece, the idea of the whole being one vast floor-work of about twenty feet square by measurement was speedily suggested; and some of the county magistrates who take an interest in antiquarian pursuits having lent their assistance and advice, the gaol authorities succeeded in disclosing and removing to the prison chapel, where they could relay the whole, an exact half of the pavement, diagonally—so that, by taking photographs, uniting their diagonals, and afterwards washing in the tints of the mosaics, a most wonderful fac-simile, or rather restoration, of the original is obtained. The most striking, brilliant, and singular, as well as the most durable photographic results have however been produced—not by the ordinary photographic process—but by the new and original process of direct photographic printing in carbon of Mr. John Pouncy, of Dorchester. I have examples of each kind now before me; and whilst all that the ordinary photograph can do is to produce a dingy, greasy resemblance of the pattern, the carbon stands clear, sharp, and beautiful—in fact, you expect to be able to touch all the roughness of the *tessera*, as you can see in their virgin purity all the brilliancy of their coloring. What is more, the carbon will never fade; you have a fac-simile as perdurable as the original mosaic. The mosaic itself must have been originally a square flooring of a public apartment extending at least twenty feet each way—perhaps more.

As I am aware that this has not otherwise been made known, and am anxious that the first articulate description should appear in your columns, you will pardon me perhaps for being so minute.

WILLIAM WALLAOE FYFE.

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General Department.

WILLIAM HICKLING PRESCOTT.

Remarks on his Genius and Character.

BY GEO. BANCROFT.

Before the New York Historical Society.

WITH deepest grief we have heard of the death of William Hickling Prescott, the illustrious historian, the cherished and honored member of this Society. The news has fallen upon us most suddenly and unexpectedly; we had scarcely risen from the perusal of the volume which he has just published, and we found there evidence of an ever-increasing creative power, richness of expression, a style of narrative of irresistible interest, a masterly capacity for analysis and combination, fit to draw the picture of a kingdom or a people. The world was only beginning to bear to him the honors which his last and ablest production deserves, when the tidings broke upon us that he had ceased to be mortal.

"He is gone, and hath not left his peer."

It has been common to refer to sudden death as teaching "what shadows we are and what shadows we pursue." On this occasion such words are out of place. Prescott passed his life in the pursuit of truth, which in its own nature is unchangeable, and so he connected himself with that which is eternal, securing to his character and his career a solid reality and an enduring existence in the memory of his fellow men. Neither can we regard the moment of his death, however sad for us, as altogether inopportune for himself. He had just completed the publication of the volume which even now is enchainning the attention of the intelligent wherever the English language is known; so that he passed away like a great commander who falls in the hour of victory, when the heat, and contest, and dangers of the day are over. That his last great work has not been carried out to the end which he contemplated, is a loss to the world. We may grieve not to have from

his pen the full history of the formation of the republic of the Netherlands, and especially that the story of the Armada, with the fate of that stupendous enterprise against Protestantism and England, should not have been displayed by one whose talent for the vivid representations of outward scenes was unequalled. But at whatever time Prescott might have been called from earth, he would have left some work unfinished, for he belonged to the class of men of that delicate organization, which leaves it impossible for them to live for themselves alone, making of their powers, not private possessions, but gifts to the world; and at whatever time he might have received from the great Workmaster his summons, so long as consciousness remained, he would have still been found a laborer; ever, to the last, obedient to the law of duty.

It has been said that the injury to his eyesight caused his devotedness to the career of letters. I hardly think so. From his earliest years he was earnest in the study of all that was purest, and noblest, and best in modern and ancient literature. The first time that I can recall having seen him was at Harvard College, as he pronounced a Latin ode that he had written to Spring; and his polished lines had a grace and elegance which at that early day pointed out distinctly the course of life to which he was called. When the effects of an accident that affected his sight became aggravated by a severe illness, the inward light shone all the more refulgently in his well-prepared mind, and its chambers became bright with the clear vision of the purposes which he was to fulfill. He disciplined himself for the execution of the great designs which he then conceived, with the largest comprehensiveness of research. While he gathered books from all quarters, and ransacked the recesses of public archives and private collections of manuscripts for materials, he drew still more closely his intimacy with the ancient classics and with modern literature, not of France and England only, but of Spain and Italy. He made, moreover, a special study of the historic art, not merely by reading the works of illustrious historians, but by the study

and solitary meditation of what had been said best on the manner of writing history. His eyesight was impaired, not destroyed; so that in all the works which he printed, he was able, at some stages of their preparation, to read for two or three hours each day. He compensated the necessity of using so much the eyes of others by a wonderful development of his powers; he gained the faculty of attention in its highest perfection, and his memory took such fast hold of the knowledge that came to him through the ear, that it remained with him in exact and well-defined outlines, as if it had been written with a diamond pen on tablets of steel.

His habits were methodically exact: retiring early, and ever at the same hour, he rose early alike in winter and in summer at the appointed moment, rousing himself instantly, though in the soundest sleep, at the first note of his alarm bell; never giving indulgence to lassitude or delay. To the hours which he devoted to his pursuits he adhered as scrupulously as possible, never lightly suffering them to be interfered with; now listening to his reader; now dictating what was to be written; now using his own eyes sparingly for reading; now writing by the aid of simple machinery devised for those who are in darkness; now passing time in thoughtfully revolving his great theme. For this reason, at the period of his life when he rode much on horseback—and he was an excellent and fearless rider—it was his choice and his habit to go out alone; and in his stated exercise on foot, you might be sure that, when by himself, his mind was shaping out work for the rest of the day. In this way, systematic in his mode of life, he proceeded onward, and still onward, till the eyes of the world were turned with admiration on the genial scholar who, with placid calmness, courageously trampled appalling difficulties under foot, and gained the first place among his countrymen as the historic instructor of mankind.

The excellence of his productions is, in part, transparent to every reader. Compare what he has written with the most of what others have left on the same subjects, and Prescott's superiority beams upon you from the contrast. The easy flow of his language, and the faultless lucidity of his style, may make the reader forget the unremitting toil which the narrative has cost; but the critical inquirer sees everywhere the fruits of investigation rigidly and most perseveringly pursued, and an impartiality and soundness of judgment which give authority to every statement, and weight to every conclusion.

Each of Prescott's works has a charm of its own; the first has the special attraction that

belongs to the earliest but thoroughly matured fruit of his youthful aspirations. In the "Conquest of Mexico," a subtle, scarce perceptible, yet all-pervading warmth underlies the style of the whole work, running through every sentence, from the first to the last. The plastic power of the author in moulding crude, and incongruous, and forbidding materials into shape, and unity, and life, appears most conspicuously in the "Conquest of Peru." In his last work, we discern, in the highest degree, the hand of the master. Years seemed only to renew the freshness of his talent, enhance the brilliancy of his coloring, and confirm the vigor of his grasp. I remember hearing Bryant, in his eulogy on Fenimore Cooper, speak with wondering admiration of the undimmed lustre of invention which he displayed in one of his works, written when he was more than fifty years old. Prescott's last volume was finished after he was sixty, and it is a perfect model of skill in narration. Every statement is the result of most elaborate research, and yet, as he passes from court to country, from valley to mountain ranges, from Spain to the Levant, among Moors, and Turks, and Christians, and corsairs from Barbary, his movements are as easy and graceful as those of the humming-bird as it dives after honey among the flowers of summer; and his pictures of battles are as vivid as though the sun had taken them in its brightest colors at the very moment they were raging.

In the writings of Prescott, his individual character is never thrust on the attention of his readers; but, as should ever be the case in a true work of art, it appears only in glimpses, or as an abstraction from the whole. Yet his personality is the source of the charm of his style, and all who knew him will say he was himself greater and better than his writings. While his histories prove him to have felt that he owed his time to the service of mankind, everything about him marked him out to be the most beloved of companions, and the life, and joy, and pride of society.

His personal appearance itself was singularly pleasing, and won for him everywhere in advance a welcome and favor. His countenance had something that brought to mind "the beautiful disdain" that hovers on that of the Apollo. But, while he was high-spirited, he was tender, and gentle, and humane. His voice was like music, and one could never hear enough of it. His cheerfulness reached and animated all about him. He could indulge in playfulness, and could also speak earnestly and profoundly; but he knew not how to be ungracious or pedantic. In truth, the charms of his conversation were unequalled, he so united the rich stores of mem-

ory with the ease of one who is familiar with the world.

In his friendships he was most faithful; true to them always—true to the last; never allowing his confidence to be so much as ruffled by the noisy clamors of calumny, or by rivalry, or by differences of opinion. In the management of his affairs he was prudent and considerate; in his expenditures, liberal to all about him, and to those in want, ever largely generous, having an open hand, but doing good without observation. His affections rested early and happily on the congenial object of his choice, and the rosy light of his youth, never dimmed by a cloud, went with him all his way through life.

Brothers of the Historical Society, I see among you those who knew Prescott as a friend; we join the cultivated world in honoring his memory; we mingle our tears with those of his family. Standing as it were by his grave, we cannot recall anything in his manner, his character, his endowments, or his conduct, that we could wish changed. If he had faults, his associates loved him too well to find them out. We none of us know of his writing one line that he could wish to blot, or uttering a word of which the echo need be suppressed. Those of us who are growing old must bear in mind that he has gone but a little before us; his spirit speaks to you, young men, charging you to emulate him in the culture of intelligence and the practice of virtue.

CONTINENTAL MONEY.

THE following statement of the emissions of Bills of Credit by the Continental Congress during the American Revolution, has not come under my notice in any publication. It is proper to say that it shows only the amount issued of what was afterwards called the "Old Emissions," which was known then and ever since as "Continental Money." No issue of the "New Emission" is included in it.

WHEN ORDERED.	EMISSIONS.	AMOUNT.
1775 June 22.....	2,000,000	
July 25.....	1,000,000	
November 29.....	3,000,000	
1776 January 5.....	10,000	
February 17.....	4,000,000	
May 9.....	5,000,000	
July 22.....	5,000,000	
November 2.....	500,000	
December 28.....	5,000,000	
1777 February 26.....	5,000,000	
May 20.....	5,000,000	

WHEN ORDERED.	AMOUNT.
1777 August 15.....	1,000,000
November 7.....	1,000,000
December 3.....	1,000,000
1778 January 8.....	1,000,000
January 22.....	2,000,000
February 16.....	2,000,000
March 5.....	2,000,000
April 4.....	1,000,000
April 11.....	5,000,000
April 18.....	500,000
May 22.....	5,000,000
June 20.....	5,000,000
July 31.....	5,000,000
September 5.....	5,000,000
September 26.....	10,000,100
November 4.....	10,000,100
December 14.....	10,000,100
1779 January 14.....	50,000,400
February 3.....	5,000,160
February 19.....	5,000,160
April 1.....	5,000,160
May 5.....	10,000,100
June 4.....	10,000,100
July 17.....	5,000,180
July 17.....	10,000,100
September 17.....	5,000,080
September 17.....	10,000,180
October 14.....	5,000,180
November 17.....	5,000,040
November 17.....	5,050,500
November 29.....	10,000,140

Dolls. 242,062,780

Deduct

1776 Feb. 17 Not printed	62,780
" Nov. 2 do.	500,000
1777 Apr. 11 } withdrawn	41,500,000
1778 May 20 }	42,062,780

Dolls. 200,000,000

It thus appears that the total amount of Continental paper issued by order of Congress was two hundred millions of dollars, ("old emission") but owing to the great depreciation of this Paper Currency, it cannot now be ascertained what the whole amount issued was actually worth to the United States, when paid by the Agents of the Government for services or supplies. The following accounts, copied from the original vouchers, will, perhaps explain this more clearly and more satisfactorily than could be done otherwise, as they exhibit, on the best authority, the real difference in business transactions between Continental Paper and Specie, in 1781.

The United States

To Samuel Martin, Dr.

1781 May 28th.

To Shoeing two wagon horses,
belonging to the Continent £60 0 0.
Received the above sum this day, of Mr.
Thomas Pitt. SAMUEL MARTIN.

The United States

To William Hansill, Dr.

Sept. 2. To 1½ pounds brown thread @ 8 shillings
Specie per lb. Depreciation 600
for 1 £360 0 0.
Staunton 27th September, 1781.

Recd. of Captain Thomas Hamilton, A.
D. Q. M., the sum of three hundred and
Sixty Pounds in full, for the acct. hav-
ing signed a duplicate receipt of the
same date. WM. HANSILL.

The United States

1781 To Richard Mathews Dr.

October 17. To 1000 wt. of Bar Iron, at Six-
pence Specie per pound, the Deprecia-
tion at 600 per 1, £15,000.

Staunton, 17th October, 1781. Recd. of Capt.
Thomas Hamilton Ast. D. T. Qr. Master,
the sum of fifteen thousand pounds, in
full for the above acct.

RICHARD MATHEWS.

The United States

1781 To Alexander St. Clair, Dr.

Sept. 20th. To four Quires of writing paper, at
2½ per Quire, 10 shillings. Depreciation
settled the 17th Novr. 1781, @ 1000 for
1. £500 0 0.

Staunton, 30th Novr. Received of Captain
Thomas Hamilton, &c., &c.

ALEXR. ST. CLAIR.

The United States

1781 To Robert Boggs, Dr.

Sept. 9. To my pay as Wagon Master, from
the 24th of July last, to this day, inclu-
sive, being 47 days, at 4 shillings per
day. £9 8 0.

Sept. 27th. By cash recd. }	
£3,950, currency. Ex- }	6 11 8.
change at 600 per 1. }	
By ditto £2,216 13 4 }	2 16 4
currency. Exchange }	
at 1000 for 1. }	£9 8 0

Staunton, 30th Nov. 1781. Recd. of Capn.
Thomas Hamilton, Ast. Dy. Qr. Mr., the
sum of six thousand seven hundred and
sixty-six pounds, thirteen shillings and
four pence, currency, in full for the
above account. ROBERT BOGGS.

When it took one thousand Continental dol-
lars to pay for an article worth but one dollar,
the paper currency had become almost worth-
less—but though then almost worthless, it had
aided most materially in sustaining and accom-
plishing the American Revolution. P. F.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

THE following sketch of the changes in the
seat of the General Government forms the in-
troduutory portion of the address of Vice-Presi-
dent Breckinridge, on the occasion of the recent
removal of the Senate to their new quarters in
the Capitol at Washington:

"I have been charged by the committee to
whom you confided the arrangements of this
day, with the duty of expressing some of the
reflections that naturally occur in taking final
leave of a chamber which has so long been oc-
cupied by the Senate. In the progress of our
country and the growth of the representation,
this room has become too contracted for the
representatives of the States now existing and
soon to exist; and accordingly, you are about
to exchange it for a Hall affording accommoda-
tions adequate to the present and the future.
The occasion suggests many interesting remi-
niscences; and it may be agreeable, in the first
place, to occupy a few minutes with a short ac-
count of the various places at which Congress
has assembled, of the struggles which preceded
the permanent location of the seat of Govern-
ment, and of the circumstances under which it
was finally established on the banks of the Po-
tomac.

"The Congress of the Revolution was some-
times a fugitive, holding its sessions, as the
chances of war required, at Philadelphia, Balti-
more, Lancaster, Annapolis, and Yorktown.
During the period between the conclusion of
peace and the commencement of the present
Government, it met at Princeton, Annapolis,
Trenton, and New York.

"After the idea of a permanent Union had
been executed in part by the adoption of the
Articles of Confederation, the question presented
itself of fixing a seat of Government, and this
immediately called forth intense interest and
rivalry.

"That the place should be central, having re-
gard to the population and territory of the Con-
federacy, was the only point common to the
contending parties. Propositions of all kinds
were offered, debated, and rejected, sometimes
with intemperate warmth. At length, on the
7th of October, 1783, the Congress being at
Princeton, whither they had been driven from

Philadelphia, by the insults of a body of armed men, it was resolved that a building for the use of Congress be erected near the falls of the Delaware. This was soon after modified by requiring suitable buildings to be also erected near the falls of the Potomac, that the residence of Congress might alternate between those places. But the question was not allowed to rest, and at length, after frequent and warm debates, it was resolved that the residence of Congress should continue at one place; and commissioners were appointed, with full power to lay out a district for a Federal town near the falls of the Delaware; and in the meantime Congress assembled alternately at Trenton and Annapolis; but the representatives of other States were unremitting in exertions for their respective localities.

"On the 23d of December, 1784, it was resolved to remove to the city of New York, and to remain there until the building on the Delaware should be completed; and accordingly, on the 11th of January, 1785, the Congress met at New York, where they continued to hold their sessions until the Confederation gave place to the Constitution.

"The Commissioners to lay out a town on the Delaware reported their proceedings to Congress; but no further steps were taken to carry the resolution into effect.

"When the bonds of union were drawn closer by the organization of the new Government under the Constitution, on the 3d of March, 1789, the subject was revived and discussed with greater warmth than before. It was conceded on all sides that the residence of Congress should continue at one place, and the prospect of stability in the Government invested the question with a deeper interest. Some members proposed New York, as being 'superior to any place they knew for the orderly and decent behavior of its inhabitants.' To this it was answered that it was not desirable that the political capital should be in a commercial metropolis. Others ridiculed the idea of building palaces in the woods. Mr. Gerry, of Massachusetts, thought it highly unreasonable to fix the seat of Government in such a position as to have nine States of the thirteen to the northward of the place; while the South Carolinians objected to Philadelphia on account of the number of Quakers, who, they said, continually annoyed the Southern members with schemes of emancipation.

"In the midst of these disputes, the House of Representatives resolved, 'that the permanent seat of Government ought to be at some convenient place on the banks of the Susquehanna.'

On the introduction of a bill to give effect to this resolution, much feeling was exhibited, especially by the Southern members. Mr. Madison thought if the proceeding of that day had been foreseen by Virginia, that State might not have become a party to the Constitution. The question was allowed by every member to be a matter of great importance. Mr. Scott said the future tranquillity and well-being of the United States depended as much on this as on any question that ever had or could come before Congress; and Mr. Fisher Ames remarked that every principle of pride and honor, and even of patriotism, were engaged. For a time, any agreement appeared to be impossible, but the good genius of our system finally prevailed, and on the 28th of June, 1790, an act was passed containing the following clause:

"That a district of territory on the river Potomac, at some place between the mouths of the eastern branch and the Connogocheague, be, and the same is hereby accepted, for the permanent seat of the Government of the United States.'

"The same act provided that Congress should hold its sessions at Philadelphia until the first Monday in November, 1800, when the Government should remove to the district selected on the Potomac. Thus was settled a question which had produced much sectional feeling between the States. But all difficulties were not yet surmounted; for Congress, either from indifference or the want of money, failed to make adequate appropriations for the erection of public buildings, and the commissioners were often reduced to great straits to maintain the progress of the work. Finding it impossible to borrow money in Europe, or to obtain it from Congress, Washington, in December, 1796, made a personal appeal to the Legislature of Maryland, which was responded to by an advance of \$100,000; but in so deplorable a condition was the credit of the Federal Government, that the State required, as a guaranty of payment, the pledge of the private credit of the commissioners.

"From the beginning Washington had advocated the present seat of Government. Its establishment here was due, in a large measure, to his influence; it was his wisdom and prudence that computed disputes and settled conflicting titles; and it was chiefly through his personal influence that the funds were provided to prepare the buildings for the reception of the President and Congress.

"The wings of the Capitol having been sufficiently prepared, the Government removed to this District on the 17th of November, 1800;

or, as Mr. Wolcott expressed it, left the comforts of Philadelphia 'to go to the Indian place with the long name, in the woods on the Potomac.' I will not pause to describe the appearance, at that day, of the place where the city was to be. Contemporary accounts represent it as desolate in the extreme, with its long, unopened avenues and streets, its deep morasses, and its vast area covered with trees instead of houses. It is enough to say that Washington projected the whole plan upon a scale of centuries, and that time enough remains to fill the measure of his great conception.

"The Senate continued to occupy the north wing, and the House of Representatives the south wing of the Capitol, until the 24th of August, 1814, when the British army entered the city and burned the public buildings. This occurred during the recess, and the President immediately convened the Congress. Both Houses met in a brick building known as Blodgett's Hotel, which occupied a part of the square now covered by the General Post-office. But the accommodations in that house being quite insufficient, a number of public-spirited citizens erected a more commodious building, on Capitol Hill, and tendered it to Congress; the offer was accepted, and both Houses continued to occupy it until the wings of the new Capitol were completed. This building yet stands on the street opposite to the northeastern corner of the Capitol Square, and has since been occasionally occupied by persons employed in different branches of the public service.

"On the 6th of December, 1819, the Senate assembled for the first time in this chamber, which has been the theatre of their deliberations for more than thirty-nine years.

"And now the strifes and uncertainties of the past are finished. We see around us on every side the proofs of stability and improvement. This Capitol is worthy of the Republic. Noble public buildings meet the view on every hand. Treasures of science and the arts begin to accumulate. As this flourishing city enlarges, it testifies to the wisdom and forecast that dictated the plan of it. Future generations will not be disturbed with questions concerning the centre of population, or of territory, since the steamboat, the railroad, and the telegraph, have made communication almost instantaneous. The spot is sacred by a thousand memories, which are so many pledges that the city of Washington, founded by him and bearing his revered name, with its beautiful site, bounded by picturesque eminences, and the broad Potomac, and lying within view of his home and his tomb, shall remain forever the political capital of the United States."

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

IN a late conversation, you gave an account of European Bibliographers and their works; will you favor me with an account of American Bibliographers?

I will endeavor, in this conversation, to give you as accurate an idea as history can furnish. The first work on American bibliography, is entitled, "*Bibliothecæ Americanæ Primordia*. An attempt towards laying the foundation of an American library in several books, papers and writings, humbly given to the Society for Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, for the perpetual use and benefit of their members, their missionaries, friends, correspondents, and others concerned in the good design of planting and promoting Christianity, within her majesty's colonies and plantations in the West Indies. By a member of the said society. 4°. London, 1713." Rich says: "This, as far as it goes, is the best catalogue of books, relating to America, extant; the titles being copied at full length with the greatest exactness. . . . It is, however, rich in English tracts relating to New England. The catalogue was drawn up by Bishop Kennett; but the very complete index, which occupies nearly half the volume, was formed by the Rev. Robert Watts." This book is now very scarce; and readily brings, at auction sales or at old booksellers, \$10 00. This book will always be prized by the book-worm, as being the *first* American bibliography published; and will still bring a much higher price. The next in date and importance, is one published in 1789. The title-page runs thus: "*Bibliotheca Americana, or a chronological catalogue of the most curious and interesting books, etc., upon the subject of North and South America, from the earliest period to the present, in print and manuscript: for which research has been made in the British Museum and the most celebrated public and private libraries, reviews, catalogues, etc.; with an introductory discourse on the present state of literature in those countries.* 4°. pp. 271. Debrett, 1789." The author of this book (see Rich's Supplement, 1841) is Reid, the anonymous author of *Homer's MSS.* The *Monthly Review* states—"This elaborate composition, we are informed, was undertaken in London, preparatory to a new History of America, by a gentleman on that continent. As a catalogue, no more can be said, than that it is a curiosity, and required much patient labor to form it." Part of this work is an abridgment of White Kennett's. This work is rarely seen in this country, and is little known; but I judge it is not very scarce, for but lately it was priced in an English

catalogue at six shillings. I find a *Bibliotheca Americana* was published in 1791, in London. It is spoken of as being very carelessly compiled, and not of much value; but not having seen a copy, I can only use the authority of others. Several other books relating to American Bibliography have been written, between 1789 and 1832, but they are of minor importance; and, in a conversation like this, I shall not trouble you with an account of them.

The next in importance, and immeasurably superior in value to all others, is that work, by Obadiah Rich, entitled, "*Bibliotheca Americana Nova*."

We have but little knowledge of Mr. Rich, further than that he went from this country to England and became a bookseller, acting as the publishing agent for all the great works published in this country. In April 11, 1834, he offers his *first* catalogue of old books, in the following terms: "Mr. Rich offers to his fellow citizens throughout the United States, his first Catalogue of Miscellaneous Books, in all languages—most of them at extraordinary low prices. No. 12 Red Lion Square, London." His great work appears in the following manner and date: "A Catalogue of Books, relating principally to America, arranged under the years in which they were printed, from 1500 to 1700." 8vo., London, 1832, pp. 129.—"*Bibliotheca Americana Nova*, or a Catalogue of Books, in various languages, relating to America, printed since the year 1700." 8vo., London, 1835, pp. 423. Supplement to the above, 1701–1800; 8vo., London, 1841, pp. 424–508. "*Bibliotheca Americana Nova*, 1801–1841," (with an alphabetical index of authors.) 8vo., London, 1846, pp. 412.

In all the notices we have yet seen of Mr. Rich's works, none have referred to the following—"Bibliotheca Americana Vetus." It appears from a notice attached to it, that he intended to have published a larger work. He says, "This work, which will form one octavo volume of about four hundred pages, will be published with all convenient speed. In the meanwhile, the annexed lists of books, printed before the year 1700, which have been collected for the purpose of forming the work, is offered, in the hope that collectors of rare books relating to America, who may possess important works on the subject, will have the kindness to communicate to the subscriber exact copies of their titles, their size, number of pages, or leaves where not paged, with any remarks they may think proper, which shall be duly and thankfully acknowledged. February 1, 1846. 12 Red Lion Square, London."

This book is an octavo—pp. 16 and 8. It contains an account of over 950 different books

on America, printed between 1493 and 1700. None of them are collated; the general title only is given; size, date, and where printed. It appears, from Mr. Rich's remarks, that he probably had not seen the books mentioned, but required assistance from others. It is evident that he intended to make a much completer work than he had done; and he certainly devised the best means, if he had only lived to carry out such an undertaking. I have also a *specimen number* that Mr. Rich issued prior to his *first* catalogue in 1832. I mention all these matters to you, small though they may seem to the general public—yet the bibliographer knows the value of such morsels, and will not allow them to be lost. The bibliographical works of Mr. Rich are now very scarce—in fact, never were plentiful. Of the volume of 1835, only 250 copies were published; but of the other volumes, a few more were printed. In the English catalogues, all but that of 1835 are frequently met with. Whether this arises from their being published in London, I know not; but presume that the demand, at the time they were published, for bibliographical works in this country was so limited, that Mr. Rich did not feel justified in sending many of them to America. The four volumes of Mr. Rich's works have brought recently, at auction, from \$28 to \$50. A fair price for this book is \$20. I will mention to you a very remarkable fact connected with American Bibliography. While I was in London, in the beginning of 1857, an enterprising publisher from this country, who is now engaged in publishing a large work on Biography, and partly on Bibliography, brought with him a specimen of his book, of near 400 pages. He was desirous of its being well recommended, and he presented a copy to the Rev. Hartwell Horne, a man eminent in letters, and learned in bibliographical matters. His letter was shown to me by the publisher, while in London, and was highly eulogistic of the book. In the latter part of it, which is now published in Guild's Manual, page 56, Mr. Horne says: "My own knowledge of American authors has hitherto been derived chiefly from the best edition of Allen's American Biography, and from Mr. Trubner's concise, but truly valuable, guide to American literature." I suppose but few bibliographical scholars were prepared to receive such knowledge from such a high source. It certainly betrays a lamentable ignorance of American literature, not to know White Kennett, Reid, Faribault, Ludwig, Meurel, Ternaux, Warden, and above all, Rich. I think it would have evidenced more wisdom and respect for Mr. Horne, if the publishers had omitted, at least, that part of the recommenda-

tion.* I have one more work to mention on this subject, and then I will explain to you matter on books which may interest you more. Ternaux published, in 1837, his "Bibliothèque Américaine, ou Catalogue des Ouvrages relatifs à l'Amérique."—8vo., Paris. It enumerates, in full, 1153 books, published prior to 1700, and is very highly esteemed. It was published at ten francs, but being now out of print, it readily brings from twelve to fifteen francs; and is not very easily obtained at that price.

I suppose you have now given me, in as concise a manner as you can, an account of those books that treat of works on America; can you oblige me in giving some information about the most peculiar books on America, their rarity, the different editions, prices, and other matters, which you know will be of interest to a scholar like myself?

I will oblige you on this point; and will only state now, as I see by the clock it is time to retire, that in our next conversation I will give you an account of some of the most early books printed on America. I may also give you, in succeeding conversations, an account of the early printers in this country; and as near as I can collect for you, a list of their works.

W. B.

Societies and their Proceedings.

IOWA.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Iowa City, Jan. 6th.*—Board met on the call of the Corresponding Secretary.

President, G. H. Jerome.

Committee on Publication.—M. B. Cochran, Rev. W. H. Barris, Hon. T. H. Benton.

Committee on Finance.—M. Reno, K. Porter, J. C. Traer.

Library and Rooms.—D. F. Wells, T. S. Parvin, G. W. McCleary.

Picture Gallery.—Dr. S. W. Huff, G. H. Jerome, J. W. Grimes.

Printing.—Win. A. Sale, Dr. W. Reynolds, E. W. Eastman.

Natural History.—Rev. W. Barris, Dr. Reynolds, W. Duane Wilson.

* We do not concur in the censure here expressed by our contributor. The works to which Rich and the others named, devoted their attention, are not works by American authors, but works by men of all tongues and nations, on America; and it is a matter of regret that so little has yet been done towards giving a bibliographical account of books written and published in this country, Mr. Stevens' still unpublished catalogue of American printed books in the British Museum being, perhaps, the fullest of the kind. [Ed. H. M.]

Obituary.—O. B. Smith, C. Childs, D. P. Palmer.

Letters were read from Andrew Logan, Esq., who promised a history of Scott and Clinton Counties.

Dr. E. S. Barrows, Davenport, accompanied with a History of Davenport, Past and Present, donated by Hon. J. P. Cook.

From Hon. W. Biggs, accompanied by a sketch of singular meteoric Phenomena, which was observed by him in the vicinity of Swedes Point, Boone County, Iowa, Aug. 3d. 1856.—He also promised a History of Des Moines Valley.

From Hon. Wm. H. Tuthill, Tipton, Cedar Co., who promised a history of Cedar Valley.

From Dr. E. J. Fountain, of Davenport, accompanied by a History of Davenport, Past and Present, by Wilkie.

MAINE.

MAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Augusta, Jan. 19th, 1859.* The President, Mr. Willis, of Portland, occupied the chair. The Hon. James W. Bradbury was chosen Corresponding Secretary, in the place of the lamented Professor Cleveland, of Bowdoin College.

The President reported, that since the last annual meeting, four members of the Society had been removed by death: viz. Hon. Joseph Dane, of Kennebunk, May 1, 1858, aged 79. Professor Cleveland, the classmate of Mr. Dane, Oct. 15, 1858, aged 79. Hon. Nathl. Groton, of Bath, Oct. 25, 1858, aged 67; and the Rev. J. Nichols, D.D., A.A.S., of Portland, Jan. 2, 1859, in his 75th year. The President offered resolutions commemorative of the death of Professor Cleveland, and providing for an Eulogy to be delivered by President Wood, of Bowdoin College, on the occasion. He also presented biographical sketches of the other associates, and of Solomon Thayer, of Portland, who died Dec. 22, 1857, aged 68.

The President also submitted the report of the Librarian, by which it appears that there had been added to the library, the past year, 75 volumes and 32 pamphlets, besides a large collection of MSS.; and about 24 bound volumes, the gift of Dr. Usher Parsons, of Providence, R. I. The MSS. contain much valuable statistical information relating to the county of York, for the forty years immediately before and after the Revolution.

The President offered a communication from the Recording Secretary, Joseph Williamson, Esq., of Belfast, tendering to the Society a large and interesting collection of MSS. letters, documents and communications, which his uncle, the

late Hon. Wm. D. Williamson, had collected while preparing his history of Maine; also a copy of Capt. Israel Herrick's Journal, as commander of a scouting party in Maine, in 1757. Mr. Williamson also communicated a copy of Gov. Pownall's certificate of taking possession of Penobscot, in 1759; of which fact, he deposited a leaden plate containing the inscription. Also a statement of his attempts, in behalf of this Society, to obtain in England, the manuscript copy of Capt. Henry Mowatt's "relation of the services in which he was engaged in America, from 1759 to the close of the American war." He also presented, in the name of John L. Locke, of Camden, a translation from the German, of General Waldo's circular, issued in Germany in 1753, inviting emigrants to his patent in Maine.

In the afternoon, a public meeting was held, at which Judge Pierce read an interesting notice of the life of Major Archelaus Lewis, describing his services in the army of the Revolution, in which he enlisted in 1775; and exhibited his adjutant book, containing original orders, and his journal.

Professor Packard, of Brunswick, then read an able and interesting biographical notice of the Rev. John Murray, first of Boothbay, then of Newburyport, prepared by the Rev. Mr. Vermilye, one of his successors.

A learned and valuable paper was then read, on the subject of the Abnaki Indians and their language, by Rev. Mr. Ballard, of Brunswick, in which many definitions were given of Indian terms applied to localities in Maine.

The President here laid before the meeting several original letters from Jefferson, Talleyrand, Mr. Madison, Mary Wolstonecraft, Helen Maria Williams, Lafayette, Prof. Eberling, of Germany, and Thomas Paine, addressed to Joel Barlow and his family.

The closing article in the afternoon, was an argument by Noah Prince, of Bath, supporting the position that George's River was the one discovered and visited by Weymouth, in 1605; and controverting the theory advanced by Belknap, in favor of the Penobscot, and more recently that of Mr. McKeen, in the fifth vol. of the Maine Historical Collections, in favor of the Kennebec River. The view taken by Mr. Prince is sustained by many coincidences, and is entitled to respectful consideration.

President Wood pronounced an able tribute to the life and character of Prof. Cleveland of Bowdoin College.

After this eloquent address, a communication was read from Father Vetromile, of the Society of Jesus, Patriarch of the Eastern Indians, and now Professor in the Catholic College at Worcester, Mass., on the subject of the Indians, espe-

cially the Abnakis, their language, manners and history. No man in the country is more thoroughly acquainted with his subject than the author of this paper.

The President read a notice of the valuable work, recently privately printed by Mr. Folsom, of New York, entitled, "A Catalogue of Original Documents in the English Archives, relating to the Early History of the State of Maine." This valuable work, and its liberal contributor to the history of his native State, received, in this communication, merited praise and approbation.

The Society thus closed its three busy sessions in a manner highly satisfactory to its members, and instructive to the respectable audiences which attended the meetings.

The next meeting will be held in Portland, the last week in June.

MASSACHUSETTS.

OLD COLONY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Taunton, January 3d.*—Annual meeting. The President, Hon. John Daggett, in the chair. The following officers were chosen for the coming year:

President—Hon. John Daggett, Attleborough. *Vice Presidents*—Rev. Mortimer Blake and Hon. Samuel L. Crocker, of Taunton. *Directors*—Abijah M. Ide, jun. Esq., John S. Brayton, Esq., Charles Foster, Esq., of Taunton; Ellis Ames, Esq., of Canton; Hon. P. W. Leland, of Fall river, and Gen. Ebenezer W. Pierce, of Free-town. *Corresponding Secretary*—Rev. Charles H. Brigham, of Taunton. *Recording Secretary*—Edgar H. Reed, Esq., of Taunton. *Treasurer*—Hodges Reed, Esq., of Taunton. *Librarian*—Amos Kilton, Esq. of Taunton.

Various matters of personal interest to the Society, were discussed and acted upon; and the Society adjourned until the next monthly meeting in February.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers below.) *Boston, Jan. 5, 1859.*—Annual meeting. Almon D. Hodges, Esq. in the chair.

Mr. Kidder, chairman of the Nominating Committee, reported a list of officers for the ensuing year, who were balloted for and elected.

On motion of J. Gardner White, a vote of thanks was passed to Samuel G. Drake, Esq., late president, and the other retiring officers, for the able and faithful manner in which they had discharged their duties.

The Treasurer submitted his annual report, by which it appeared that there was a balance of \$119 73 in the treasury.

Adjourned to Jan. 19, at 3½ o'clock, P. M.

The officers for 1859 are as follows:

President—Almon D. Hodges, Esq. of Roxbury. *Vice Presidents*—Hon. Charles Hudson, of Lexington, for Massachusetts; Hon. John Appleton, of Bangor, for Maine; Hon. Samuel Dana Bell, of Manchester, for New Hampshire; Henry Clark, Esq. of Poultney, for Vermont; John Barstow, Esq. of Providence, for Rhode Island; Rev. F. W. Chapman, of Ellington, for Connecticut. *Honorary Vice Presidents*—[The same as last year. See vol. ii., p. 53.] *Corresponding Secretary*—John Ward Dean, of Boston. *Recording Secretary*—Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee, of North Cambridge. *Treasurer*—Isaac Child, Esq. of Boston. *Historiographer*—Joseph Palmer, M.D., of Boston. *Librarian*—William B. Trask, Esq., of Dorchester. *Standing Committees*—On Publication: William B. Trask, William H. Whitmore, and John W. Dean. On Finance: William Makepeace, Jeremiah Colburn, William E. Baker, Thomas J. Whittemore, and the Treasurer. On the Library: Rev. A. H. Quint, Samuel Burnham, J. Gardner White, Thomas Waterman, and the Librarian.

Boston, Jan. 19.—Adjourned meeting; the President in the chair.

The Corresponding Secretary read a letter from J. Bertrand Payne, of London, England, in relation to his forthcoming "Armorial of Jersey," a work devoted to the history, genealogy, antiquities, etc., of that island, upon which he has been long engaged. Among the American families originating in Jersey, are the Sohiers, Renoufs, and Hammonds.

Frederick Kidder, who had known the deceased from his youth, made a few remarks upon the character of the late Lemuel Shattuck, Esq., of this city, and offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of this Society learn, with sincere regret, the decease of Lemuel Shattuck, Esq., one of the original founders, and its first Vice President; and we desire to express fully our appreciation of the great value of his labors in the cause of Local History and Genealogy, as well as our respect for his character as a useful associate, and as a man whose printed works will, through all coming time, be his best eulogy.

Resolved, That this brief expression of our feelings be entered on our records, and a copy be forwarded to the family of the deceased.

A committee, consisting of Rev. Henry A. Miles, D.D., Frederick Kidder, Rev. Martin Moore, Joseph Palmer, M.D., and John W. Dean, was appointed to consider the expediency of a celebration, in September next, of the one hundredth anniversary of the capture of Que-

bec—an event which determined the institutions, history, and character of the whole future of America.

Col. Samuel Swett then read an interesting memoir of Gen. Seth Pomeroy, a distinguished hero in both the French and Revolutionary wars, in the course of which he read several of Gen. Pomeroy's autograph letters, and other documents of the time.

On motion of Rev. Martin Moore, the thanks of the Society were voted to Col. Swett, for his valuable paper, and a copy was requested for the use of the Society.

After the transaction of other business, the meeting adjourned.

DORCHESTER ANTIQUARIAN AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*January 26.*—Annual meeting was held at the house of Hon. Edmund P. Tileston.

The chair was taken by the President, when the election of officers was effected; the board of 1858 having received the unanimous ballot of the Society.

President—Hon. Edmund P. Tileston, *Curators*—Edmund Y. Baker, Samuel Blake, and Charles M. S. Churchill, Esqrs. *Librarian*—Edward Holden. *Corresponding Secretary*—Ebenezer Olapp, Jr. *Assistant Librarian*—Samuel Blake, Esq.

The annual financial report was presented and accepted.

A communication from the Wisconsin Historical Society recommending an application to Congress for a grant of lands for the benefit of the several Historical Societies in the United States, was referred to a committee of three, consisting of the President, Corresponding Secretary, and Librarian, who were instructed to petition Congress for such grant.

Voted, that a committee of three be appointed to make application to the town of Dorchester, for such sum of money as they may judge necessary, for the restoration of the inscriptions upon the most ancient gravestones in the North Burial Ground in Dorchester.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Feby. 1st.*—(Officers, vol. ii. p. 174.)—A special meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society to pay an appropriate tribute of respect to the memory of their late distinguished associate, William H. Prescott. The meeting was held in the "Dowse Room," which was lighted up for the first time on that occasion. The following members of the Society were present.

Hon. Robert C. Winthrop (President), Hon. Jared Sparks (Vice-president), Rev. Chandler Robbins (Rec. Secretary), Richard Frothingham, Jr. (Treasurer), Dr. N. B. Shurtleff (Cabinet

Keeper), Hon. Jas. Savage (who occupied the "Winslow chair"), Hon. Josiah Quincy, sen. (the senior member of the Society, who sat in the "Washington chair"), Hon. George Ticknor, President Walker, of Harvard College, Rev. Dr. Blagden, Prof. C. C. Felton, Prof. Henry W. Longfellow, Chief Justice Shaw, Hon. George S. Hillard, Nathan Appleton, Esq., Hon. Geo. T. Curtis, Rev. Dr. Ellis, Prof. Converse Francis, Judge Warren, ex-Gov. Washburn, Rev. Dr. N. L. Frothingham, Hon. Chas. Francis Adams, Hon. Thos. G. Carey, Hon. John H. Clifford, Hon. John C. Gray, Col. Thomas Aspinwall, Dr. Jacob Bigelow, Joseph Palmer, Esq., Hon. Leverett Saltonstall, Dr. Thomas H. Webb, John L. Sibley, Esq., N. Ingersoll, Bowditch, Wm. Brigham, Wm. Minot, George Livermore, Henry Austin Whitney, and Solomon Lincoln, Esqs., Wm. Amory, Esq., James Lawrence, and Lord Radstock, were also present, as invited guests. Greenough's fine bust of Mr. Prescott, stood in a conspicuous place upon the mantel, and on the table were the writings of that distinguished scholar, presented by him to the Society.

The President of the Society, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, called the meeting to order, and, in a few earnest and appropriate remarks, stated the object for which they had assembled.

He was followed by Prof. George Ticknor, who offered resolutions, and by Presidents Sparks, and Walker, Hon. J. C. Gray, Hon. J. Quincy, sen., Dr. Frothingham, Prof. Felton, Hon. J. Savage, and Hon. Geo. T. Curtis. The proceedings were very interesting and a worthy tribute to the memory of the great historian.

They will be printed in pamphlet form.

NEW JERSEY.

NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.--*Trenton, January 20.*—Annual Meeting. In the absence of the venerable President, Hon. J. C. Hornblower, the chair was taken at 12 o'clock by the Hon. James Parker, first Vice-President.

The Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Whitehead, laid upon the table the correspondence since May.

The suggestions of the Wisconsin Historical Society, relative to the application to Congress, were embodied in a well-prepared memorial, setting forth the claims of the Historical Societies of the Union to the favorable considerations of the Great Council of the Nation in the way proposed. Nearly all of them have languished for want of adequate means to carry out their noble plans of usefulness, and but two or three in the Union have as yet edifices of

their own for the security and preservation of their inestimable treasures. The total number of volumes added to the library since the last meeting from donations and exchanges being 205, and about 100 pamphlets; the total number of the former now being 2,386, and of the latter, 3,160.

As Treasurer, Mr. Congar reported a balance in the Treasury of \$395 36, including \$203 belonging to the building fund.

The report of the Executive Committee was received from Archer Gifford, Esq.

The following officers were elected:

President—Joseph C. Hornblower, LL.D. *Vice-Presidents*—Jas. Parker, Wm. L. Dayton, R. S. Field. *Corresponding Secretary*—William A. Whitehead. *Recording Secretary*—David A. Hayes. *Treasurer and Librarian*—Samuel H. Congar. *Executive Committee*—Archer Gifford, Nicholas Murray, D.D., Dudley S. Gregory, Henry W. Green, Wm. P. Robeson, Rev. Henry B. Sherman, Rev. R. K. Rodgers, William Pennington, Peter S. Duryce.

On reassembling at 3 o'clock, the number of members in attendance was considerably increased, and the members of the Legislature, with many of the most prominent gentlemen of the State, were present.

Mr. Whitehead, referring to the communication received from the Wisconsin Historical Society, on the subject of an application to Congress, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to coöperate with other Historical Societies, in memorializing Congress, and in other appropriate measures, to obtain grants of land to the several States, for the benefit of their respective Historical and Antiquarian Societies.

Mr. Field seconded the resolution, and drew attention to the significant fact that the proposed measure originated with the Historical Society of a State not in existence when the Historical Society of New Jersey was organized, but which had already attained a proud position among similar institutions, from the energy and activity of its members, and the liberality of the Legislature of the State, which was the first in the Union, he believed, to foster, by an annual appropriation, an institution of the kind. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Field drew the attention of the Society to the fact that the first Medical Society in the Union was organized in New Jersey as early as July 23d, 1766, and from a number of the Medical Reporter of 1848, read some portions of the Preamble, and resolutions preceding the formation of the Constitution, remarkable for their peculiar force and fitness.

The names of those originally associated, were Robert McKean (Rector of St. Peter's Church, Perth Amboy, for several years), Chris. Menlove, John Cochran. Moses Bloomfield, James Gilliland, William Burnet (father of the late Judge Burnet of Ohio) Jonathan Dayton, Thomas Wiggins, William Adams, Bern, Budd, Lawrence Vanderveer, John Griffith (father of William Griffith, one of New Jersey's most distinguished lawyers), Isaac Harris and James Sacket, Jr.

The Society then adjourned to meet in Newark, on the third Thursday of May next.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, vol. iii. p. 43.)—Monthly meeting. Hon. Luther Bradish in the chair.

The Rev. Dr. Osgood announced the reception of various letters. One from Dr. Rea, the Arctic Explorer, thanking the Society for electing him a corresponding member; also one from John Jay, Esq., thanking the Society for the tribute of respect paid by them to the memory of the elder Jay.

Mr. Moore, the Librarian, announced the reception of the following contributions: The seventh number of the first penny paper started in New York, dated Jan. 23, 1833; a copy of the sixth number of *The Sun*, of the same size, dated Sept. 9, 1833. These contributions were made by William Gowans, Esq. A facsimile of the original plan of the city of New Amsterdam, made in 1661, was also presented by the Librarian.

Horatio Gates Jones, Esq., read the paper of the evening on Ebenezer Kinnersly and his discoveries in Electricity.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Jones for his able and interesting paper.

President King, of Columbia College, introduced a series of resolutions relative to the sudden death, of Mr. Prescott, and followed them up with a glowing eulogy on the deceased. He spoke of his death as a great national loss, and said that all who were acquainted with him and his writings would regret him and lament that the torch of history was in him so suddenly extinguished. He had passed away, but his works never should. Mr. King spoke of the severe study of the deceased necessary on the loss of sight, but which was fully made up to him by his excellent memory; for he sought knowledge from the reading of others, even in languages which he did not understand. Prescott was a great historian, such as we should be proud to honor; and, alas, too soon were we called on to do him honor.

The Rev. Dr. DeWitt, seconded the resolutions. He said that this bright and luminous star had been eclipsed, at least to us, but had gone forth to shine brighter and brighter in another world. He then gave way to one whom he said knew Prescott well, not only as a man, but as a brother historian, Hon. George Bancroft, whose remarks we print in full in the General Department of the Magazine.

Dr. Osgood followed in a few earnest and eloquent remarks. He said that Prescott was a great educator of the young.

AMERICAN ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—*New York, Jan. 11th.*—Annual Meeting, held at the residence of Charles Welford, Esq. Dr. John W. Francis was called to the chair, and made a brief address on the object, history, and prospects of the Society, and the importance of the sphere which it occupies.

The Rev. William Walker, fourteen years a missionary of the Presbyterian Church at Gaboon, Africa, was present by invitation, and made some interesting statements. He is preparing for publication portions of the Bible in the Mpongwe language.

Letters were read from Dr. John C. Evans of Pemberton, New Jersey, respecting the stone implements of which he had sent to the Society a drawing at the last meeting.

Dr. Davis exhibited the relic to the members, saying that he had examined the lines carefully with a microscope, and found their sides usually retaining the brown appearance of the surface, while the central parts showed the original color and appearance of the interior of the stone.

The Recording Secretary read a brief report of the result of such observations as he had made on the copy of the inscription previously communicated by Dr. Evans.

Dr. De Haas exhibited a fragment of stone from the interior of the celebrated Grave Creek Mound in Virginia, which he has recently examined with much care.

Mr. Folsom mentioned that M. Jomard of Paris, one of the savans who formed the French scientific corps in Napoleon's First's expedition to Egypt, and who has now a department in the Imperial Library, had communicated to the *Bulletin de Géographie*, in July last, an account of the meeting of our Ethnological Society.

Mr. Walker gave some interesting facts respecting Africa. He saw portions of the collection of plants, birds, and animals made by M. Du Chaillu, and shipped for this port. He mentioned that that young French naturalist and traveller, has been two or three years in

the interior of Africa, two hundred or three hundred miles back of Corisco. He was treated kindly by the natives, and has discovered a new variety of Chimpanzee, the extent of whose fathom from finger to finger is nine feet.

Dr. Wynne then read a paper on complexion, which excited much interest, abounding in facts, the opinions and discoveries of eminent investigators and observers, systematically arranged and treated in a lucid manner.

The thanks of the Society were voted to Dr. Wynne.

The annual election was then held, and the following officers were unanimously chosen:—*President*—Hon. George Folsom. *Vice-Presidents*—Francis L. Hawks, D.D. LL.D., and John W. Francis, LL.D. *Corresponding Secretary*.—Alexander J. Cothel, Esq. *Recording Secretary*—Theodore Dwight. *Treasurer*—Thomas Ewbank. *Librarian*—Geo. H. Moore.

OHIO.

PIONEER ASSOCIATION.—*Cincinnati, Jan. 19th.*—Thos. Henry Yeatman, Vice-President, stated that the President, Nicholas Longworth, was unexpectedly detained, but would preside at the next meeting.

Mr. W. P. Stratton called up the Revised Constitution, previously recommended by a Committee, which was adopted with one dissenting voice.

Mr. E. B. Reeder announced the death of George T. Williamson, one of the originators of the Association, and recently its Corresponding Secretary. He was born on Sycamore street, in this city, on the 10th of May, 1804, and died in the city of London, Dec. 25th, 1858. The afflicting intelligence of the death of this worthy citizen, and earnest and active member of the Association, was received in sorrow by his associate pioneers.

The Secretary is to have a suitable obituary record made and continued of the members who have died since the association organized.

Messrs. W. P. Stratton, David Carroll and Moses Brooks were appointed a Committee to make provision of suitable cases, for Pioneer books, curiosities, etc., presented to the society.

The Association will meet at three o'clock P.M., on Thursday, Feb. 10th, to determine as to a proper method of celebrating the 7th of April, the anniversary of the settlement of Ohio.

PENNSYLVANIA.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—*Philadelphia, Feb. 14, 1859.*—The Annual Meeting

was held this evening at the Hall, Hon. Henry D. Gilpin presiding.

The Librarian read a list of donations received during the month.

The Corresponding Secretary presented his annual report.

The death of William H. Prescott, who was a member of the Society, was then announced in appropriate terms, and remarks were made by Mr. Gilpin and J. Francis Fisher, Esq.

Messrs. Benjamin H. Brewster and Charles S. Ogden, were appointed tellers, to conduct the election for officers.

After balloting, they announced that the following gentlemen had been unanimously elected, viz.:

President—George W. Norris, M.D. *Vice Presidents*—Hon. Charles Miner, Hon. Samuel Breck, Hon. George Chambers, Hon. Henry D. Gilpin. *Treasurer*—Charles M. Morris. *Corresponding Secretary*—Horatio Gates Jones. *Recording Secretary*—John Jordan, Jr. *Librarian*—Townsend Ward. *Library Committee*—Benjamin H. Coates, M.D., J. Francis Fisher, Charles J. Biddle. *Publishing Committee*—Morton P. Henry, Charles H. Hutchinson, Frank M. Etting. *Finance Committee*—Edward Armstrong, Joseph Carson, M.D., Ambrey H. Smith.

After which the Society was adjourned.

RHODE ISLAND.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Providence, Jan. 18.*—Annual meeting. The usual official reports were read, and the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President—Albert G. Greene. *First Vice President*—Samuel G. Arnold. *Second Vice President*—George A. Brayton. *Secretary*—Henry T. Beckwith. *Treasurer*—Welcome A. Greene. *Librarian and Cabinet Keeper for the Northern Department*—Edwin M. Stone. *Librarian and Cabinet Keeper for the Southern Department*—Benjamin B. Howland.

Rev. Mr. Stone reported sundry donations since the last meeting, including the first volume of the History of Rhode Island, from Hon. S. G. Arnold; Map of New York in 1728, from Mr. Holden.

Mr. C. H. Denison, of Westerly, presented a copy of the voluntary compact entered into by the early settlers of Stonington, in 1658, during the time when there was a question whether Connecticut or Rhode Island had jurisdiction over that section.

In his letter of presentation, Mr. Denison states: "When Trumbull wrote his history of

Connecticut, he borrowed this document of the town of Stonington, and at his death, it being among his papers, came into the possession of the faculty of Yale College, where it now remains." The title and preamble of this paper read as follows:

"The asotiation of poquatnck peple, June 30, 1658."

"Whereas thear is a difference betwene the 2 eullonyes of the Matachusets and Conecticoate about the government of this plac whearby we are deprived of Expectation of protection from either but in way of curtecy and whereas we had a Command from the Generall Court of the Matachusets to order our own buisness in peac with common Consent till further provition be maid for us in obedyence to which command we have adressed our selves thearunto but cannot attain it in regard of soomme distractions among ourselves and thear hath bene injurious insolencyes done unto soomme percons—the Cattell of others threatened to be taken away and the Chattell of soom others alredy taiken away by violence We haveing taken into Consideration that in tymes so ffull of danger as theas are a nyon of our harts and percons is most conducing to the public good & safety of the plac thearfore" etc.

We extract the following from the report of Rev. Mr. Stone, Librarian and Cabinet Keeper for the Northern Department of the Society:

"Considerable has been done towards supplying the deficiencies in the alcove of Rhode Island publications. It is our intention to place in this department, if possible, a copy of every book and pamphlet published by a Rhode Island author, or printed in this State."

The monthly meetings of the Society have been of more than ordinary interest.

A finely executed portrait, by Lincoln, of Hon. Henry Barnard, the first State School Commissioner of Rhode Island, was presented to the Society.

Through Hon. John R. Bartlett, Secretary of State, a duplicate copy of the Charter granted to the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, by King Charles II., and obtained through the wise and persistent efforts of Dr. John Clarke—an instrument remarkable alike for its acknowledgment, in face of the common sentiment of the age to the contrary, of the Indian title to the soil; its guaranty of the rights of conscience "in matters of religious concernment;" the republican character it exhibits; and the shield of popular freedom it interposed for one hundred and eighty years "against royal prerogative and federal encroachment." This interesting document, engrossed on parchment with a beauty of chirography not excelled by

the most accomplished experts of modern times, and appropriately framed, was deposited in the cabinet of this Society, by a resolve of the General Assembly, passed at the January session in 1858.

WISCONSIN.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Madison, Jan. 4th.*—In the absence of the President, and Vice-Presidents, Beriah Brown was called to the chair.

The Annual Report of the Executive Committee was read and adopted; and the Treasurer's Report was read, adopted, and referred to the Auditing Committee. The receipts the past year into the general fund have been \$1,120 20; the expenditures for the same period, \$1,097 35—balance in the Treasury, \$22 89.

The addition to the Library the past year has been larger than any preceding year, having reached 1,104 volumes—of which 50 were folios, and 56 quartos, nearly all works relating to history, statistics, and other useful works of reference. Nine portraits have been added to the picture gallery, making the total number fifty oil paintings. There are also 4,700 pamphlets and unbound documents; manuscripts, maps, engravings, and an interesting cabinet of curiosities.

Lieut.-Col. J. D. Graham, of the corps of Topographical Engineers of the U. S. Army, was introduced to the audience, and read a valuable paper on the Latitude and Longitude of Madison, Milwaukee and Racine, Wisconsin, prepared from a series of observations made by him the past season; upon concluding which, on motion of Horace Rublee, the thanks of the Society were voted to Col. Graham, and his paper referred to the Publication Committee.

The results of Colonel Graham's observations were announced as follows, viz:

	N. Latitude.	Longitude, West from the Meridian of Greenwich.	
		In Arc.	In Time.
MADISON— State Capitol.	43° 04' 40".3	89° 22' 56".25	5h57m31s.75
MILWAUKEE— Court House.	43° 02' 34".6	87° 54' 25".7	5h51m37s.7
Cath. Cathedral.	43° 02' 33".7	87° 54' 22".5	5h51m37s.5
RACINE— Court House.	42° 43' 44".6	87° 47' 04"	5h51m08s.26
St. Luke's Church	42° 43' 45".4	87° 47' 01"	5h51m08s.26

Mr. Benedict from the committee on nominations reported, when the following persons

were, with great unanimity, chosen officers of the ensuing year:

President—Gen. Wm. R. Smith, of Mineral Point. *Vice-Presidents*—I. A. Lapham, of Milwaukee; Gen. A. G. Ellis, of Stevens Point; Hon. L. J. Farwell, of Westport; Hon. Morgan L. Martin, of Green Bay; Cyrus Woodman, of Mineral Point; Rev. Alfred Brunson, of Prairie du Chien.

Recording Secretary—John W. Hunt. *Corresponding Secretary*—Lyman O. Draper. *Librarian*—Daniel S. Durrie. *Treasurer*—Prof. O. M. Conover.

Messrs. Draper, Mills, and Benedict were appointed a committee of arrangements for the Annual Address before the Society, by Hon. John Y. Smith.

W. H. Hasbrouck was chosen a Life Member of the Society.

After which the meeting adjourned.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

WAS WASHINGTON A MARSHAL OF FRANCE?—It appears by some of the journals, that recent application has been made to the public offices in Paris to ascertain whether there is any record, which shows that Washington was appointed a Marshal of France. This question was long ago answered by himself. The following is an extract from "Sparks's Washington," vol. ix. p. 89. "In a letter written by Washington (January 31st, 1785) to Mr. Æneas Lemont, who had dedicated to him a volume of poems, he says: 'It behooves me to correct a mistake in your printed address 'To the Patrons of the Fine Arts.' *I am not a Marshal of France*, nor do I hold any commission, or fill any office under that government.'"—Mr. Sparks adds, "The idea which has usually prevailed, that General Washington was a Marshal of France, probably originated in the circumstance of his having commanded Count de Rochambeau while that officer was in America." Rochambeau was at the head of the troops sent to the United States by the French government after the treaty of alliance. M.

THE WASHINGTONS IN ENGLAND.—Mr. Sparks, in his "Life of General Washington," has remarked, that the circumstance of one of the more immediate ancestors of Washington having been a resident of South Cave, "gave rise to an erroneous tradition among his descendants that their ancestors came from the north of

England." How the learned and industrious historian makes it out that the tradition is erroneous, I am unable to say, for I think it is more than probable that the Washingtons of South Cave were originally from the north of England. Under this supposition, I feel disposed to submit to the attention of your intelligent readers a few remarks, which may throw some light on the matter, and resolve my doubts.

Mr. Sparks admits, that John, brother of Lawrence Washington, dwelt at South Cave, a village on the banks of the River Humber, and nearly opposite to the mouth of the Trent, a river usually regarded as the boundary of the south of England, and that he emigrated to America about 1657 and settled in Virginia, from whom, in a direct line, came the American patriot. To what limits the historian may confine the north of England, I know not, but according to the scattered memoranda in my possession, that portion of the British Empire usually called "north," had the honor of giving birth to that illustrious branch of the Washington family.

Some time before the year 1400, the chief ancestor resided at Washington, a villa in the Bishopric of Durham, and according to Surtee's history, was then called *Herteburne*, which cognomen, it is probable, according to the custom of that age, was dropped for that of Washington de Washington, by which name it was ever afterwards known.

The William Washington, who, it is supposed, assumed the surname of Washington, left an only daughter, Eleanor, who gave her hand and fortune to Sir William Tempest of Studley Royal, in the east Riding of the County of York. From the Tempests, the Washington estate went by marriage to the Mallorys of Mobberley; from the Mallorys to the Aislabies, and is now enjoyed by Miss Lawrence, and constitutes an estate, which, for beauty of embellishment, grandeur of locality, and sylvan and picturesque loveliness, is unsurpassed in the British Empire.

This Eleanor, according to an inquisition *post mortem*, died the 2d day of January, 1451. The minutiae of the descent is here somewhat confused, but sufficient is known to enable the biographer to arrive at conclusive results. Deprived by this event, as were the Washingtons, of much property, Cadets, it is supposed, still remained both rich and powerful. But at what period the family became residents of the south of Yorkshire, I know not. The earliest notice which I possess is that of an Inquisition, taken at Doncaster in A.D. 1557, where we find James Washington associated with Thomas Went-

worth de Woodhouse, John Holmes and Richard Barnard, Esqs., in a commission for the Queen, when it was found that the manor of Adwick-le-Street was sometimes held by John Fitzwilliam, afterwards, by F. Telford, and now by James Washington Esq. (Dodsworth's MSS., Bodl. Bib. Oxon.)

Dugdale's pedigree descends no lower than 1666, and comprises only four generations, but the pedigree in the British Museum ascends two generations higher. It is among the Harleian MSS., No. 4630, p. 665, and is based on a prior visitation of the County of York, made by So far as the documentary matter in my possession extends, it would seem that the dispersion of the minor branch took place soon after the marriage of the heiress of William de Washington to Sir William Tempest. That the two branches, viz., that south of the River Trent, and that of Adwick-le-Street, are of the ancient line, seated in the bishoprick of Durham, is rendered more than probable by their heraldic ensigns, viz., Arg. two bars and three mullets in chief, gules, with the usual marks of difference. Those of Adwick-le-Street are the same, with a crescent arg. for difference. The house, or Cave Castle, in which the great-grandfather of Washington resided, is an elegant mansion in the "Gothic style," flanked by buttresses, and crowned with embattled parapets. Among the pictures is one of the American patriot. P. T. O.

NEW YORK MARRIAGES.—Dr. E. B. O'Callaghan has had a complete alphabetical index made of the names of persons whose marriages are recorded in the office of the Secretary of State, Albany, N. Y.

These records fill over forty volumes and terminate in the year 1783, when the city of New York was evacuated by the British.

OLD LANDMARKS.—A grant was made in 1654, to the Rev. Mr. Drisius, an old clergyman of New York, of a lot of land "on the West side of the Broad Wagon way, behind the church yard." The churchyard here mentioned is located by Mr. Valentine, between the Bowling-green and Trinity Church, on the lower part of Broadway. It is now covered by massive warehouses. * *

AN OATH OF SECRECY IN 1776 (vol. iii. p. 48).—In the last number of the Historical Magazine, I observe a notice of a remarkable, and rather unintelligible oath, taken and subscribed in the Albany Committee Chamber, April, 24th, 1776,

by some thirty respectable gentlemen, pledging themselves to "keep a profound secret, the contents of the affidavit of *Michael Ryan*, and the resolves which this sub-committee have or may enter into in consequence thereof," etc. I have no knowledge of the transaction referred to (probably some *rebellious* object, connected with the movements of that eventful era)—nor, indeed, of any of the persons mentioned; unless it may be the "Michael Ryan," aforesaid. There was a *Michael Ryan*, of that day, with whose history I have had an opportunity to make some acquaintance; and if he were the man who made the "affidavit" in question, that fact might possibly in some way afford a clue to the information sought in the Magazine. In January, 1776, Michael Ryan was commissioned a 2d lieutenant in the company of Captain John Lacey, of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, which company belonged to the 4th Pennsylvania Battalion (or regiment), commanded by Colonel Anthony Wayne. On the 15th of March, following, Michael Ryan was appointed adjutant to said battalion, and served in that capacity during the Canadian campaign of 1776. He was afterwards active in organizing and instructing the militia of Bucks County. Whether the Adjutant Ryan of Wayne's battalion was at *Albany* on the above-mentioned 24th of April, 1776, I am unable to say. The Orderly Book of the 4th battalion, dated "*Camp, at Long Island*," April 10th, 12th, and 13th; and again, as late as April 22d, of that year, at each date is headed thus: "ORDERS for the detachment of the 4th battalion of Pennsylvanian Troops;" and the first order issued at *Albany* is dated May 10th, 1776. But the adjutant might have preceded the battalion, in order to be at the "Committee Chamber" on the 24th of April. He seems to have possessed and merited the confidence of the gallant colonel.

In a letter to President Dickinson, of Pennsylvania, dated *Philadelphia*, August 24th, 1782 (though stating that his residence was then at *Alexandria*). Michael Ryan speaks of his "four years' service," and adds: "I was a slave to the Army from the commencement of the war till I resigned, having served as Adjutant, Brigade Major, Inspector of Brigade and Division," etc. If these facts and dates may aid in discovering or elucidating the history of the mysterious oath, aforesaid, they are at the service of the editor. W. D.

WEST CHESTER, PA., 1859.

INDIAN NAMES OF PLACES.—*Mattowaks*.—This was the New England Indian name of Long Island. It comes from *Metearuhock*, the peri-

winkle, of which the Indians made their wampum, or white shell money.—*Roger Williams Key*, in R. I. Hist. Coll. i. 104, 128, 130.

Patchogue.—Quere? from *Pawochauog*, the place where they gamble and dance.—*Ibid.* 145.

Hackingsack.—Low land; from *hacking*, low, and *aki*, ground.

Rockaway.—This place, or the original Indian tract, was called *Reckawacky*. De Vries, speaking of it in his *Voyages*, calls it *Rechqua Akie*. Heckewelder says *achewek* means “brushy, or difficult to cross;” but I think the word is compounded of *Regan* or *Requa*, sand, and *acki*. Rockaway (where, by the way, there is no rock) seems to be only a modification of the Indian *Rechqua*.

Warpoes.—In the patent is described as “a piece of land on Manhattan Island, beyond the fresh water, towards the Swamp, by the great Wagon way.”—*Patents in Sec. Off.* Albany iii. 77. There was another locality in Brooklyn of the same name. *Patents*, iv. 30. It comes from *Wapoos*, a hare or rabbit, with which it is presumed, the place abounded. E. B. O’O.

MORMONS.—It may not be generally known that this collective title for the followers of that crafty personage known as “Joe Smith,” was really the name of a celebrated chief of the Bretons, to whom Louis the Debonnaire, in the 9th century, dispatched as nuncius, or heraldic negotiator “a sage and prudent Abbot.”

The population of this singularly deluded people in the United States and British dominions in 1856, was not less than 68,700, of which 38,000 were resident in Utah; 5,000 in New York State; 4,000 in California; 5,000 in Nova Scotia and the Canadas, and 9,000 in South America. In Europe there were 39,000, of which 32,900 were in Great Britain and Ireland; 5,000 in Scandinavia; 1,000 in Germany and Switzerland; and in France and the rest of Europe 1,000 more. In Asia the number was about 1,000; in Australia and Polynesia 2,400; in Africa, 100; and on travel, 1,800. To these if we add the different schismatic branches, including Strangites, Rigdonites, and Wightites, the whole seet was not less than 126,000! In 1857, there appears to have been a decrease in the population of Utah, the numbers being only 31,012, of which 9,000 were children, about 11,000 women, and 11,000 men capable of bearing arms.

In this year (1857) the leaders of the seet projected a new alphabet for their special use, consisting of 41 letters, and bearing a striking resemblance to the Ethiopic character.

S. b. H.

POWHATAN.—There is no allegorical name more honorable in American annals. It is highly desirable not only that the traditional orthography of such names, as settled by the early planters should be remembered, but also, if possible, that the Indian pronunciation should be preserved. Thus an American ear is shocked when a great British poet so constructs his verse that we must read Niagára, with the third syllable accented. No Virginian needs to be informed that the pronunciation of POWHATAN, with the accent upon the last syllable, is as fixed as that of SMITH. This is the better sustained by the facts, that the James River was once so called; that a large county in the State is named Powhatan; and that it frequently occurs as a family pronomen.

There is a marked tendency to convert this fine old kingly name into *Powhātan*; and thus it appears in several pieces of well-meant verse. The effect on an accustomed ear may be judged by attempting to transmute Ispahan into *Ispāhan*. Great currency is given to this abuse by a novel mode of writing the word *Powhattan*; and we even have seen in a very respectable newspaper, *Powhatten*.

No stress, it is admitted, should be laid on the orthography of old editions, issued, as some one cleverly said, “before spelling was invented,” and as to the old “Mamanatowick,” himself, if summoned from the grave, we doubt whether he could read his own name. But the accentuation of the last syllable has come down by an uncontradicted tradition from father to son. In the original folio of “*Captaine John Smith*,” it is always given *Powhatan* (page 48 *et passim*). So also in Strachey’s “*Historie of Travaile into Virginia Britannia*,” published in 1849, by the Hackluyt Society (page 27 *et passim*.)

J. W. A.

Jan. 14.

[Our contributor must not condemn Niagára, for it has the very authority which he claims for Powhatan.]

DRAKE’S INDIAN WARS.—*The History of the great Indian War of 1675 and 1676, commonly called Philip’s War. Also the old French and Indian Wars, from 1689 to 1704. By Thomas Church, Esq. With numerous notes and an Appendix. By Samuel G. Drake. Revised edition. Hartford: Silas Andrus and Son. (No date.) 12mo.*

Church’s History of King Philip’s war, was printed originally at Boston, in 1716, and reprinted by Solomon Southwith, at Newport, R. I., in 1772, under the title of “*The Entertaining History of King Philip’s war*, which began in the month of *June*, 1675. As also of Expedi-

tions more lately made against the Common Enemy, and *Indian* Rebels, in the Eastern parts of *New England*: With some account of the Divine Providence towards Colonel Benjamin Church. By Thomas Church, Esq., his Son. The Second Edition." 8vo. pp. 199. This volume was embellished with two portraits; one of Col. Church, the other of King Philip; engraved on copper, by Paul Revere.

Mr. Drake republished a small edition of this history in 1825, with but few additions; and in 1827 and 1829, enlarged editions, with the title: "The History of King Philip's War, commonly called the Great Indian War, of 1675 and 1676. Also, of the French and Indian Wars, at the Eastward, in 1689, 1690, 1692, 1696, and 1704. By Thomas Church, Esq. With numerous Notes, to explain the situation of the Places of Battle, the particular Geography of the ravaged Country, and the lives of the principal persons engaged in those Wars. Also, an Appendix, etc., with Plates." 12mo., pp. 360. This was reprinted at Exeter, N. H., in 1839, "with plates," but the copy before us has only one—the Capture of Annawon. In 1845, another edition appeared, "revised and corrected in several places," in which "some obsolete and objectionable words and phrases have been changed." The stereotype plates passed next into the hands of H. & E. Phinney, of Cooperstown, who published an edition in 1846, with the title altered to the form presented at the head of this article; a notice of copyright, and portrait of Col. Church, a full length engraving of King Philip, and a three-quarter one of Captain John Smith, all on wood. How many editions have issued from the Cooperstown press, we are not able to say; but, in course of time, Mr. Drake's stereotype plates got into the possession of the Messrs. Andrus, of Hartford. The title and pages were now surrounded by double black lines, and the book was issued on large paper with wide margins, so as to give it the appearance of an 8vo. Indeed, we have met an edition of it dated 1854, entered as an 8vo. in some catalogues. But the matter, pages and signatures, are the same as at first stereotyped, in 12mo., by Mr. Drake, in 1827. Paul Revere's portraits of Col. Church and King Philip are put aside, however, and in their stead we have Canonius, Little Eyes, Canonchet, Totoson, Tuspaquin, cut on wood, and painted, very appropriately, in most savage colors—fierce looking fellows. There is also plenty of bush and swamp flights, engraved likewise on wood; and, altogether, we doubt not that Col. Church would himself be astonished, when looking at these engravings, to see the number of rough looking customers, and the amount of rough work he passed through.

Having invested fifty cents in this volume, at a recent book auction, we thought ourselves entitled to give a history and description of the book, and some insight into the art of modern book manufacturing. WORMS.

FRANKLIN MANUSCRIPTS.—Below we give a few extracts from the Franklin Manuscripts referred to in our January number:

THE HAPPY MAN'S WIFE—1716.

His wife the burden helps to bear,
And ease her husband of his care,
Preserves his goods from hurt and loss,
And shares the blessings and the cross.
Does to her quality demean
In all things, decent, neat, and clean,
Avoiding still profuse excess
In words, in deeds, in dish and dress.
Her tongue's composed of healing balm,
Her countenance, serene and calm,
Her hands rejoice in doing good;
To the helpless poor she sendeth food.
Her words are few, plain, seldom tart,
Interpreters of a true heart.
She does not to her neighbors wrong—
Her language never fouls her tongue.
She envies none, none imitates,
Who hurtful are to church or states;
Speaks well of all that well will bear
When not, reproachful words does spare.
A prudent wife, that keeps her house
Sober, not sad, and fair enough.
Her knowledge is with wisdom join'd,
Her conscience clear, content her mind.
Instruction giving to her charge—
Gives liberty, but not too large;
Corrects severely children's vice,
Shows them the way to paradise.
Children well built, with beauty small,
Humble and docile withal,
Ingenuous, modest, and if wise,
Have liberty to make their choice,
If they will fancy lay aside,
And take true wisdom for their guide.
A house well ordered that does keep,
Decore in work, in diet, and in sleep.
Servant, when called, that be
Honest, from swearing, lying, free.
A thankful heart for good receiv'd—
Submissive when of good bereav'd.
Submissive to the smarting rod,
In all things eying of her God.
With such a wife I'd live and die,
And almost such a one had I.

I CARE.

I care my God not to offend,
And to be faithful to my friend;
I care their due all men to give,
And not in idleness to live;
I care to pray for kings supreme,
And faithful patrons to esteem;
I care for my relations dear,
The danger of their souls I fear.

LOVE OWNED—1714.

What shall I render, Lord, to thee,
 For all thy love and care,
 If thou hadst never dyed for me,
 I'd dyed in deep despair.
 My doing and well-being too,
 To thee, my Lord, I owe,
 Who bore the curse to sin was due,
 Surpassing love to show.
 The shame is mine, the suffering mine,
 Both mine by right of merit,
 But thou didst bear the sin—the shame—
 The blessing I inherit.
 Dear Lord, methinks this love of thine,
 Should kindle love in me,
 And cause me to thy will resign,
 Forever, all to thee.
 Why should the world my tho'ts engross,
 My time be spent in vain;
 Why labor so for certain loss,
 With pleasure purchase pain?
 Come, take possession of thine own,
 Thine, I may now restore,
 Now let thy mighty power be shown,
 And I will ask not more.
 For time to come my fixed heart,
 Shall on thy kindness dwell,
 And all my powers, with all their art,
 Thy love my tongue shall tell.

LOVE'S INQUEST—1704.

O thou divine and matchless love,
 So often sought for here below,
 Whose habitation is above,
 Thyself unto thy servants show.
 Where is thy peaceful palace plac'd?
 Thy zealous votaries do long
 With thy dear presence to be grac'd,
 And praise thee in their grateful song
 But if they must be left alone
 Here for a while to vent their grief,
 Love and life dart down from thy throne,
 To mitigate and give relief.
 So thy free favor in their verse,
 How kind and good they'll loudly tell,
 And in their song freely rehearse
 Their ardent wish with thee to dwell.

THE WIFE—1683.

He that desires to have a wife,
 A help and comfort for his life,
 Noe evil causes let him take,
 Nor bad designs in choosing make.
 A real lover still does choose,
 His bride fairly to win or loose;
 Where heart and hand in one agree,
 Extensive is that amity.
 Love may want words, it is confess'd,
 Lack means to have his mind express'd;
 Each action thou wilt find to prove,
 So much the more his real love.

ELIOT'S INDIAN BIBLE.—In the Historical Magazine for October, 1858, page 306, there is given, in a communication signed "J. L.," a minute collation of a copy of Eliot's Indian *New-*

Testament, marked there No. 1; also, collations of three different copies of Eliot's *Indian Bible*, marked there Nos. 2, 3, and 4. Upon comparing these with Mr. John Allan's copy (noticed at page 308 of the same Magazine) I have observed that, of the five copies, no two of them are *exactly* alike in all particulars. I have, therefore, thought it worth while to make a complete collation of Mr. A's copy, upon the same minute plan (and, generally, in the same words) adopted by J. L.

COLLATION OF MR. JOHN ALLAN'S COPY.—The Bible, with English title and dedication of the "*whole Bible*" to Charles the 2d. MDCLXIII, and MDCLXI. 4to. The first leaf is blank: the 2d leaf has the title page (in English) printed in 17 lines; within a rude border: verso of title blank.

[The | Holy Bible: | containing the | Old Testament | and the *New*. | a black line across the page. | Translated into the | Indian Language, | and | Ordered to be Printed by the *Commissioners of the United Colonies* | in *New-England*, | At the Charge, and with the Consent of the | Corporation in *England* | For the *Propagation of the Gospel amongst the Indians* | in *New-England*. | another black line across the page. | *Cambridge*: | Printed by *Samuel Green* and *Marmaduke Johnson*. | MDCLXIII.]

The 3d and 4th leaves contain the dedication, 4 pages. The *first* page of dedication has, at the *top*, two black lines across the page: then an ornament, extending across the page, composed of printer's marks, as follows:—the 1st line of the ornament has 17 printer's marks; the 2d is a black line; the 3d has 42 small printer's marks; the 4th is a black line; and the 5th has the same marks as the 1st, but inverted. Then follows:—

[To | the high and mighty | Prince, | Charles the Second, | etc.,] presenting the "*whole Bible*," and referring to a former presentation of the "*New-Testament*." At the *foot* of the *first* page (of the dedication) is the signature "A3" and the catch-word "Translations." The dedication ends on the verso of the next leaf, which leaf, unquestionably, is A4. Then follows the 5th leaf; the recto of which is blank, and the verso contains lists of the names of the books and the numbers of chapters (*in English*) of the Old Testament and of the New; the headings of each of the two lists being *in Indian*. At the top of this page there is an ornament, extending across the page, and which is composed of 35 printer's marks. Another ornament of 18 printer's marks extends across the page betwixt the lists of the books of the Old Testament and those of the New. This 5th leaf is inserted in

the volume in the same way as maps are usually inserted.

The "Text, Genesis to Malachi, begins on sig. A, and ends on the verso of Minimin 2, in 4s. At the end are the words: *Wohkukquohsinwog Quoshodtumwaenuog*; and, below, two black lines across the page."

Title to New Test. in *Indian*, within the same kind of border as that for the whole Bible.

[Wnsku | Wutttestamentum | Nul-lordumun | Jesus Christ | Nuppoquohwussuaeneumun. | A small vignette (composed of printer's marks arranged in diamond shape) is placed between two black lines. | *Cambridge*: | Printed by Samuel Green and Marmaduke Johnson. | MDCLXI.] Reverse blank. 1 leaf: being the first leaf of sig. A. Text, Mat. to the end of Luke, A2 to L4, in 4s: then, John to end of Rev. Aa to Xx3, in 4s. "Finis" on verso of Xx3 between two black lines. Xx4 is a blank leaf.

"The Psalms in Indian metre succeed, without a separate title page, commencing anew on sig. A, with a heading as follows:—[*Wame* | Ketoolhomae uketoolhomaongash | David.] They end on verso of N2. A leaf follows containing a Catechism in Indian. "Finis" on verso of this leaf, N3. The last leaf, N4, is blank.

It is believed the foregoing collation is accurate: much care has been taken to make it so.

The volume is in the original binding: old smooth black morocco, extra, gilt leaves: clean; with a wide margin: the size of the leaf is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches full. It was collated about 5 years ago, when it was observed that many of the leaves were sticking together; indicating that probably, they had never been separated since the day the book was bound! From having been bound too soon after it was printed, the ink has been "set off" from one page to another in some places, in a few of these rather badly, especially towards the latter part of the Old Testament. The paper has become more or less brown in some of the signatures; but in general, the color is fair, and in many parts beautifully white.

On the whole, the volume seems fairly entitled to be called *an unusually fine copy of a rare book*.

P. II.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1859.

QUERIES.

THE MAYFLOWER AND THE SPEEDWELL.—In November, 1574, Andrew Baker freighted a ship called the *Speedwell*, of Bristol, for the Canaries, with cloth and other goods, to a consider-

able value; and, among the many ships fitted out to oppose the Spanish Armada, in 1588, there is a *Speedwell* of 60 tons, Capt. Hugh Harding; and the number of her marines is put down as fourteen.

In the same list, under the heading, "London ships fitted out by the city," is a ship called *The Mayflower*, of 200 tons burden, Capt. Edward Banks, 90 marines. And under the heading, "Coasters with Lord Henry Seymour," another "*Mayflower*," of 150 tons burden, Alexander Musgrave, captain, and "70 marines."

The second ship in the Earl of Cumberland's expedition, seventh against the Spaniards, which sailed from Plymouth April 6, 1594, was also called the *Mayflower*. She was of 250 tons burden, and commanded by Capt. Wm. Anthony.—See Lediard's "Naval History of England."

Query.—Was either or any of these ships the "*Mayflower*" or "*Speedwell*," of Pilgrim notoriety? The Pilgrim *Mayflower* is stated to have been 160 tons, and the *Speedwell* 60 tons. Has there been any description of these vessels preserved, and where can it be found?

G. H. P.

CHARLESTOWN, MASS., 1859.

FORTS EDWARDS AND JOHNSON.—At the city of Warsaw, Illinois, on the east bank of the Mississippi River, are, or were in 1836, the remains of two forts. Fort Edwards was then in tolerable condition—the Colonel's quarters, magazine, and two block-houses, still standing. It stood on a high bluff, north of town, and overlooking the river. On a bluff half a mile below, and also overlooking the river, was then (1836) the remains of Fort Johnson—almost entirely obliterated; being little else than a heap of rubbish covered with grass.

Fort Edwards was probably occupied quite recently—perhaps as late as the Black-Ilawk war; and it is stated—we believe on the authority of the late Rev. J. M. Peck, the historian of the Mississippi Valley—that Fort Johnson was once commanded, during, or about the time of the last war with Great Britain, by the late President Taylor—then a captain of infantry.

Can any of the readers of the Historical Magazine give us a history of these forts, or either of them?

JOHN R. JEWETT.—About forty years ago, a person of this name appeared in this city, in a one-horse wagon, from which he sold copies of a *Narrative* of his residence upon Vancouver's Island, among the Indians, where he married and spent some years, having been shipwrecked there. The book was embellished with a por-

trait of King Maquina. What is known of Jewett's subsequent history? Can a copy of his book be now procured?

W. D.

PHILADELPHIA.

SCHOOL LANDS.—Who was the author of the clause in the law of Congress, passed 1785, giving every sixteenth section of land in the northwest for the support of public education?

It has been ascribed to several persons. The credit of so good a deed ought to be secured for him to whom it was due.

W. T. C.

COLUMBUS, Ohio.

RELIGIOUS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—About forty years since, there existed in Philadelphia an association with the above title. It was composed of members of all Protestant Evangelical churches, and its object was to collect and preserve all facts relating to the early organization and history of those denominations.

It is believed that some progress was made, and that a collection of books had been gathered as a nucleus of a library. Among the members of the society, was the Rev. J. Welwood Scott, a Presbyterian clergyman, who will be remembered as the originator of the weekly religious press in this country.

Is this society still in existence?

S. H.

ELIZABETH GREENWOOD.—Elizabeth Greenwood is mentioned in the N. E. Gen. Reg., vol. iv., p. 234, as the wife of Dr. Solomon Bradford, of Providence, R. I., who died in 1795, aged 84, leaving a daughter, Huldah, the wife of James Moore. Was Elizabeth a daughter of Professor Isaac Greenwood, of Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass.?

G.

WAR BETWEEN BLOCK-ISLAND AND MONTAUK INDIANS.—Tradition reports that, not far from the time of the arrival of Europeans upon the coast of New England, a war was kindled by a very singular circumstance, between the Indians inhabiting Block Island and the Montauk tribe on the east end of Long Island, in which war the Block Island tribe was nearly exterminated.

Does there exist any documentary evidence, or any reliable hints even, in a historic form, of such a war?

F. D.

NORWICH, CONN.

BOOKS ORDERED TO BE BURNED BY THE HANGMAN.—A pamphlet, called *The Monster of Monsters*, printed in Boston, in 1754, was ordered,

by the General Court of Massachusetts Bay, "to be burnt by the hands of the common hangman, in King street, Boston."

Was there any other book or pamphlet, printed in this country, ever thus ordered to be burned by the hangman?

B. G.

FIRST THREE-MASTED VESSEL.—What was the name of the first three-masted vessel ever built in this country? Where, and by whom was it built?

S. W. F.

NEW YORK.

MEETING OF GOVERNORS, IN 1709.—At what place, and on what day of October, 1709, was the meeting of Governors to consult with the military officers upon the Canada expedition, held?

Hutchinson (Hist. of Mass., ii. 177—edit. 1768) says it was proposed to be held at New London, but met at Rhode Island.

Trumbull (Hist. of Conn., i. 436—edit. 1818) says it met at Rehoboth.

Hildreth (Hist. of U. S., ii. 261) says it met at Boston.

Bancroft does not mention the place of meeting.

CLIO.

COL. HAY.—It is said that, at a sale of the effects of a Col. Hay, during the early part of the present century, among the articles disposed of at auction, were the holster-pistols of Gen. George Washington. Where did the sale take place, and who was this Col. Hay? Was he Lieut. Col. Udney Hay, of the N. Y. line, Dep. Quar. Mast. General, who resided, after the Revolution, at Underhill, Vt.

G.

BURGOMASTER'S BOUWERY.—This is the ancient name of a tract of land on Manhattan Island, located somewhere on the North River; but where? and who was the Burgomaster?

HENRY NEALE, OF PHILADELPHIA, 1741.—In the "East Anglian; or, Notes and Queries on subjects connected with the counties of Suffolk, Cambridge and Essex," England, a periodical, published at Lowestoft, in Suffolk, there is at p. 16 of No. 2 (Jan. 1859), a letter from Henry Neale, dated "Philadelphia, April ye 25th, 1741." I should judge, from the tenor of the letter, that Neale was a Catholic, perhaps clergyman. He had arrived at Philadelphia on the 21st of the preceding month, and says he finds "things otherwise than represented in England; I mean," he adds, "as regards a competent

maintenance of one in my station; for an annuity of £20 only, will not absolutely suffice."

Can any of the readers of the Historical Magazine, furnish any particulars of this Mr. Neale?

[The Rev. Henry Neale was a Jesuit, apparently of a Maryland family, that gave many members to the order. According to Oliver, (Collections relative to the English, Irish and Scotch members of the Society of Jesus, p. 148,) he died in the prime of life, in Pennsylvania, May 5, 1748, aged 46, having spent 24 years in the Society, five as a professed Father.]

THE INDIAN NAME MIAMI.—Can any of your readers give me the origin and signification of the name Miami? It is found applied to two rivers in Ohio; to one on the eastern coast of Florida; and sometimes, by the old geographers, to the large interior lake of this latter State, now called Okee-chobee.

D. G. B.

[The early French writers gave the name of the western tribe, at first, Oumiamiwek; and an Algie scholar says the true name is Oumameeg, and that it signifies "People who live on the peninsula." The Hurons called the Miamis Thochiengootrounnon, according to Father Potier, and the English colonists Twightwees, apparently the Mohawk name for the tribe.]

REPLIES.

JOHN P. BOYD, (vol. ii. pp. 183, 213, 340).—Gen. John Parker Boyd was born in Newburyport, Mass., 21st Dec. 1764. He was the son of James Boyd, Esq. and Susannah (Coffin) Boyd. James Boyd was a native of Scotland, and his wife Susannah, a daughter of Col. Joseph Coffin, of Newbury, Mass. In 1786, Oct. 20th, he was appointed an ensign in the second American regiment. In 1787, Jan. 28th, he was appointed, by John Hancock, lieutenant of a company in Boston. In 1787, April 19th, he sailed for India, arrived at the Isle of France, 1789, Jan. 2, and in July went to Madras, and was by the Nizam, then in alliance with the English, presented with the command of 1,000 men. The Nizam had taken the field against Tippto Saib. In 1793 he was a prisoner of war, but released in August. In 1794, he raised two battalions, on the partisan principle. In 1797 he was in camp Hydrabad; and, after many years' service, he sold out to Capt. Felose, a Neapolitan partisan. In 1803 he was in Paris; and in 1809 was appointed a colonel, by Thomas Jefferson; and in 1812 was appointed a brigadier-general by James Madison—was at the battle of Williamsburg, U. C., 11th Nov. 1813; and was distinguished for his courage and military skill at

Fort George, and at the celebrated battle of Tippecanoe. He was appointed Naval Officer of Boston, 4th March, 1830, where he died 4th October, 1830, aged 66 years. See *Weekly Messenger*, of Boston, vol. viii., pp. 774.

J. C.

NEWBURY.

BUNCOMBE.—(*Hist. Mag.*, vol. ii. pp. 312, 342.) This word is of much earlier date than is generally supposed. A land patent, in the office of the Secretary of State, Albany, dated in 1679, conveys a farm, in the present state of Delaware, to one John Briggs. It is described as situate on a stream that was called, after this man, "Boncom Briggs's Creek."

O'C.

ELECTION SERMON, (vol. ii. p. 92).—Whitman inquires who was "J. R." Ans.: Rev. John Richardson, of Newbury, Mass.

J. C.

NEWBURY.

THE TITLE OF MR.; (vol. iii. p. 52).—The title of Mr. or Master, was given to all magistrates, clergymen, graduates of college, when they took their second degree, if not before; and also to militia officers, when they were chosen Captain. On the town records in New England, are such records as this: "... daughter of Lieut. John Smith and Mary his wife, born ... 1660." Perhaps in two years afterwards, you will find a birth recorded, of Capt. John Smith and *Mrs.* Mary his wife. He having become master, she was of course mistress. The title of Mr. was therefore by custom. In some cases, perhaps, some persons were entitled to the appellation by birth, but I know not the conditions.

J. C.

FISH FAMILY (vol. p. 51).—F. D. will find an account of the Fish family in James Riker Jr.'s "Annals of Newtown, L. I."

T. W. R. V.

ST AUGUSTINE.

MANUFACTURE OF PAPER. (vol. iii. p. 20).—P. De Labigarre was an *original* and visionary Frenchman, who lived and died at Upper Redhook (now Tivoli). He came to Catskill one day (about the year 1799 or 1800) with a bag full of "*frog spittle*," i. e. the green scum which rises on ponds of stagnant water. This "weed" (?) he took to the mill, where it was manufactured into a poor sort of paper. A number of Catskill men accompanied him, and among them the brother of my informant. Considerable talk

was caused by the experiment, and it was supposed by many persons to be a great discovery. The workmen at the paper-mill, however, laughed at the idea; and, as they predicted, it proved to be a total failure. My informant, the Hon. Jacob Haight, of this place, saw the "weed," and knew Labigarre. He remembers the circumstance of his coming to Catskill with the bag full of frog spittle (and *not a weed*), as distinctly as if it occurred only a *week ago*. Labigarre married into the Beekman family, of New York city.

B.

CATSKILL, Jan. 17, 1859.

VERSES PREFIXED TO ROBERT BRUCE'S ADDRESS, (vol. i. pp. 57, 158.)—The *Boston Post*, having printed the verses furnished by your correspondent, H. A. B., and stated, as he does, that they were written by Burns, who was induced by his friends to suppress them, a reply appeared in the *Boston Atlas*, Jan. 24, 1859, written, I presume, by Gen. Wm. Schouler, a good authority on the subject. The writer says of these verses: "They appear in no edition of his works that we have seen, and we are very sure Burns never wrote them. The song of 'Scots wha hae' was written in 1793, and first appeared in George Thompson's edition of Scottish songs, for which it was composed. The author, in a letter to Mr. Thompson inclosing the song, makes the following remarks: 'I am delighted with many little melodies, which the learned musician despises as silly and insipid. I do not know whether the old air 'Hey tuttie taitie' may rank among this number; but I know that with Frazer's hautboy, it has often filled my eyes with tears. There is a tradition, which I have met with in many places in Scotland, that it was Robert Bruce's march at the battle of Bannockburn. This thought, in my solitary wanderings, warmed me to a pitch of enthusiasm on the theme of liberty and independence, which I threw into a kind of Scottish ode, fitted to the air that one might suppose to be the gallant royal Scot's address to his heroic followers, on that eventful morning.' Then follows the song, and it begins—'Scots wha hae,' etc.

"This of itself is sufficient to show that Burns did not write the two verses which the *Post* attributes to him, and which we think spoil the force of the song—they are as out of place as they are commonplace. In the edition of Burns's works, published in London in 1840, edited by Allen Cunningham, there is a facsimile of this song from the original manuscript copy in Burns's hand-writing, in the possession of Robert Wallace of Kelly, Member of Parliament, which, with the exception of a word in the fourth line of each stanza, is precisely the

same as the song is now known and universally sung. It is entitled 'An ode—Bruce's address to his troops at Bannockburn;' tune, 'Lewis Gordon,' and begins 'Scots wha hae,' etc. 'Lewis Gordon' is the title of a Jacobite song, popular in Burns's day, composed to the old air of 'Hey tuttie taitie.'" Who is the author of these verses?

CALIFORNIA GOLD (vol. ii. p. 306).—Captain Jonathan Carver, an American traveller, born in Connecticut in 1732, left Boston in June 1766, to travel the continent of North America, with the hope of discovering some shorter communication with the East Indies through the Cape of Good Hope, but advanced no farther than the northwest border of Lake Superior, alludes in his travels to the existence of *gold west of the Rocky Mountains*. Is it to be inferred from this statement in his *Travels*, p. 118, that Carver was the *first discoverer* of that precious metal in California? I supposed the fact was known as early as 1722, if *Shelvoke* may be credited, who alludes to the existence of gold at "*Puerto Seguro*," about two leagues north-eastward of Cape St. Lucas. This voyager, at page 400 of his "*Voyage Round the World*," in 1719 and '22, London Ed. 8vo, 1726, says: "The soil about Puerto Seguro (and very likely in most of the vallies) is a rich black mould, which, as you turn it fresh up to the sun, appears as if intermingled with *gold dust*, some of which we endeavored to wash and purify from the dirt, but tho' we were a little prejudiced against the thoughts that it could be possible that this metal should be so promiscuously and universally mingled with common earth, yet we endeavored to cleanse and wash the earth from some of it, and the more we did, the more it appeared like gold; but in order to be farther satisfied, I brought away some of it, which we lost in our confusions in China. But be that as it will, it is very probable that this Country abounds in metals of all sorts, though the Inhabitants *had no utensils* or ornaments of *any metal whatsoever* which is no wonder, since they are so perfectly ignorant in all arts."

Carver, however, in his travels in 1766, says, "Some of the nations west of the *Shining Mountains*, have gold so plenty among them, that they make their most *common utensils* of it." Perhaps the nations "Carver" visited were *less ignorant* than the Lower Californians.

S. H. P.

MIDDLETOWN, Ct., 1859.

INITIAL CHRISTIAN NAMES (vol. i. pp. 25, 51—vol. ii. p. 364).—I know six persons in Chester

County, Penna., who have a letter inserted between the Christian and surname. It was, in all these instances, done when the persons were first named, to distinguish them from relatives bearing the same names.

I have heard of other instances, and I believe the practice, although not frequent, is more so than may be supposed. J. S. F.

AMERICAN SCHOOL-BOOKS (vol. iii. p. 18).—In the Magazine for January is a notice from "Boston" of Drake's Collection of American school-books. I am not, at present, able to judge of the correctness of his impressions as to the high value of that collection, which may be quite right. I will merely add, by way of recording the items, that there are *three* collections of school-books, mainly American, in Hartford, all of considerable value, viz:

1. That of Hon. H. Barnard; forming a part of his very extensive educational library, which has, so far as I know, no competitor in this country.

2. That of Erastus Smith, Esq., which that gentleman has long been gathering.

3. That of the Connecticut Historical Society; not so extensive as either of the others, but containing many works of interest and value.

It may be added that it would be singular, if not discreditable, were there not some such collection in Connecticut, the very *fons et origo* of American school-books and teachers, the home of Bingham, Webster, Olney, "Productive," Smith, and many more. P.

HARTFORD, Jan. 17, 1859.

LOSANTIVILLE (vol. i. p. 87., vol. iii. p. 22).—The following extract from the journal of Benjamin Van Cleve, who became a citizen of Cincinnati, Jan. 3, 1790, one day after the arrival of General St. Clair, and the establishment of civil government in that place, confirms the statement in the letter of John Cleves Symms, dated North Bend, 9 Jan. 1790, that the City of Cincinnati was first called *Losantiville*:

"We landed at *Losantiville*," says Van Cleve, "opposite the mouth of Licking river, on the 3rd day of January, 1790. Two small, hewed-log houses had been erected, and several cabins. General Harmer was employed in building Fort Washington, and commanded Strong's, Pratt's, Kersey's and Kingsbury's companies of infantry and Ford's artillery. A few days after this, Governor St. Clair appointed officers, civil and military, for the Miami Country. His proclamation erecting the County of Hamilton, bears date January 2nd, 1790, on the day of his arrival. Mr. Tappan, who came down with us and

who remained only a short time, and William McMillan, Esquire, were appointed justices of the peace for this Town, of which the governor altered the name, from *Losantiville* to Cincinnati."

Mr. Van Cleve removed from Cincinnati to Dayton in 1797. (See *American Pioneer*, vol. ii. p. 148.) S. H. P.

MIDDLETOWN, Ct., Jan. 25, 1859.

MOHAWK (ii. pp. 62, 153).—This word, it is admitted on all sides, is not Iroquois. The name by which the Mohawks were known to early Europeans, was applied to them either by the Indians of the seaboard (Gookin, in "1 Mass. Hist. Coll. i. 156), or of the interior with whom those Europeans had intercourse. Hence the Dutch, who doubtless picked up the word from the Moheganis, called them *Maquas*; the Narragansetts, *Maquauog*, which is not derived from *noho* to eat, as your correspondent represents in Hist. Mag. ii. 62, but is simply the plural of *Maqua* in the Narragansett dialect, and also signifies "Bears." In the same way the French called them Agniés—*Anue* being the word for a "bear" in the dialect of the Hurons, among whom Father Brebœuf was a missionary, who in 1635 first, I believe, made them known by the name of "*Agnier*—rhonons."—*Relation*, 1635.

That they were cannibals we can readily believe. Lafitau says, "All the savage nations of America are Anthropophagi. . . I scarcely know of any but the Abenakis who have a horror thereof."—*Mœurs des Sauvages*, 4to. ii. 307. This cannibalism, therefore, was not such a peculiarity as to cause it to become the distinctive name of the nation.

As the names by which they were known to the Dutch and French came from the Eastern and Western Indians, so that which has been applied to them by the English came from the South. "Mohawk" is only another form of the word *Mohoch*, which signifies "blood" in the ancient dialect of the Sankikans (De Laet. "Novus orbis," p. 75), now known as the Delawares. This epithet was bestowed on them, it is supposed, by reason of their ferocity and cruelty on the war-path; though we may add with Lafitau: "Pour leur rendre bien la justice qu'ils méritent presque tous, ils n'ont rien à se reprocher sur cet article." *Mœurs* ii. 287.

TIORHENNHA.

NEW ENGLAND CATECHISMS, (vol. ii. p. 306).—The following is the title of Fitch's *Catechism*, (so called by Cotton Mather,) *Magnalia*, b. v., p. 4:

An | Explanation | of the solemn | advice |
 Recommended by the *Council* | in *Connecticut*
Colony, to the Inha- | bitants in that *Jurisdic-*
tion, Respe- | cting the Reformation of those |
Evils, which have been the Pro- | curing Cause
 of the late *Judgments* | upon *New-England*. |
 By Mr. *James Fitch*, Pastor of the | Church in
Norwich. (Then follow texts from 1 Sam. vii.
 3; 2 Chron. xix. 4.) Boston in New-England. |
 Printed by *S. Green* for *I. Usher* of *Boston*
 1683. 16mo. p. 72 and preface by *Increase*
Mather of 6 pages.

Printed and bound with this (signatures and pages consecutive), is "A Discourse" by James Fitch against John Rogers the founder of the *Rogerines* or "Anti-Christian Sabbatarians of late risen up in Connecticut Colony."

The volume contains 133 pages, exclusive of the preface of 6 pages.

ANOTHER CATECHISM—MASONIC, OR THE FAITHFUL INSTRUCTOR, Offering, | Memorials of Christianity | in twenty six | Exercises | upon the new-English Catechism | *The remainder of the title, which is very long, omitted.* Boston: Printed by B. Green & J. Allen for Samuel Phillips at the Brick Shop. 1702. 16mo. pp. 192.

About one-half of the above volume consists of John Cotton's *Milk for Babes* so arranged that the Questions shall comprise a "System of Religion" while the answers are simply *yes* or *no*; in order that "the Milk for Babes may be more distinctly dropt into their little Souls." This is by Cotton Mather.

ANOTHER CATECHISM.—The Way of Truth Laid out. | A | Catechism | which as with | Supplies from the Tower of David | arms Christians of all Ages to | &c. &c. The Second Edition. Boston; Reprinted by S. Kneeland for D. Henchman at his Shop in Corn-Hill 1721. 16mo. pp. 95; and *A Body of Divinity Versified*. 2 pages. This is supposed to be by Cotton Mather. B. G.

Obituary.

HON. MELETIAH EVERETT, died on Sunday, the 26th December, 1858, at Wrentham, Mass., at the advanced age of 82 years. He was the oldest surviving member of the Norfolk Bar, and had for more than half a century been interested in, and often identified with, the politics of the county. The incidents of his earlier life are unknown to the writer of this notice. He is able to state only that Mr. Everett belonged to a ta-

lented family, being a brother of Hon. Horace Everett, of Vermont, for many years one of the most able and influential members of the House of Representatives of Congress.

In politics, Mr. Everett was originally a Federalist. It was in this character that the writer first became acquainted with him, and under circumstances which made a strong impression upon his memory. At a period, not yet very far back in the past, it was the fashion with all politicians to revile the memory of those who composed the Federal party. Mr. Everett, at that time, was the custodian of the Wrentham Circulating Library, and the writer of this was but a youth, scarcely in his teens, who resorted there for the purpose of obtaining food for reading. Old and young talked politics in those days, and in exchanging a few words with the genial and kind-hearted librarian, the budding politician flippantly let fall one of the then current sneers against the Federal party. The old gentleman at once put on a grave aspect, and quietly went to the library shelves and took down a volume, saying, "There, my young friend, if you will read that book through, I think you will find there is something to be said on both sides of this question, and may, in the end, agree with me that the Federalists were the purest politicians this country has ever seen, and are now a most unjustly abused class of men." The work was "Sullivan's Familiar Letters on Public Characters," since published under the title of "Public Men of the Revolution."

The boy read the book, as requested, and it made a deep impression on his mind. If it did not satisfy him that the Federal policy was, in its day, suited to the requirements of the country, it taught him to respect the motives of the disinterested and pure-minded men who were its advocates.

That same year Mr. Everett was chosen to the Massachusetts Senate, by the Whigs of Norfolk County, and was afterwards reelected for the second term. He continued to act with it till the nomination of Gen. Taylor in 1848, when he early identified himself with the Free-soil movement. He was President of the first County Convention held by the new organization.

As a lawyer he seldom conducted a case at the bar, and as a legislator his voice was rarely heard in debate. This arose more from modesty, and a diffidence in the choice of language, than from any lack of judgment or want of information. He was a most inordinate reader, and up to the last days of his life, was constantly adding new treasures to his fund of knowledge in politics and general literature. His faculties of intellect and memory remained with him to the last. M.

At Rochester, N. Y. Nov. 24, DR. A. H. DEFOREST, of a lingering and distressing illness. He was born in Watertown, Connecticut, in May, 1814, was graduated at Yale College where he pursued his medical studies, and was licensed to practise medicine before he was twenty-one years old. He settled at Rochester where he practised physic for five years, but his professional career was closed by his marriage with Miss C. S. Sargeant, of Stockbridge, and his embarkation as a missionary for Beirut, in Syria. Dr. Deforest's method of Christianizing the people of Syria was not that of barren preaching to adults. He applied himself diligently to the study of Arabic, and founded and conducted, with the aid of Mrs. Deforest, a female seminary at Beirut, the influence of which on the native population was most remarkable and most salutary. Besides his usefulness as a teacher, he was the financial agent of the Mission; and at times, when there was no American consul at Beirut, discharged the consular office. He superintended also the publication of many Arabic tracts and books. His health at length failed, and in 1854, after a residence of twelve years, in Syria, he came to the United States. To his beloved labors in Syria he strongly desired to return, but this was denied him. The *Independent* of this week contains a particular account of his services to the cause of education in the East, and pays a deserved tribute to his memory.—*Evening Post*, Dec. 10.

At Hillsborough, N. C., Dec. 4., the Hon. FREDERICK NASH, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina. He had but just overcome a recent attack of sickness, and was in fine health; had just returned from a visit to his native town, Newbern, where he was a member of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church, which recently met in that place. He was born in Newbern, in 1781, and represented that town in the Legislature in 1804 and 1805.

At Philadelphia, Dec. 6, HENRY USTIOK ONDERDONK, late Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Pennsylvania. He was born in New York in 1789, the son of Dr. John Onderdonk. After leaving college, he studied medicine at London and Edinburgh—attaining his M.D. in the latter place. He practised for a short time in New York. In 1815, he was ordained by Bishop Hobart, and commenced his ministry as missionary at Canandaigua. In 1820, he became rector of St. Ann's, Brooklyn. He was consecrated assistant to Bishop White, in Philadelphia, in 1827. His course was marked by zeal and ability—of which the proofs remain in two volumes of published sermons, and his important tract,

"Episcopacy Tested by Scripture," which grew out of a controversy with Dr. Barnes. In 1845, he resigned his bishopric. At the last meeting of the House of Bishops, he was restored to the ministry, though he did not discharge Episcopal functions.

At Fairhaven Ct., Hon. HENRY L. ELLSWORTH, died on the 27th of December, 1858, in the 68th year of his age. He was twin brother to the Hon. William Ellsworth, formerly Governor and now Judge of the Supreme Court of Errors of Connecticut; and the two were the youngest children of the Hon. Oliver Ellsworth, of Windsor, Conn., second Chief Justice of the United States.

After graduating at Yale College in 1810, and studying law with Judge Gould at Litchfield, he married the only daughter of the Hon. Elizur Goodrich, of New Haven, and settled at Windsor. At the end of a few years he removed to Hartford, Conn., where he continued about eight or ten years, when he was appointed by Gen. Jackson as Resident Commissioner among the Indian tribes to the south and west of Arkansas. While employed in this service he made extensive circuits towards the Rocky Mountains. In one of these he was accompanied by Mr. Washington Irving, who thus obtained the materials of his remarkable work upon our western prairies. At the end of more than two years, Mr. Ellsworth was called to Washington and placed at the head of the United States Patent Office.

His attachments to the pursuit of agriculture led him, in addition to the ordinary Patent Office report, to commence a series of reports to Congress on the agricultural condition of the country, embodying information obtained by a correspondence with every part of the Union, and containing suggestions often of great importance for the improvement of the science to which he was so much devoted. He led the way in obtaining valuable seeds from foreign countries, and circulating them, by means of the post-office, in the various parts of the United States to which they were suited. By his labors and perseverance the Patent Office was raised from a depressed condition, and rendered one of the most useful and popular departments of the government.

At the expiration of about ten years, Mr. Ellsworth resigned his connection with the Patent Office, and established himself at La Fayette, Indiana, in the purchase and settlement of United States land. His zeal and energy in this new employment was felt throughout the whole of northern Indiana, and contributed greatly to the settlement of that part of the State. Some two years

since, Mr. Ellsworth, in consequence of ill health, returned to his native State. He had just returned from a visit to Indiana, when he was attacked by the disease which speedily ended his life.—*Evening Post*.

At Middlebury, Vt., Hon. WILLIAM SLADE, died on Sunday, Jan. 18th. For more than forty years he had occupied a high position in his native State. He was born May 9th, 1786, in Cornwall, Vt. He was graduated at Middlebury College in 1807, with the reputation of being the best linguist in his class.

He read law with the Hon. Joel Doolittle of Middlebury, and commenced practice at that place in 1810. It being a time of high political excitement, he was induced in 1814 to publish and edit the *Columbian Patriot*, in connection with which he carried on the business of book-selling and job-printing, but he experienced pecuniary misfortune and abandoned the enterprise in 1816. In 1815 he was elected Secretary of State, and held that office for eight successive years. In 1816 he was elected Judge of Addison County Court in which office he continued for six years. He resumed the practice of law in Middlebury in 1829, and continued it for two years, during one of which (1830-31) he was State's Attorney for Addison County.

In 1831 he was elected to Congress, where he held a seat for twelve years. His speeches in Congress were characterized by strong and sound logic, copious induction of facts, comprehensive views, and great boldness.

On his retirement from Congress, he was elected Reporter of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of Vermont; and having held that office one year, was chosen Governor of the State, which he held two years, at the expiration of which time he retired from public life. Since then he was Secretary of the National Board of popular education, having for its object the furnishing of the West with competent and pious female teachers from the East. Of this enterprise he was the life and soul, devoting to it for twelve years his mature wisdom and ripe experience.

In 1823, he published the "Vermont State Papers," a valuable compilation of historical documents. In 1825, he prepared the "Compiled Statutes of Vermont," and in 1844, the "Vermont Reports," vol. xv. He was also a frequent pamphleteer on various subjects.

For more than fifty years he was a professor of religion.

P. H. W.

HENRY HALLAM, the eminent English historian and critic, died on the 22d of January—six

days before the death of Prescott. He had reached the great age of 81 years, having been born in 1778. Mr. Hallam, at an early period, was a regular contributor to the *Edinburgh Review*, contemporaneously with his friend Sir Walter Scott, and was one of the most active friends of Mr. Wilberforce in his movement for abolishing the African slave trade. In 1830 he received one of the two fifty-guinea gold medals instituted by George IV., for eminence in historical composition, the other being awarded to Washington Irving. It was on the death of Mr. Hallam's son, who was engaged to be married to his sister, that Tennyson wrote his "In Memoriam." Mr. Hallam's works are—"The Constitutional History of England," "The History of Europe during the Middle Ages," "An Introduction to the Literary History of Europe, during the 15th, 16th, and 17th Centuries."

At Boston, January 23d, LEMUEL SHATTUCK, Esq., a well known statistician and historical writer, died, in the 65th year of his age. The deceased was employed by the City Government in 1845, to obtain the census of Boston for that year. He was the author of several historical works of much value, and frequently contributed articles on his favorite subjects to periodicals. Mr. Shattuck was a member of the Common Council in 1837, '38, '40, and '41, and several times represented Boston in the State Legislature. He was a native of Ashby, Mass., where he was born, Oct. 15, 1793.

Prominent among Mr. Shattuck's published works were the following: "Memorials of the Descendants of William Shattuck: the Progenitor of the families in America that have borne his name." "A History of the town of Concord, Mass., and of the adjoining towns, Bedford, Acton, Lincoln and Carlisle." "A complete system of Family Registration." "The Domestic Book-Keeper and Practical Economist." "The Scholar's Daily Journal." His legislative documents are numerous, and relate to the State Library; the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages, the State Census, "A Sanitary Survey of the State," etc.

The deceased, in 1818, organized at Detroit the first Sabbath School ever opened in the State of Michigan, and was its superintendent four years. He was active in securing the organization of the American Statistical Association and the New England Historic-Genecalogical Society. It will be seen that he led an active and useful life, and did much service to his fellow-men.

At New York, Jan. 26th, 1859, Professor WILLIAM H. ELLET died, of a disease of the heart.

He was born in the city of New York, and graduated in Columbia College in 1824. He studied medicine under the direction of the late Dr. Macneven, and the Doctor's degree was conferred on him by the Rutgers Medical Faculty of Geneva College, about the year 1828. At an early age he evinced a strong bias for Chemistry, and at the time of completing his medical education, he had made such attainments in this science, that his chemical dissertations (on the compounds of Cyanogen) gained for him the gold medal of the Faculty, and was afterwards printed in *Silliman's Journal*. In 1832, he was elected Professor of Experimental Chemistry in Columbia College. Three years afterwards he was chosen Professor of Chemistry and Physics in the College of South Carolina, in which capacity he taught with great success for fourteen years, and then returned to his native city, where he resided until his death. The Legislature of South Carolina presented him with a valuable present of silver plate for the discovery of a new and cheap method of preparing gun-cotton, which, it was thought, would cause an increased demand for one of the staple products of that State. Dr. E., for the last year of his life, was consulting chemist of the Manhattan Gas Company. In everything relating to the chemistry of gas manufacture, he had no superior in this country. He was a man of sound learning, extensive and varied attainments, and of highly cultivated taste. He died, expressing his reliance on a crucified Redeemer, and in the hope of a blessed immortality.

At Cambridge, Mass., WILLIAM CRANCH BOND, the Director of the Astronomical Observatory at Harvard College, died January 29th, at the age of 69 years. He was born in Portland, Me., the 9th of September, 1789. Before his appointment to the Cambridge Observatory, he had devoted himself with much industry, talent, and success, not only to astronomical observations, but to the improvement and construction of optical instruments, in every detail of which he was well informed and practically skillful. He was called to the charge of the observatory at Cambridge in 1839, before as yet any buildings were erected. The great telescope was mounted June 24, 1847. To his practical skill observers owe a piece of mechanism called the "spring governor," by which time is visibly measured to a small fraction of a second. To the same skill in applying scientific knowledge to mechanical means was in a large part owing what is known in Europe as the "American Method" of recording observations by electro-magnetism. He has been engaged with encouraging success in experiments for taking photo-

graphs of the stars by a camera attached to the great telescope. Before his appointment at Cambridge he was employed by the United States Government in astronomical observations, to be used in connection with those of the South Sea exploring expedition. In 1842, the honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by Harvard College. By his death the College is deprived of a highly valued officer, and the scientific community of one of its most gifted and accomplished sons.

The recent demise of Mr. GERARD STUYVESANT, of this city, a worthy descendant of the Dutch Director-General of the New Netherlands, has excited a general regret in the community. He was a gentleman of ample fortune, of which he made a liberal and wise use, in accordance with the dictates of a noble and generous heart. Amiable and happy in all the relations of life, he will be sadly missed by a wide circle of friends, embracing every class of society; for he was equally esteemed and beloved by all. No one excelled him in the first of Christian virtues, charity—without which all else is pronounced by holy writ to be but as "sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal." To this shining beauty of his character every other trait was subordinate; and whatever anathemas may be pronounced on the dead for mere differences of opinion, the man whose whole life was a fine exemplification of this noblest Christian virtue cannot fail to meet his reward. Our friend—he was the friend of all—died as he had lived, with a cheerful submission to the will of Providence, although cut down in the prime of life and surrounded by every means of enjoyment. His calm and placid countenance retained its cheerful expression after death had set its seal upon it, affording a mournful solace to the friends who gazed upon it for the last time.

Few men have descended to the grave laden with the blessings of so many hearts, or so generally lamented. His obsequies were attended from his parish church, "St. Mark's in the Bowery," where he and his ancestors for several generations had worshipped, and beneath which his remains were deposited with theirs. The great concourse of persons assembled on this occasion, including some of the leading clergy of different denominations, showed the general esteem in which the deceased was held. The rich and the poor seemed to unite in one feeling of tribute to his memory, and St. Mark's old walls, that have witnessed so many scenes of funeral pageantry, never received within them a greater number of sincere mourners for a departed friend.

F.

Notices of New Publications.

Introductory Discourse on Clinical Instruction, delivered at Bellevue Hospital, New York, on the 18th of October, 1858. By John W. Francis, M.D. LL.D., President of the Medical Board. Published by request. New York: 1858.

This genial production of a distinguished and well-known member of the medical faculty, although addressed to a class of students, is far from being of a dry, didactic character, attractive to professional readers alone. On the other hand, like most of the writings of Dr. Francis, it is so well seasoned with anecdote and good humor, that the most erudite details of professional learning become entertaining as well as instructive to all. Take for example the following sketch of Samuel Clossey, a celebrated professor of Anatomy:

"When I was in Holland, in the spring of 1816, having paid my devotion at the tomb of Boerhaave at Leyden, I repaired to Amsterdam, to find out something respecting Ruysch and his preparations. All was now traditional. His lecture-room was little more than half the dimensions of our new theatre at the Bellevue Hospital: it reminded me for its size and form as having a marked resemblance to the first anatomical theatre of Columbia College, erected in 1769, where Samuel Clossey lectured. I sought for some specimens of Ruysch's great art, and it seemed, according to representations made to me, that a few fragments had been preserved, but time and carelessness had rendered them worthless. As I have mentioned Clossey, I will trespass a moment respecting him. He was our first public collegiate professor of Anatomy in this country, an able instructor, from Trinity College, Dublin, and the author of *Observations on certain parts of the Morbid Anatomy of the Human Body*. He was highly esteemed; the great Hamilton, old Governor Clinton, Gouverneur Morris, Judge Benson, and others of nearly equal importance in their day, honored him with their friendship. He began his anatomical lectures to a private class so early as 1764; and when chosen professor, had for his colleagues Jones, Tennant, Middleton, Smith and Bard. Bard did not like him: Clossey was of a generous nature, and inclined too much to worship the rosy god. At the vacation during the Christmas holidays, he was annually supplied, like the old poet laureates, with a cask of wine by his friends. John Pintard told me he kept up the jollification with open house for all who visited him during the vacation. He became

obnoxious to the British, who held the city, because of his democracy, and he was dramatically illustrated by the royal company of performers on the boards of the John street theatre. He shortly after left for his native land. I am ignorant of the time of his death. You will excuse this digression on Clossey, as I indulged the thought that you would not be displeased with some notice of this pioneer in our profession. I have been personally well acquainted with two of his pupils, the late Dr. Wm. Moore and Dr. Henry Mott, the father of our eminent surgeon. I almost think I see Clossey with his generous rubicundity in political disquisition on the ballot and Stamp Act, with King Sears and McDougal at the old Bay Tree Tavern, in Fair street, with all the earnestness of a Tipperary corporal."

The following account of the first dissections in New York belongs to the medical history of the country, which no one is better fitted to write than our venerable author, combining, as he does, a lucid and attractive style with an extensive and thorough knowledge of the subject. He says, "In a recent lecture I gave you some particulars derived from our early Dutch records, of a post-mortem examination of the body of Sloughter, the English governor of New York. This occurred as early as in 1691. It is the first autopsic examination that ever occurred in the American colonies. The governor, it was affirmed, had died by poison, but no proofs of that nature could be derived from the doctors' post-mortem testimony. The fact is, the governor died from a debauch; and it doubtless furnished the Dutch faculty with a gratifying spectacle to exercise their function over a worthless ruler, whose moral and political life was at variance with the ethics of the good old burgo-masters, and whose inebriation proved to be the death of the patriotic Leisler.

"The earliest anatomical dissection for imparting medical knowledge was performed also in this city, on the body of a convicted felon, Hermannus Carrol, by doctors John Bard and Peter Middleton, in 1750. Only two years after there arrived from Scotland, William Hunter, at Rhode Island. He was a near relative of Wm. and John Hunter. The emigrant Hunter was now only twenty-three years old; but he had studied with the elder Monro and at Leyden. He gave lectures at Newport in the years 1754, '5, and '6. They were reported to have been of a high order of instruction: he was long a prominent practitioner and a bold surgeon: he died in 1777. Hunter's lectures were, doubtless, the first regular course of practical anatomy founded on dissections taught in America. We have no means of knowing what might have been the

contents of his museum, as his library and other effects were dispersed by the revolutionary struggle."

A History of the Rise, Progress, and Present Condition of the Bethlehem Female Seminary. With a Catalogue of its Pupils, 1785-1858. By William C. Reichel. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co., pp. 468, 8vo. Twelve portraits and views from steel plates.

This work is well written—the catalogue of pupils, a work of great labor, is a perfect treasure—the paper is excellent, the typography artistic; in short, the whole work is admirable. The great number of pupils, three thousand five hundred, who have received their education at this ancient seminary, have carried to all parts of the country a knowledge of its excellence. To them and to their families and friends this announcement of a souvenir of that

"Golden time
That cometh not again"

will be received with unusual pleasure.

Life of Bishop Croes, of New Jersey. By John N. Norton, Rector of Ascension Church, Frankfort, Ky. New York: General Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union Church Book Society, 1859. 24mo., 210 pp.

The Rev. Mr. Norton, though writing especially for the young, is doing excellent service to the ecclesiastical history of the country in this series of brief, but well written, biographies of the bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The subject of the present memoir is one whom the whole republic may lay claim to, as a revolutionary soldier, and by that title a member of the Cincinnati, a man who, amid the duties of the camp, never forgot that he was a Christian, and who, when peace was restored, devoted himself to the service of his altar and his faith with a like generosity. He rose to be the first episcopal bishop in his native state after many years of laborious service in the ministry, and justified the selection, as he had deserved it by the virtues becoming his elevated station.

Life of Madame de la Peltrie (Magdeleine de Chauvigny) foundress of the Ursuline Convent, Quebec. By a member of the Community. New York: Dunigan, 1859.

This is a brief biography of a heroic woman who devoted her life and means to the cause of the civilization of the Indians, and whom Carnes has already made known to English readers in the sketch which he gave of her life.

Local History of Camden (N. J.), commencing with its early settlement, incorporation, and public and private improvements, brought up to the present day. By L. F. Fisler, M.D. Camden: F. A. Cassidy, 1858, 12mo., 62 pp.

This is a brief history of the uneventful city of Camden, a city called into life by the growth of the neighboring emporium of Pennsylvania: and forms a supplement to Mickle's Reminiscences of Old Gloucester, to which it refers for the early history of the spot.

The Early Presbyterian Emigration into South Carolina; a discourse delivered before the General Assembly, in New Orleans, May 7th, 1858, by appointment, of the Presbyterian Historical Society. By George Howe, D.D. Professor of Biblical Literature, Theological Seminary, Columbia, S. C. Columbia: R. W. Gibbs, 1858, 8vo., 41 pp.

This address gives rather a sketch of the Huguenots in France and the Presbyterians in England than of the descendants of the exiles who sought refuge in Carolina, and their descendants, and thus forms the introduction to the history of Presbyterianism in the State rather than the history itself.

Documents relative to the Colonial History of the State of New York. procured, etc., by J. R. Brodhead, Esq.; edited by E. B. O'Callaghan, M.D. LL.D. Vol. ii. 1859.

The present volume of this noble work, although numerically the second, completes not only the Dutch portion, but the entire series of Documents, the English and French volumes having already appeared. We cannot enter here into a general view of the whole, and must content ourselves with a few remarks on the present volume. It bears all the marks of accurate and clear translation, faithful and judicious editing which characterize the other volumes. The work of the State has therefore been conscientiously done, and the documents collected by Mr. Brodhead under so many disadvantages, receive a new value from the light thrown on them by Dr. O'Callaghan. By the kindness of James Lenox, Esq. of this city he has been enabled to give some of the documents in full from early printed copies, in cases where only part remained in manuscript. Others bearing closely on the documents are given from the same and other sources.

Among the interesting papers of the volume are Alrich's letters as to affairs on the Delaware, the Deduction, for the information of the king of Great Britain, Stuyvesant's Report on the Surrender and his defence, Papers connected

with the recapture, the curious letter to Charles II., Documents on Rensselaerswyck, and Hon. H. O. Murphy's paper on the first Minister of the colony, Rev. Jonas Michaelius with that clergyman's recently discovered letter to his friend Rev. Adrian Smoutiers, which forms the appendix to the volume.

The biographical sketches in the notes include almost every person of note mentioned.

The portrait of Gov. Stuyvesant is from the plate loaned to the State by Gov. Folsom, Esq., and fittingly finds place at this point.

Historical and Literary Intelligence.

THE lamented decease of the distinguished historian, WILLIAM H. PRESCOTT, of Boston, was very appropriately noticed at the last meeting of the New York Historical Society. Resolutions of respect for his memory were offered by President King, of Columbia College, whose remarks on the occasion combined a natural and graceful tribute to the merits of the deceased with a touching allusion to their early acquaintance and long-standing friendship. Both in manner and matter, Mr. King was particularly happy. He was succeeded by Rev. Dr. De Witt, who, in a few words, alluded to the splendid abilities of the deceased, and then turned to his living compeer in historic fame. Thus called upon, Mr. Bancroft rose, and advancing to the front of the dais, proceeded to read, in an emphatic and impressive manner, a brilliant and effective eulogy on his departed friend. It will be found at the opening of this number of the Magazine. The Rev. Dr. Osgood, in a few concluding remarks, adverted to the cordial and intimate relations subsisting between Messrs. Prescott and Bancroft, evinced in a letter written by the former only a few days before his death to his surviving friend. Dr. Osgood's statements and appropriate reflections were listened to with marked attention.

THE following is a copy of a letter recently received from the United States Minister at the Hague, by Dr. E. B. O'Callaghan, of Albany, N. Y.:

"THE HAGUE, 19th January, 1859.

"MY DEAR SIR: I received, some days ago, your esteemed favor of the 18th of December, and a day or two afterwards the volume of the Colonial Documents, for which please accept my sincere thanks. I have only had time to glance over it, and can only express my wonder at the amount of labor which you have bestowed upon this work, and at the fidelity with which it has

been performed. I am glad it is so near completion, because there is less hazard of an interruption of it by legislative interference, though I trust that its being finished will not deprive the State of your valuable labors. The letter of Michaelius, I am happy to see, is now in an enduring form through your kind attention.

"I hope to send you, during the winter, a Memoir on Henry Hudson in Holland, being an exposition of the causes and motives of the voyage in which he discovered Hudson River, derived from the records of the Company and from printed sources not heretofore regarded. The most interesting part of it to you will be a document none other than the written contract entered into between Hudson and the Directors of the East India Company of Amsterdam, and containing points of historical interest. My Memoir is written, and I am only waiting a search in regard to one or two facts in the archives, before printing it.

"I intend to follow this up by some researches in relation to Usselinx and the organization of the West India Company.

"Very truly yours,

"HEN. O. MURPHY."

WASHINGTON, in his tour through New England, in 1789, passed through the following towns: Kingsbridge, Rye, East Chester, New Rochelle, Mamaroneck, N. Y. Stamford, Norwalk, Fairfield, Stratford, Milford, New Haven, Wallingford, Middletown, Weathersfield, Hartford, Pomfret, Ashford, Coventry, Worthington, Conn. Springfield, Palmer, Brookfield, Spencer, Marlborough, Weston, Shrewsbury, Sudbury, Cambridge, Charlestown, Malden, Marblehead, Salem, Myrick, Lynn, Beverley, Ipswich, Newburyport, Salisbury, Milford, Andover, Uxbridge, Thompson, Ashford, Andover, Billerica, Lexington, Watertown, Needham, Sherburne, Holliston, Mass. Portsmouth, Exeter, Kingstown, N. H. The publisher of the Historical Magazine is very desirous of obtaining all the information possible relating to this visit, and would feel himself under great obligations to any who would favor him with facts or anecdotes connected with it, or inform him where such can be obtained.

REV. JOHN A. VINTON, of South Boston, the compiler of the "Vinton Memorial," issued in Boston some months since, has in preparation a memoir of the descendants of Edward Giles, of Salem, 1634, with notices of other families bearing the name of GILES—particularly of Thomas Giles, of Pemaquid, who was killed there by the Indians in 1689, and of his descendants: including also sketches of the Lindall, Jennison, Marshall, and other families. The volume will be

one of much interest, as connected with scenes in the Old Indian, French, and Revolutionary wars. It will be printed as soon as sufficient encouragement for the same shall be afforded to the compiler. In the meantime, he will feel greatly obliged for any additional information respecting any of these families.

A GENEALOGY of the descendants of John Steele, who was one of the earliest settlers of Hartford, Ct., and for several years clerk of the town, has been prepared by one of his descendants, and is now ready for publication.

REV. PLINY H. WHITE, of Coventry, Vt., announces in *The Vermont Chronicle*, that he is engaged in writing a history of the Congregational churches in Vermont, and calls for assistance and coöperation in collecting the materials for the work. *The Chronicle* says: "Mr. White's tastes incline him to such studies; he has practice and tact in the discovery and use of materials; and is thus, of all men, best qualified for the work."

WE learn that Ex-Governor Washburn is engaged in the preparation of an elaborate history of the town of Leicester, Mass., embracing the histories of the old families—the whole to make a volume of four hundred pages. It is also stated, that a lady in Gardner is about to publish a full and reliable history of that town. Similar enterprises, we understand, are projected in other towns in Worcester County. There could be no worthier enterprises undertaken.

THE sixth volume of the Maine Historical Society's Collections will soon be issued.

THE Conn. Historical Society intend shortly to publish the first volume of a series of Collections, which will contain matter of an interesting nature throwing new light upon various portions of the early history of the State. Among the documents which it is expected to contain, are unpublished letters of Hooker and Winthrop, reprints of several rare pamphlets concerning Connecticut, a journal kept during the siege of Louisbourg, by Lieut. Gov. Roger Wolcott, and Mr. Denning's recent address at the presentation of Putnam's battle-sword to the Society.

HON. WM. C. RIVES, of Richmond, Va., has the first volume of the Life of James Madison ready for the press. The eminent ability of the author gives assurance of a valuable and interesting work.

THE citizens of Fort Niagara propose to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the surrendering of the Fort, on the 24th of July next.

GEO. M. MATHER, of New York, is preparing a history of the Mather family, and desires the assistance of those connected with, or interested in, the family.

ALTHOUGH we endeavor to obtain direct and accurate information for the obituary notices, we are sometimes obliged to rely entirely upon newspaper report. Such was the case in the notice of the death of Albert Pike, Esq., in our last number, which was not contradicted till after we had gone to press.

THE publisher of this Magazine will issue, on the 4th of March, a *Prescott Memorial*, containing the addresses of Edward Everett, George Bancroft, Robt. C. Winthrop, Jared Sparks, George Ticknor, Charles Folsom, Dr. Frothingham, Prof. Felton, with recollections of Prescott by his former secretary, etc.

FOREIGN.

Mexican Antiquities.—Three very curious articles occurred at the sale of Mr. Percy Doyle's Mexican Antiquities, in London, on the 4th Jan. last. They are thus described in the catalogue: "A mask, with open mouth, in hard red stone, the concave surface sculptured with sitting figure of a Mexican chief, surrounded by various emblems. This probably unique object was found in the ruins of Palenque, sold for £13. A large sacrificial collar, in polished granite, in form of a horse-shoe, with deities carved round it. This collar, which was found in the ruins of Palenque, was used for putting over the necks of the victims, when laid down on the sacrificial stone for the purpose of decapitation. Only one other specimen of this highly interesting object is known, which is in the Museum in Mexico; sold for £21. A Mexican deity, with grotesque human face, sculptured out of a very large and massive piece of greenstone—an excessively rare specimen, found in the ruins of Palenque—eleven inches long and six inches broad; sold for £25.—*Athenæum*."

AMONG the papers read before the Royal Geographical Society, (London,) at their meeting, Jan. 10th last, was one entitled, "Account of the Lake Yojou, or Taulebé, in Honduras, Central America;" by E. G. Squier, of the United States.

At the meeting, Dec. 15th, of the (London) Ethnological Society, Mr. Squier exhibited a number of fine photographs, made in Honduras and other parts of Central America, upon which he offered some remarks, and gave an account of the remains of the Carib race, now settled in Honduras.

THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

VOL. III.]

APRIL, 1859.

[No. 4.]

General Department.

THE ORIGINAL FILIBUSTER.

At a moment when the internal dissensions and civil strifes of the Mexicans are displaying their lamentable incapacity for self-government, and threatening them with annihilation as an independent nation, the following curious letters in regard to that country may be interesting and instructive. They were addressed to Governor Bowdoin of Massachusetts, in 1786. The second is hardly more than a repetition of the first—like a second Bill of Exchange, to provide against the miscarriage of the first. They contain probably the very earliest exhibition of that spirit of conquest, annexation, and *filibusterism*, which has been so rife of recent days. These letters were read at a meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society many months ago, by the president of that society, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, into whose possession they came by the regular course of descent, Governor Bowdoin being his maternal great-grandfather.

Who can tell us more about the writer of the letters? Who was this Mr. J. Snowdon, who dates from London, and who may be hailed as the great prototype and forerunner of the Mirandas, and Burrs, and Walkers of later days?

“LONDON, July 23d, 1786.

“SIR: I think it but right to Inform y^r Excellency that throughout Mexico in general, & I may venture to assert Spanish America in general, nothing is so ardently wished for as the united States of America being their Sovereigns—wth uplifted hands they wish for y^e Americans to Land, & a Hundred thousand men w^d Immediately Join them. I will boldly assert that Ten Thousand brave fellows w^d Infallibly overrun Mexico & Terra firm; make bnt Mexico their own, & all is won that w^d be easily effected & the Riches are Immense of it both in Specie & Plate, the Spaniards accounts are astonishing of its Wealth—I say ten Thousand Men w^d Conquer & keep the Country even if they met wth opposition but the disafection of the Creole

Spaniards is so great they w^d Join you almost to a Man—y^e Indians be certain of—y^e Regulars could not make a stand or if they did w^d easily be overcome. When I was there a Small force indeed w^d effect y^e Conquest—you may then bid defiance to their or all Europe's attack by their Shipping. Remove their wretched Slavery establish Independency & freedom & the Country is y^r own. The Spaniards have acted Hostile to you they have no Right but Conquest to y^e whole Country & indeed Nations seldom keep friends longer than their Interest prompts them. If a Blow is struck it must be sudden & quick like Lightning no demur or formal Delay. Easily might they march thro' Florida in opposition to the few Spaniards there—or having Shipping enough what sh^d prevent their Embarkation at Boston or any other Port. On the least Intimation of y^e Plan ten times ten Thousand bold fellows w^d flock to y^e American Standard, sufficient to conquer the Globe. If Americas Sun is not set she may yet be great & shine out suddenly wth that transcendant Splendor to astonish the Globe. Y^r Excellency will excuse this from a friend. I have the Honor to be y^r Excellency's

“M^o obed^t

“Humble Serv^t,

“J. SNOWDON.

“His Excellency, Gov. BOWDOIN,
“Boston, America.”

“SIR: Y^r Excellency may be assured nothing is more ardently wished for in Mexico, & all y^e Spanish Possessions in America, than to be released from the Ignominious Tyranny they at present labour under. The Creole Spaniards to a Man, detest the Europe Bashaws & they are but few Compared to y^e Natives. The Indians to a Man w^d second gladly any Invasion—on the landing but of a Handfull of Men they w^d almost Immediately be Joined by the Major part of y^e Country—toleration of Religion & Freedom granted them & y^e whole Spanish Possessions in both divis of the Continent, are your own—but if even meeting wth opposition (w^{ch} is Improbable) ten thousand bold fellows w^d make it y^r but on the least Hint of y^e Design

ten times that Number will Join the Standard. Spain has no right to an Inch of ground on y^e whole Continent but by Conquest. Y^r claim is as good—you have Shipping more than Sufficient to transport them—or they cou'd march thro' florida in spite of opposition, few Stores w^d be necessary—y^e Country is rich & well Cultivated make but y^e Capital Mexico y^r & all is y^r own—the Wealth is literally Immense—a landing effected abt La Vera Cruz, w^d be the most eligible—but if done it must be a sudden blow like Lightning no delay or formal treaty's or demurs. When I was there there was nothing but for y^e troops to land the Country was their own so much do y^e people detest their present government.

Y^r Excellency will excuse this from a friend as it is necessary you sh^d be Informed of this I have sent a duplicate to y^r Excel^y. I have the Honor to be Y^r Excel^y's

"Most obedt,
"Humble Servt,
"J. SNOWDON.

"LONDON, *July* 23d, 86.

"His Excellency, GOVERNOR BOWDOIN,
"Boston, America."

DELEGATION OF THE CHIEFS OF THE SIX NATIONS TO BOSTON, 1777.

In Council, February 8th, 1777.—"And it is further resolved that the said Committee be and hereby are authorized and empowered to treat with any Indians that may arrive in this State, and make such provisions for them as they may judge proper."

In the Message of the Council of March 5th, 1777, the President, James Bowdoin, says:

"Six Warriors from the Oneidas and Tusquararo nations have paid us a friendly visit—they appear much pleased—we have made them some presents, and have strong expectations of securing the friendship of the Six nations. Copies of the conferences we shall direct the secretary to lay before you."

ADDRESS OF THE COMMITTEE.

BROTHERS,—You are welcome to Boston. We hope you left your Friends & Our Brothers well. The Rev. Mr. Kirkland tells us you have come a great way, beyond Albany, to gain the best Intelligence of the Unhappy War between the Thirteen United States of America, and the King of England, beyond the great Waters.

With Respect to the Occasion of this War, we suppose General Schuyler has fully informed you of the Oneidas & the whole Confederacy.

BROTHERS—ONEIDA WARRIORS,—We of the Massachusetts, of which this Town of Boston is

but a small part, always Loved Peace, and desired to be on Friendly Terms with our Bretheren on the other side the Waters. We really loved them as we loved Ourselves. We were allways glad to see them come here in their Ships to Trade with us. But the case is now altered. They wanted to take away our Money, Our Houses, Our Lands; and with their Troops and Ships they took possession of this great City, and kept it for some Time. But about Eleven Moons past, General Washington and his Army, thro' the Interposition of Divine Providence, Entirely drove them away.

Since which We have taken a great many of their Big Ships on the Sea, Loaded with Sugar, Rum, Cloths and other Goods. Some of these Ships are now in this Harbour.

BROTHERS,—In the First of this War we were in great want of Powder: But we have so many Mills now making Powder, that we shall have enough for our own Use, and some for Our brothers.

We had in the beginning not one Ship of War with great Guns. We have Built Several; and there are two or three now here, that we have built & furnished with big Guns of Our own Making.

Since the Enemy were driven from Boston. They went to New York, where Gen. Washington met them, with many of our Warriors, and Warriors from all the United States of America, and has driven them from some places they had taken. And we hope & Trust that with the divine blessing, they will be in Time as fully driven from New York, as they have been from this Place.

BROTHERS,—We shall Always be glad to live in Peace & good Friendship with you. It is for our Interest, and it is for yours.

Perhaps the Governor of Canada and other Enemy's of ours will tell you many Story's; and endeavour to persuade You to take up the Hatchet against the American States. We hope you will not be deceived by them.

BROTHERS,—Strengthen your Minds. We Mention this, not as Supposing You have any Inclination to join our Enemy's—But as a Friendly Caution. We know you maintain the Friendship & hold the Covenant which our Ancestors & Yours entered into.

BROTHERS,—We wish to have this Chain always continue bright & free from Rust. We Understand, you intend to Travel a few Days in our Towns to the North East, to See and hear for Your Selves; We Commend you for it, and Shall give orders to the head Men of the Several Towns thro which you pass, to give you all the Information you shall desire.

BROTHERS,—A great part of the Goods &

clothing we have taken in the Big Ships—we have sent to General Washington & his Warriors at New York & Ticonderoga; But we intend to give you some cloathes, made from the Prize Goods we have taken.

ANSWER.

BROTHERS AND CHIEFS of the City we call Boston. I am glad to see your Faces and to hear your Voices by the Council Fire which have sounded thro the Six Nations. I have heard what you said with pleasure. I shall be glad to light my Pipe by your Fire & retire for a few Minutes, and then you shall hear my Voice again.

BROTHERS, CHIEFS AND WARRIORS. Give your Attention. We have heard your Voice at this our Council Fire upon the Occasion of your meeting some Warriors from the Westward of the Oneida Country.

We rejoice, BROTHERS, in having heard your Voice, this was part of our Business, and it is matter of thankfulness to us that the Great God has given us this day for an Interview with you at the Council Fire.

BROTHERS,—it is very agreeable when those meet together to smoke a Pipe around the Council Fire and have their Minds united. We have a peculiar Sensation of Joy upon meeting you and such a Number of Your Sachems & Warriors.

BROTHERS, compassionate us! we are but a small handfull now before you. We are not Counsellors, Sachems, but Warriors. Deliberation belongs to Counsellors. Warriors for Dispatch therefore, you will expect but few Words, as being Warriors here before you. You have been pleased to relate to us something of the War that has taken place between you and the King of Great Britain—all you have related has been agreeable to us, indeed we have heard your Voice in the Wilderness and have heard the Treatment you met with from the King, and have thought we should be in the same situation with our American Brethren.

BROTHERS, SACHEMS, & WARRIORS—It gives us peculiar sensations of Joy that we find the Cloud which the King of England drew over this City has disappeared, and that your Feet tread upon the Ground of your Ancestors, the Ground whereupon you had your Existence.

Indeed, Brothers, we have trembled for you while we heard your Enemies had fast bound this City. We also heard of their running away from this City, and we rejoiced at the News; however, Brothers, both must ascribe this to the Great Spirit that rules above, for we of the Oneida Nation consider ourselves in one and the same Situation with our American Brethren.

We therefore rejoice to see you beginning to rise, and that God has taught you to make many things.

BROTHERS! we told you that our Business down here was to see with our own Eyes, not that we Warriors suspect the Eyes or the Mouths of any of our American Brethren; but our Sachems do. They suspect that our American Brethren have not behaved valiently in the Field—have not equalled their Enemy. We have resented this and told them we would see with our own Eyes.—Brothers, we have now the Pleasure to tell you that one part of our Business is answered; we have seen with Admiration, and to our great Joy, that you are Warriors.

BROTHERS, in the Course of your Address to us, you exhorted us to be of a firm Mind, and not open our Ears to evil Reports from the Northward.—Brothers, do we not Evidence by being here that we are of a strong Mind? You have an Enemy at Niagara, Col. Butler, who is constantly throwing Disconagements and Confusion among the Six Nations. Were we but Children, we might easily be conquered by his Persuasion or his Threats.—However, we thank you for your Caution. Possess your Minds in peace—be assured the Oneida Warriors are Friends in Heart, and ready to Assist the Americans whenever it shall be necessary for them to Step forth.

BROTHERS, As I told you that we Oneidas are Americans, it may not be improper that you should know our Conduct when the News of your final parting from England reached us.

BROTHERS, was it not a day of Joy with us, we caused our Guns to speak. When this News came to us we were at Fort Schuyler, and rejoiced that you were now become your own Men, we in the Fort fired our Guns and Shouted. This fixed our Characters among our Nations and caused Divisions; when there is a Division among the Six Nations, we fall to your side.

BROTHERS, I take it you do not want any further Evidence of our Attachment to the American Cause, certainly we come into Existence on one and the same Spot of Ground. This is our Common Island. It may however be proper to observe there are Divisions and Parties throughout the Six Nations. I will not reproach any Nation, but the Sachems tell us you have not the Spirit of War—they fear you will not be able to conquer your Enemies—they are afraid the Six Nations will fall into difficulties.

BROTHERS,—strengthen your Minds. We expect on our Return we shall strengthen the Minds of all our Six Nations, and Unite all the different Parties, when we tell them what we

have seen with our own Eyes, and have heard with our own Ears.

BROTHERS SACHEMS AND WARRIORS—This is the first Time of our meeting; however it is very agreeable on our part. We observed to you that we are of the Military Character. BROTHERS, we know that Warriors are possessed of Firmness of Mind—that is the Character that commands Respect; as for our Uncles the Sachems who are Counsellors, they are apt to prevaricate, and their Words fall to the Ground; but what we speak comes to effect.

BROTHERS. Possess your Minds in Peace. And be confident what we have told you are the real Sentiments of our Hearts, & that the Oneidas and Tuscararows are one—for we really think that Sachems are more liable to forget their Word and Promise than we are. On our Return, BROTHERS, we will relate to the Six Nations, the whole of what has passed here, particularly that we have seen your Situation, and we will tell our Friends, that are now in Expectation, and send them the same Message that you have delivered to us—And let them know what has taken place at this Grand Council Fire at Boston, of which the Six Nations have often heard, and we will acknowledge that it is the Great Spirit above that is our constant Guardian. We feel thankfull that he has brought us here in Safety, and met so many of our Brothers. Let us always consider him as present wherever we go!

BROTHERS, you are informed of our Intentions to cross a little Stream to go to see where you make Powder. We thank you for your Assistance in Conducting us there—we want to see those things to satisfy our Sachems, our Uncles, on our Return—not for to satisfy the Warriors.

BROTHERS, we apprehend it is necessary for our Good as well as yours that we make all possible Dispatch in our long Journey. We have heard threatening Words from our Enemy and yours at Niagara, and indeed we have been threatened with the same Destruction that you have. Our SACHEMS requested us to make all Dispatch when we thought we had seen enough. We told them the King had set his Foot on New York, and the GREAT WARRIOR was just before them. We want to see how Matters are there before we return. We thank those who have brought us above the Ground. We thank our Brethren for their kindness wherever we go. We informed our Brothers that Genl. Schuyler desired us to make the greatest Dispatch, and that we had a longer Journey than we imagined.

BROTHERS. We have had a friendly Interview through the Providence and Government of the Great Spirit.

We trust we shall Part in Great Friendship

and Peace. Some future Day you may hear us speak again. This is all we have to say at Present.

GEN. MUHLENBURG'S DEFENCE OF HIS COURSE.

THE following is a portion of a letter written by Colonel (afterwards General) Muhlenburg, very soon after quitting the pulpit and joining the army, to his brother, the Reverend Frederick Aug. Muhlenburg,* then in charge of a Lutheran church in the city of New York.

The Reverend Frederick, it would seem, had written to their brother Henry, also a clergyman, in condemnation of Peter's course in passing from the clerical into the military profession. As a clergyman he did not approve the step. This letter was sent to Peter by Henry, whereupon Peter wrote to Frederick what follows:

"Thus far I had written when I received Brother Henry's letter from you to him, wherein you make some Observations on my Conduct in the present alarming Crisis. You say, as a Clergyman, nothing can excuse my Conduct. I am a Clergyman, it is true, but I am a Member of Society as well as the poorest Layman, and my Liberty is as dear to me as to any man. Shall I then sit still, & enjoy myself at Home, when the best Blood of the Continent is spilling? Heaven forbid it."

"You make a comparison with Struensee. The Comparison is odious. Did he die in Defence of his Country? Far from it. He suffered for crimes, and his Life was justly forfeited to the Law."

"But, even if you was on the opposite Side of the question, you must allow that I have in this last Step acted for the best. You know that from the Beginning of these Troubles I have been compelled to have a Hand in publick Affairs. I have been Chairman to the Committee, & Delegate from this County from the first: do you think then, if America should be conquered, I should be safe? Nothing less. And would you not sooner fight like a Man than die the Death of a Dog?"

J.

* Frederick was a Whig, and, much as his professional sensibilities were shocked by what Peter had done, two or three years later the pressure of the Revolution carried him, too, out of the service of the Church into that of the State, in which he became Speaker of the first and third Congress under the Federal Constitution.

And here I would beg to be permitted to correct a little mistake into which the author of the biography of General Muhlenburg has fallen, and which is going the rounds of the German press in a very neat sketch of the life of that officer by Nicolaus Schmidt. The mistake is that he left but two children—sons. He left three—two sons, who are dead, and a daughter, the relict of the late Dr. Isaac Hiester, of Reading, who is still living, and is the mother of the present Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

"I am called by my Country in its Defense. The Cause is just and noble. Were I a Bishop, even a Lutheran one, I should obey without Hesitation, and, so far am I from thinking that I act wrong, I am convinced it is my Duty so to do, and Duty I owe to my God and to my Country."

I.

TORY VERSES.

THE following lines were found among the papers of an elderly gentleman of this city, recently deceased.

W. D.

PHILADELPHIA.

Excuse me, dear friend, I can't think it true,
Tho' Solomon says it, there's nothing that's new.
Had he lived in these times, we had rather been told,
Our Western World's new, it has nothing that's old.
But should he insist, in his old way, to have it,
I would beg leave to ask of this wise Son of David
A few little questions, as where he e'er saw
Men legally punished for breaking the Law,
Tar'd, Feather'd, and Carted for drinking Bohea,
And by force and oppression compelled to be Free.
The same Men maintaining that all human kind
Are, have been, and shall be, as free as the Wind;
Yet impaling and burning their Slaves for believing
The truth of the Lessons they are constantly giving.
Or that Financers, Politicians, or Sages,
In the past or the Antideluvian Ages,
He ever had seen, ever heard of, or read,
Who, to raise funds for war, first abolished their Trade.
And having all Channels of Commerce obstructed,
By which Gold and Silver to States are inducted,
In an instant more riches from Paper produce,
And the Quill of a Grey Cabalistical Goose,
Than all the disciples of sage Rossicrutious
E'er made from their Talisman Stones or Cruises,
Not only our Money from Nothing appears
From nothing our Hopes, from nothing our Fears
From nothing our Army, our Statesmen, our Fleet
From nothing they came, & to nought they retreat
And no Arms will they handle as well as their Feet.
Down at Night a Bricklayer or Carpenter lies
Who next sun a Lycurgus or Solon doth rise.
Priests, Taylors, and Coblers fill with Heroes our Camp
And Sailors like Crawfish crawl out of each swamp,
Self-created from nothing, like Mushrooms we see
Spring able Commanders by Land and by Sea.
Late of Tories the Prince, and his Country's great foe
Now Congress's Chairman, & split-shirted beau.
All Titles and Places of profit do wait on
Judge, General, Councillor, Admiral Drayton
Who never smelt powder, or handled a rope
Yet infallible more than Lord Peter the Pope
Who of Bread he makes Flesh, and Blood of his Wine
While Drayton of Schooners makes Ships of the Line
Makes all laws of Mechanics and Nature knock under
And can ram in an Eggshell a twentyfour pounder
And burn in an instant the whole British Navy,
And eat up an Army without Salt or Gravy.

LETTER OF WILLIAM PENN.

WORMINGHURST, 17th

9 m., 1686.

DEAR THOS LLOYD: Thyn by way of New-york is with me, and first I am extreemly sorry

to hear that Pennsylvania is so litemious & brutish. The report reaches this place with yt disgrace, yt we have lost, I am told, 15.000 persons this fall, many of y^m men, of great estates, yt are gone & goeing for Carolina. O that some one person would in y^e zeal of a true l^hineas & y^e meekness of a christian spirit together, stand up for our good beginnings, and bring a savour of righteousness over that ill savour. I cared not what I gave such an one, if it were £100, or more out of myn own pocket. I would and will do it, if he to be found, for y^e neglect such a care of y^e publick might draw on his own affairs. but I hope to be ready in the spring myselfe, and I think with power & resolution to do y^e just thing, lett it fall on whom it will. O Thomas! I cannot express to thee y^e grief yt is upon me for it—but my privat affairs, as well as my publick ones, will not lett me budge hence yet, tho I desire it with so much zeal, & for y^t reason count myself a prisoner here.

I waite for answeare of yt about y^e laws; for yt of y^e money, I am better satisfied, tho Qou warrantos, at every turn, have formerly threatened.— I hope some of those yt once feared I had too much power, will now see I have not enough, & y^t excess of power does not y^e mischief yt licentiousness does to a state, for tho y^e one oppresses y^e pocket, the other turns all to confusion; order & peace with poverty is certainly better. It almost tempts me to deliver up to y^e K— & lett a mercenary govert have the taming of them. O where is fear of god and common decency—pray do w^t thou canst to appease or punish such persons, and if in office out with y^m forthwith. If J White, & P Dobson be of y^m displace them immediately. Thom: think not hard of it *because of charge in comeing, being and goeing, I will be accountable for yt*, if thou please but to do yt friendly part. Lett I Holt J Har. J Clap, K Tur—I Good. J. Sim see this, & who else thou pleasest, if you have any love to me, and desire to see me and myn with you—O prevent these things that you may not add to my exercises.

If a few such weighty men mett apart & waited on god for his minde and wisdom & in y^e sense & authority of yt, you appeared for y^e honour of god y^e reputation of y^e governour & credit & prosperity of y^e country, to check such Persons, calling y^m before you as my firds; men of credit with me; & sett your united shoulder to it, methinks it may be better. To y^e Lord I leave you, saluteing you all in endless love being and remaining

Your true and loveing friend

W^m Penn.

Salut me to thy dr wife—tell her she must

remember her name in my business—also to thy children—Give my love to y^e gover^r &c

P.S. ffor Baltimore & Susquehannah—I have not ended, being otherwise stopt too, and waite my time—but doubt not upon being upon good terms. lett none be brittle about my not being there yet, I come with all y^e speed I can, tho I must say twere better all were in another order first; for these disorders strike y^m back—I have had some regard to in staying; which is a sad disappointment to me & y^e country—

The east Jersey propt^e believe thy report about my letter to y^{ce}—I am not with y^m once in two months—They meet weekly—They are very angry with G Lowry. Salute me to Frd^s Thereway, old Lewis & wife, also to Capt Ber-ry.—I have sent his letters as directed—press him about land for me in East Jersey. I shall fall heavy on G. L. if I live, for denying him in my wrong till all be taken up y^t is desirable. Speak to G. L. thyself about it, for wt he has done will be overturned (I preceive) by y^m here, and he served—*vale*—Myn salute y^{ce}

THE MEN OF NEW ENGLAND A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

EBENEZER POMEROY TO CAPT. SETH POMEROY.

NORTHAMPTON, June 11, 1745.

SIR: I, your mother, relations and friends are generally well, blessed be God. We want to hear from you and the fleet and army, and a particular account of the bigness and strength of the City Louisburg, the hight of the walls, etc.; your power and interest against scaling the walls to take the city, for I suppose that if you get in the inside of the city the place is not taken, for I conclude that every house is so strong that they are each, after a sort, a castle. But those things I must leave to those who are on the spot, who are the best judges, but still we want to hear of all the men of war that came from France being taken, store ships and all; we want to hear of the City Louisburg being taken, but we desire patiently to wait God's time; but in the meantime, for your encouragement, I would inform you and your soldiers that God, in his providence, hath remarkably stirred up a spirit of prayer in this town for victory in this grand expedition, and I hear also throughout the land; for in this town the parents and some other relatives of those gone in the expedition have constantly set apart some time in every week to pray to God for success in this grand affair, and we have good reason to conclude that it hath not been in vain, for God hath, in a very remarkable manner, smiled upon the fleet and army upon many accounts, and we

really hope, and earnestly pray, that the Lord of Hosts, and God of Armies would still be on our side, and then there is no danger but your enterprise will be crowned with glory and triumph. Be much in prayer—abstain from all appearance of evil—watch particularly against those sins a soldier's life exposeth men unto, and above all keep always the fear of God before your eyes, and that will be a security to your living and dying.

With respect to your business at home, all goes on well; your wife manages affairs with conduct and courage, and indeed your business, that she was unacquainted with before you went away. The boys are industrious—the new pasture is fenced—the hay all got in well, finished yesterday. My sarvice to the General, and to all the officers of my acquaintance, and my due regards to Commodore Warren, and my love to your soldiers, and in particular to those that went from this place. The Lord prepare and prosper you, and all with you, and return you again to your respective homes, which is the desire and prayer of your loving and affectionate father.

EBEN'R POMEROY.

To SETH POMEROY, Cape Breton.

REV. BENJ. POMEROY TO HIS WIFE.

LAKE GEORGE, July 23, 1759.

MY DEAR: Saturday last at break of day our troops, to the number of twelve thousand, embarked for Cabrillons, all in health and high spirits. I could wish for more appearance of dependence on God than was observable among them; yet I hope God will grant deliverance unto Israel by them. Mr. Beebe* and I, by the advice of our Colonel, stay behind, but expect soon to follow. A considerable number of sick are left here in the hospitals; five died last night. I have been well in general. Want very much to hear from you—our dear children the people—and the neighboring ministers, etc. I would mention, would time permit me to describe it, the affecting scene of last Friday morning. A poor wretched criminal, Thomas Bailey, was executed. Mr. Brainerd and myself chiefly discoursed with him, but almost all his care was to have his life prolonged—pleaded with us to intercede with the General for him, but there was no prospect of succeeding. His crime was stealing or robbing, whereof he had been frequently guilty; once received 1,000 lashes, and once reprieved from the gallows, but being often reproved he still hardened his heart and was suddenly destroyed. Several prayers were made at the place of execution, the poor creature was terrified even to amazement and distraction

* An associate chaplain.

at the approach of the King of Terrors. An eternity of sinful pleasure would be dear bought with the pains of the last two hours of his life. He struggled with his executioners I believe more than hour ere they could put him in any proper position to receive the shot. The captain of the guard told me since that he verily believed that the devil helped him. I was far from thinking so; yet his resistance was very extraordinary.

I am, with increasing love and affection, my dear, your most affectionate, loving husband,

BENJ. POMEROY.

MRS. ABIGAIL POMEROY, Hebron, Conn.

Societies and their Proceedings.

GEORGIA.

GEORGIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Savannah, Feb. 12th.* The members of the Georgia Historical Society celebrated its twentieth anniversary. At four o'clock in the afternoon the Society was convened in its Library Hall for the transaction of business, at the close of which the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Hon. James M. Wayne. *1st Vice President*—Hon. C. S. Henry. *2d Vice President*—Rt. Rev. Stephen Elliott, D.D. *Corresponding Secretary*—I. K. Tefft, Esq. *Treasurer*—A. A. Smets, Esq. *Recording Secretary*—Easton Yonge, M.D. *Librarian*—J. F. Cunn.

Curators—W. Thorne Williams, Wm. Duncan, A. A. Smets, John Stoddard, Solomon Cohen, Wm. B. Hodgson, Esqs., and Wm. M. Charters, M.D.

At half past seven o'clock the members of the Society re-assembled at the new Masonic Hall, where, with the large audience of ladies and gentlemen who had previously assembled in the Hall, they listened to the interesting and eloquent address by C. C. Jones, jr. Esq. The subject treated was the monumental remains of the Indian tribes of Southern Georgia, a subject full of interest, and which the speaker illustrated with many interesting facts, logical deductions, and eloquent thoughts.

A resolution was unanimously adopted, returning the thanks of the Society to Mr. Jones, for his instructive and eloquent address, and requesting him to furnish a copy of it for publication by the Society.

After the adjournment, the members of the Society were entertained by the Corresponding Secretary.

IOWA.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, vol. iii. p. 76.) *Iowa City, March 1st.*—Meeting of the Board of Curators. Minutes of the last meeting read and approved. Committee on library reported its condition.

The Corresponding Secretary reported a list of valuable donations. He was also directed by the board to invite the following gentlemen to write county histories:—Rev. Thompson Bird, of Polk county; W. Barrows, Esq., of Scott; Hon. E. Price, of Clayton; Hon. B. Shellady, of Jasper; M. Cooper, Esq., of Poweshiek; W. H. Seevers, Esq. of Mahaska; Hon. Geo. Greene, of Linn; D. E. Brown, Esq. of Washington; H. D. Noble, Esq., of Howard; Dr. Dewey, of Fremont; W. P. Hepburn, Esq., of Marshall; Dr. P. L. Lake, of Jackson; Hon. G. G. Wright, of Keosauqua; Hon. Charles Negus, of Jefferson; Hon. S. McFarland, of Henry; John Rodgers, Esq. of Keokuk; A. B. Tuttle, Esq., of Cerro Gordo; Hon. John Edwards, of Lucas; and Chas. Pomeroy, Esq., of Boone.

Gen. Morgan, of Burlington, was invited to prepare a biography of Gov. Clark; and Hon. T. S. Parvin to prepare that of Gov. Lucas. Hon. Edward Johnston was requested to write a history of the "Half Breed Tract."

MARYLAND.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers below). *Baltimore.* The January meeting was well attended.

Rev. Dr. Morris read a report of the proceedings of the Committee on Natural History, showing the labors of the members in the departments of Zoology, Paleontology, Mineralogy, Geology, Botany, and General Physics.

Dr. Lewis H. Steiner read an interesting paper, describing the *Tuckahoe*—a vegetable formerly much used by the aborigines for food—a specimen of which had been sent to the Society, by Mr. Abraham V. Hooe, of Va.

Mr. Streeter made some remarks on the word, as the name of rivers, and of a tribe on the Eastern Shore, miscalled by Mr. Gallatin and others, *Tockwhocks*, and showing that the names of the vegetable and the tribe were spelled by Smith in the same manner.

Rev. Mr. Hamilton read a paper, giving a minute account of the origin and final decline of Ookesbury College, one of the earliest Methodist institutions in Maryland.

The thanks of the Society were voted to the author for his acceptable contribution to the religious and literary history of the State.

The Society then adjourned to the first Thursday in February.

The Annual Meeting of this Society was held on the evening of Thursday, February 3rd.

The Committee on Honorary Membership, proposed the name of Count Jules de Menon, of Paris, and he was unanimously elected.

John R. Thompson, Esq., of Richmond, Va., was elected a corresponding member.

The President announced that his own report and that of the other officers and Committees, would be made at the next monthly meeting.

The Corresponding Secretary read letters from several gentlemen, returning acknowledgments for election as corresponding members.

The Society proceeded to the election of officers to serve for the ensuing year; and the following gentlemen were declared elected:

President—Gen. J. Spear Smith. *Vice President*—Hon. John P. Kennedy. *Corresponding Secretary*—Rev. Dr. E. A. Dalrymple. *Recording Secretary*—S. F. Streeter. *Treasurer*—John Hanan. *Librarian*—Dr. Lewis H. Steiner.

Finance Committee—John Hanan, Enoch Pratt, L. L. Barry.

Gallery Committee—John H. B. Latrobe, Saml. W. Smith, A. Lilly, J. Stricker Jenkins, Joseph H. Meredith.

Committee on Hon. Membership—Jas. George, J. D. Pratt, M. I. Cohen.

Trustees of Athenæum—Johns Hopkins, Wm. E. Mayhew, Jonathan Meredith.

Council of Gov't of Athenæum—Robert Leslie, S. F. Streeter, J. Saurin Norris, C. Kidder.

The election of the *Library Committee* was postponed to the next meeting.

Hon. John P. Kennedy gave an account of his interview with Count Jules de Menon, at Paris, and of the Count's vivid and agreeable recollections of his residence in Baltimore, many years since.

The President was requested to convey to the Count de Menon, assurances of the high consideration of the members of this Society, and their thanks for his donations to its Library and Cabinet.

The Society then adjourned.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, vol. iii. p. 78.) *Boston, Feb. 2.*—Monthly meeting, the President, Col. Almon D. Hodges, in the chair.

It was voted, as the Recording Secretary would not probably be present at the meetings for some time, that an Assistant Recording Secretary be chosen; and accordingly John Wells Parker was elected.

Rev. Joseph A. Coff, D.D., read an eloquent and appropriate tribute to the memory of the late William H. Prescott, an honorary member of the Society, which was ordered to be placed on the records, and a copy transmitted to the family of the deceased.

The Librarian reported important additions to the library since the last meeting.

The Corresponding Secretary reported that the following gentlemen had accepted their election as corresponding members of the Society, viz.:

Joseph G. Cogswell, LL.D., of New York; William E. Warren, of Newburgh, N. Y.; Stephen B. Noyes, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; and Frank Vose, of Baton Rouge, La.

Rev. William T. Smithett, of Boston, next read an elaborate and learned paper on the origin of the Orinoco and Amazon Indians, their manners, customs, and religious usages, with which he was familiar from personal observation. The thanks of the Society were voted, and a copy requested.

Rev. Mr. Miles, from the committee appointed at the last meeting, reported in favor of a private celebration of the centennial anniversary of the capture of Quebec. The report was accepted, and the recommendation of the committee adopted; and the same committee was charged with carrying the vote into effect.

Other business was transacted, and the Society then adjourned.

Boston, March 2.—Monthly meeting, the President, A. D. Hodges, Esq., in the chair.

The Librarian, Mr. Trask, reported additions to the library during the past month.

Seven gentlemen were elected members of the Society.

Rev. Henry A. Miles read some interesting extracts from a manuscript journal of Captain Benjamin Cleaves, of Beverly, giving an account of the expedition to Louisburg, by the officers and soldiers who went from Beverly and were engaged in the capture of that place. The journal begins on the 6th of March, 1744, and is continued to the 22d of July of the same year.

John J. Babson, Esq., of Gloucester, read a chapter from his forthcoming history of that ancient town, relating principally to the origin of the vessel known as the *Schooner*. He showed conclusively that the first vessel of the kind was built at Gloucester about the year 1714, by Captain Andrew Robinson. The root of the word schooner he found to be a Scotch provincialism (probably derived from the Icelandic language), meaning to skip on the surface of the water.

Col. Samuel Swett exhibited some medals

from Nineveh, which he accompanied with interesting historical remarks. He also related some reminiscences of Gen. Jackson, furnished him by a friend.

The thanks of the Society were tendered to the several gentlemen for their instructive performances; and after the transaction of business the meeting was dissolved.

NEW ENGLAND METHODIST HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Boston, Feb. 28th.*—A committee of the Boston Preachers' Meeting, says the *Boston Journal*, issued a call for a convention of all persons friendly to organizing a Historical Society, and in accordance with this call, a convention was holden in the vestry of the Bromfield street Church. The meeting was called to order by Rev. E. S. Haven, and Rev. A. D. Merrill was chosen Chairman. Rev. W. B. Bagnall, of East Boston, was chosen Secretary of the Convention.

Rev. Dr. E. O. Haven briefly stated the objects of the meeting, and offered a resolution, which was adopted, to the effect that a New England Methodist Historical Society be and is hereby organized.

A committee was appointed by the Chair to draft and report a Constitution for the Society, which consisted of the following gentlemen: Rev. L. R. Thayer, of Boston; Rev. S. W. Coggeshall, of the Providence Conference; Rev. James Thurston, of the New Hampshire Conference; Rev. E. Otheman, of Chelsea; and Harrison Newhall, Esq., of Lynn.

Rev. Mr. Thayer, chairman of the committee, presented a Constitution, which was read and adopted. The Constitution provides that the objects of the Society shall be to collect and preserve all such historical reminiscences and mementoes as may be obtainable, connected with the rise and progress of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having more especial reference to that portion of the church in New England, and to promote and disseminate a knowledge of Methodist history by means of lectures, essays, public meetings, and such other means as may seem advisable. Any person of good moral character can become a member of the Society by paying an annual assessment of one dollar, in advance, or can become a life member by paying ten dollars at one time. The officers of the Society shall consist of a President and Vice-President, and two Directors from each of the New England Conferences, a Recording and a Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of seven. The annual meeting of the Society for the choice of officers, etc., shall be holden in Boston on the Tuesday preceding the last Wednesday of May in each year.

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The Directors are to hold quarterly meetings for lectures, essays, etc.

A committee of six was appointed to nominate candidates for permanent officers of the Society, and reported the following, which were unanimously accepted:

President—Bishop O. C. Baker, of Concord.

NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE.—*Vice President*—Jacob Sleeper, Esq. *Directors*—Rev. L. R. Thayer, Rev. G. F. Cox.

PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE.—*Vice-President*—Rev. S. W. Coggeshall. *Directors*—Rev. D. Patten, Rev. N. G. Lippett.

MAINE CONFERENCE.—*Vice-President*—B. J. Herrick of Alfred. *Directors*—Rev. Stephen Allen, Rev. J. G. Webber.

EAST MAINE CONFERENCE.—*Vice-President*—Wm. Little, Esq. *Directors*—Rev. E. A. Helmerhausen, Rev. R. B. Curtis.

NEW HAMPSHIRE CONFERENCE.—*Vice-President*—Rev. James Thurston. *Directors*—Hon. T. L. Tullock, Rev. Sullivan Holman.

VERMONT CONFERENCE.—*Vice-President*—Rev. A. Webster. *Directors*—Rev. S. Chamberlain, Rev. E. J. Scott.

Honorary Vice-Presidents—Rev. A. Stevens, LL.D., of New York city; Rev. William Butler, Missionary to India; Rev. Asa Kent, of New Bedford; Rev. A. D. Merrill, of Chelsea.

Recording Secretary—Rev. W. R. Bagnall, of East Boston.

Corresponding Secretary—Rev. Dr. Haven, of Boston.

Treasurer—David Snow, Esq., of Boston.

Executive Committee—Rev. J. H. Twombly, of Chelsea; F. Rand, Esq., of Roxbury; H. O. Houton, Esq., of Cambridge; G. Haven, Esq., of Malden; H. Newhall, Esq., Rev. W. R. Clark, and W. O. Brown, Esq., of Lynn.

MISSISSIPPI.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Jackson.*—We have just received the following report of a meeting held in the Representatives' chamber, at the State Capitol, on the 9th of November, 1858, for the purpose of organizing a Historical Society for the State.

Col. B. L. C. Wales was called to the chair, and V. W. Thompson appointed Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Sanders, the chairman appointed a committee of three to report the draft of a Constitution for the Society.

Messrs. B. W. Sanders, Wm. Cruse Crane, and L. H. Milliken were appointed on said committee, and after a conference between the members, Mr. Sanders was instructed to report a Constitution, which was received and adopted,

and the members present subscribed their names thereto.

The chairman appointed a committee of five to select and recommend a list of officers for the Society.

The committee reported the following list for the ensuing year.

For *President*—Col. B. L. C. Wales. 1st *Vice-President*—Rev. Wm. Cruse Crane. 2d *Vice-President*—Hon. W. S. Barry. 3d *Vice-President*—Hon. Isaac N. Davis. 4th *Vice-President*—Hon. John J. Pettus. 5th *Vice-President*—Hon. D. W. Hurst. For *Recording Secretary*—L. Mimms, Esq. *Corresponding Secretary and Librarian*—Ben. W. Sanders, Esq. *Treasurer*—Wirt Adams, Esq. *Executive Committee*—Hon. C. P. Smith, E. Barksdale, Thomas J. Catchings, George S. Yerger, and H. T. Ellett.

The Rev. Wm. Cruse Crane, Rev. L. H. Miliken, and Gen. Thomas J. Wharton, were appointed a committee to prepare an address to the people of the State, soliciting their coöperation in the objects of the Society.

In compliance with the requirements of the Constitution, the President appointed the Rev. Wm. Cruse Crane to deliver an address, and Hon. C. P. Smith and Col. J. F. H. Claiborne to contribute essays on the history of the State at the next stated meeting of the Society.

On motion of Dr. Catchings, it was

Resolved, That the Executive Committee during the recess be requested to correspond in relation to the objects of the Society, with such persons as they may deem expedient and proper; and that they be authorized in the meantime to make arrangements for printing, and to cause to be published such portions of the contributions which may be made to them as they may deem of historic value, and to lay such correspondence before the Society at its next meeting.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to procure the passage of an act of incorporation of the Society by the Legislature, and the President appointed Dr. T. J. Catchings, Col. Beverly Matthews, and Col. J. H. Horne, said committee.

NEW YORK.

THE AMERICAN ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, vol. iii. p. 81.) *New York, Feb. 8th.*—Monthly meeting, held at the residence of the President, Hon. George Folsom. The members dined with the President, and afterwards assembled in the library for the transaction of business. Letters were read from Professor Robinson, Dr.

Hawks, Dr. J. W. Francis, and Hon. E. G. Squier, who had recently returned from Europe, and was now in Washington. A communication was also received from W. B. Hodgson, Esq., of Savannah.

Mr. Squier mentioned that Dr. Latham continues his learned labors and publications on topics interesting to this Society. The two published volumes of the American Ethnological Society's Transactions are still regarded with great interest in Europe, and as the highest authority on the subjects of which they treat. Mr. S. warmly urged the publication of the long-proposed third volume, the first part of which was printed some time since, but unfortunately destroyed by fire. The Society are endeavoring to resume the publication, for which they have a large supply of valuable papers prepared.

Mr. Hodgson wrote in reply to inquiries made by the Recording Secretary, that the *Wanderer's* negroes are from Congo, and that information might be obtained from them if an interpreter can be found. The Rev. Mr. Walker (present at the meeting) regretted that he could not see them, as he has some acquaintance with the Congo language.

An election was held of the following gentlemen as members of the Society: Hon. Charles F. de Loosey, Austrian Consul-General; Rev. William W. Walker, Presbyterian Missionary at Gaboon, West Africa; Rev. J. Fitch Taylor, Chaplain of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and Judge Charles P. Daly.

Dr. Cogswell informed the Society that he had received from a young gentleman, who had spent three years in the Samoan or Navigators' Islands, a neat manuscript volume, containing a *vocabulary and grammar* of that language, with geographical, topographical, and other information, which he offered to present to the Society.

After the business meeting, the Society adjourned to the parlors, His Excellency J. O. de Figanieri, the Portuguese Minister, in the chair.

PAPER ON RACES.—The attention of the large company of literary, scientific and other persons present was then invited to a paper on *Races*, prepared for the occasion by Thomas Ewbank, Esq., Treasurer of the Society, which was read by the Librarian, Mr. Geo. H. Moore.

AFRICA.—The Rev. Wm. W. Walker was requested to give to the meeting some information respecting the *Mpongues*, a peculiar people residing at the mouth of the Gaboon River, in the Bight of Benin, eighteen miles north of the equator. Having been a missionary there about ten years, and a portion of that time in company with Rev. J. L. Wilson (a member of the Ethnological Society), who first reduced the language to form, writing, and printing, Mr. Walker has made great proficiency in it, and is now publish-

ing in it several books of the Old and New Testament, which he has translated. He spoke very favorably of the disposition and the intellectual ability of the people, and in high terms of a young man whom he has brought with him, and who renders him essential service in translating. He mentioned some wonderful peculiarities of the works, which admit of numerous variations and modifications, allowing the expressions of many shades of meaning by brief and easy means unknown to the tongues of Europe and most other parts of the world.

Professor McVickar inquired whether the Mpongwe language has any word expressing correct ideas of God. Mr. W. replied, giving examples and remarks, showing that they have several words expressing superior spirits, but none which originally conveyed the ideas perfectly. One of them has been adopted, with which the natives are taught to connect Christian conceptions.

The Rev. Fitch Taylor gave some account of his recent three years' voyage to and through the Pacific Ocean, during which he availed himself of opportunities to make observations and to collect interesting objects.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, vol. iii. p. 43).—Monthly meeting. President Luther Bradish, Esq., in the chair. The President stated that he had transmitted the proceedings of the Society upon the death of William Hickling Prescott to his son. A letter was received from H. C. Van Schaack, Esq., accompanying a portrait of Henry Cruger, which he desired to deposit in the Society's gallery. Mr. Van Schaack also presented the Society and its officers with copies of his paper on Mr. Cruger, recently printed. Buckingham Smith, Esq., Secretary of U. S. Legation at Madrid, in a letter to the Society, states that he has lately seen a globe made in 1542, which he thinks one of the earliest known, and desires the librarian to make some inquiries respecting early globes.

The paper of the evening was prepared by B. H. Hall, Esq., of Troy, N. Y., entitled "The Westminster Massacre." This event took place on the 13th of March, 1775, at Westminster, Vt., caused by the tyranny of the British officials. The author described the frontier life, and contrasted their condition with the pioneer of the present day. The paper was full of stirring incidents and facts of interest. We hope to be able to present it in full to our readers in the May number of the Magazine.

Prof. Greene proposed Capt. Van Elking, author of the life of Baron Riedesel, as a corresponding member, and under the suspension of the rules he was then elected.

RHODE ISLAND.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, vol. iii. p. 81). *Providence, Feb. 2.*—Monthly meeting. After reading the record of last meeting, donations were announced from Rev. E. M. Stone, Elias Nickerson, Esq., and Rev. C. D. Bradlee. Letters were received from the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston, and Rev. Caleb D. Bradlee, of Cambridge, the former accepting honorary, and the latter corresponding membership. Dr. George Capron, of Providence, read an interesting memoir of the late Dr. Levi Wheaton, illustrating his life and character by extracts from his private journal, and by a narrative of incidents coming within the personal knowledge of the speaker. Dr. Wheaton was born in Providence on the 6th of February, 1761, and died on the 27th of August, 1852. He entered college in 1774, but his studies being interrupted by the Revolutionary war, he did not graduate till 1782. In 1777 he was employed as a teacher of youth, and in 1778 he became an assistant of Dr. Hogan in the Military Hospital at Providence. Dr. Wheaton contributed some valuable papers to the medical journals of his day, but it was as a *practitioner* that he was principally known. He possessed a clear and discriminating mind, which, with his habits of patient, careful observation, aided him in understanding the nature of the disease in question, and in adopting the best treatment. He was fond of poetry, and often exercised his pen for the pleasure and amusement of his friends. His knowledge of the classics was accurate and extensive, and his conversation was often enriched by quotations from the best Latin and French writers. He was intimately acquainted with the style and characteristics of our standard English authors, and possessed a vein of wit and humor which did not fail him till the day of his death.

Providence, March 9.—The regular monthly meeting of this Society was held at the Cabinet, the President, Albert G. Greene, Esq., in the chair. The Secretary, Henry T. Beckwith, Esq., read the record of the last meeting. The librarian, Rev. E. M. Stone, announced a list of valuable donations.

A resolution was adopted, tendering the thanks of the Society to Prof. Geo. H. Moore, of the University of New York, for the very interesting discourse delivered by him before the Society, on the evening of March 3d, on the "*Treason of Maj. Gen. Charles Lee.*"

Judge Staples then read a highly interesting paper on the origin of straw braiding in this country, showing that the business was first commenced in the then town of Providence in

the year 1798, by Betsey Metcalf, now Mrs. Betsey Baker. This paper was the same that was read by the judge before the Standing Committee of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, on the 29th day of last September.

Some interesting remarks in relation to straw braiding were made by Messrs. E. M. Stone, Amos Perry, and others, giving their recollections in relation to the subject of the paper.

A resolution was adopted, thanking Judge Staples for having favored the Society with the reading of his paper, and asking for the manuscript, to be deposited in the archives.

Mr. Amos Perry offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of one be appointed in every town in this State, to correspond with the Society, and to collect and forward to the Cabinet Keeper or Secretary any documents, information, or antiquities that may tend to elucidate or illustrate our local or general history.

The Society then adjourned.

TENNESSEE.

TENNESSEE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, vol. ii. p. 173). *Nashville, Feb. 1st.*—The meeting of last Tuesday afternoon was one of unusual interest, and fully attended. The subject of establishing a Quarterly Journal for the purpose of gradually publishing the *manuscript collections* of the Society, relating to the history of the State, which have been accumulating since the organization of the Society, was discussed, and a committee was appointed to report on the matter at their next meeting.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Society: Prof. Alex. P. Stewart, of Lebanon, and Rev. Thos. W. Humes, of Knoxville, corresponding members; Rev. Dr. A. L. P. Green, an active member; J. Meigs, a life member, and Rev. Alexander Campbell, an honorary member.

The committee to ascertain the cost of purchasing Mr. Washington B. Cooper's series of portraits of the Governors of the States, reported that they would cost \$75 each without the frames. There are ten in number. They were directed to endeavor to obtain them.

A number of donations were received during the last month, some of them of much interest.

March 1st.—President in chair. The President presented two statuettes of Clovis and Charlemagne to John Meigs, the librarian of the Society, as a token of esteem and high appreciation of his services. The librarian announced a list of valuable donations.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

OLD AND NEW STYLE.—Mr. Arnold, in the preface to his excellent History of Rhode Island, lately published, has the following passage:

"That the reader may not be misled [in regard to dates], the double date of the year between January 1 and March 25 is given in the margin. If it is desired to reduce the day of the month to New Style, eleven days are to be added to the marginal date."

The word *eleven* here must have been a slip of the pen, as all the marginal dates are between the years 1500 and 1700, when, as Mr. Arnold must have known, *ten* days were sufficient to correct the style. As there are many people, however, who do not know this fact, and cannot see why eleven days were not required then as in 1752, when New Style was adopted by us, I trust I shall be pardoned for sending a few remarks on the subject for the Historical Magazine.

The reason is that the year 1700, which intervenes between these dates, is, by Old Style, a leap-year (containing 366 days), and by New Style a common year (containing only 365 days), thus increasing the variation one day. The years which complete centuries, such as 1500, 1600, 1700, etc., are all leap-years by Old Style; but only one-quarter of them (or those that, after cutting of the two ciphers, are divisible by 4 without a remainder), are such by New Style.

If any one wishes to satisfy himself, without much trouble, that there were but ten days difference between the styles in the seventeenth century, let him examine the notes to the first volume of Macaulay's History of England, chapter fourth, where he will find quoted dispatches of ministers from powers in whose dominions New Style had been adopted, addressed to their several courts from England, where Old Style was retained. As these ministers, to avoid confusion, dated their dispatches by both styles, such dates as "April $\frac{10}{20}$ 1685," " $\frac{\text{Jan. } 22}{\text{Feb. } 1}$ 1685, etc., are of frequent occurrence, showing clearly that the real difference then was ten days.

Another variation between Old and New Style is alluded to in the above quotation from Arnold. By the former style the legal year began on the 25th of March, while by the latter it began on the 1st of January. This change was adopted by the people long before it was legalized; but the subject has so often been treated by our historical writers, that it would be useless to enlarge upon it here.

Boston.

INTERESTING RELIC.—In the office of the town clerk of Newtown, L. I., is a MS. volume of between 600 and 700 pages, about one hundred of which are occupied by a running commentary, in the handwriting of the Rev. John Leverich, on the first fourteen books of the Old Testament, copied in part from the commentary of Piscator, by the Rev. Mr. Leverich, who was pastor of the Congregational church there from 1669 to 1677.—*Thompson's Long Island*. (Some of our historical societies ought to look to the preservation of this relic.)

FIRST GUN FIRED BY AN AMERICAN AT THE BATTLE OF LEXINGTON.—The first American who discharged his gun on the day of the battle of Lexington was Ebenezer Lock, who died at Deering, N. H., about fifty years ago. He resided at Lexington in 1775. The British regulars, at the order of Major Pitcairn, having fired at a few "rebels" on the green in front of the meeting-house, killing some and wounding others, it was a signal for war. "The citizens," writes one, might be seen coming from all directions, in the roads, over fields, and through the woods—each with his rifle in his hand, his powder-horn hung to his side, and his pockets provided with bullets. Among the number was Ebenezer Lock. The British had posted a reserve of infantry a mile in the direction of Boston. This was in the neighborhood of Mr. Lock, who, instead of hastening to join the party at the green, placed himself in an open cellar, at a convenient distance for doing execution. A portion of the reserve was standing on a bridge, and Mr. Lock commenced firing at them. There was no other American in sight. He worked valiantly for some minutes, bringing down one of the enemy at nearly every shot. Up to this time not a shot had been fired elsewhere by the rebels. The British, greatly disturbed at losing so many men by the random firing of an unseen enemy, were not long in discovering the man in the cellar, and discharged a volley of balls, which lodged on the walls opposite. Mr. Lock within, remaining unhurt, continued to load and fire with the precision of a finished marksman. He was driven to such close quarters, however, by the British on the right and left, that he was compelled to retreat. He had just one bullet left, and there was now but one way to escape, and that was through an orchard, and not one moment was to be lost; he levelled his gun at the man near by, and shot him through the heart. The bullets whistled about him. Lock reached the brink of a hill, dropped his gun, and throwing himself upon the ground, tumbled downwards, rolling as if mortally wounded. In this way he escaped unhurt. At the close of

the war he removed to New Hampshire, where he resided till his death twenty years after. He lived in seclusion and died in peace."

LETTER TO WASHINGTON.—We clip from the *Culpepper Observer*, April, 1858, the following letter to General Washington, with the subjoined explanation of that paper as to how the document came to light:

"'ELK RUN, FAUQUIER COUNTY, VA. }
January 20, 1781."

"'DEAR SIR: General Arnold, with 1,800 men, is now encamped three miles west of this spot. They continue to exercise the most unheard of cruelty indiscriminately on men, women, and children, and wanton destruction of every kind of property. All eyes are turned to you for vengeance. It was only yesterday that Sally Metcalf was shot from her horse by a British sentinel whilst she was endeavoring to make her escape. She is the wife of Capt. Metcalf, with whom you are well acquainted. I will help you with twenty mounted men, most of them good marksmen; and, if no objection is made, they would prefer to be near you, and bring with them their own rifles, in the use of which they will prove effectual. The bearer, Jack Brown, 6 feet 6 in his stockings, though above the average, is not a very unfair example of the remaining nineteen, who anxiously await your reply to this tender of their services, and hope you will accept the same in the manner they desire.

"'I would suggest that you retain Jack, and in his place send back Tim Weeden with your reply. For other information I refer you to Jack. I would trust my life in his keeping. With the highest regard, your very humble servant,

"HORACE RANDALL.

"General GEORGE WASHINGTON, Philadelphia."

"A few weeks since (says the *Observer*), in repairing a mantel-piece at Mount Vernon, an old letter was found, of which the above is a true copy. It had fallen through a crevice and made a lodgment, where, without the knowledge of any one, it has remained undisturbed for more than seventy years. What is most remarkable in connection with this letter is that the writer is still alive, and still resides in Fauquier! On being shown the letter he recognized the same. It was read to him by Mr. James Jeffries. 'Yes,' said he, 'I remember well. Sally Metcalf recovered from the shot, and with her husband she afterwards moved out to Kentucky. Her son was afterwards governor of Kentucky. They moved out with Colonel Tom Marshall in 1793. Col. Marshall was colonel of the Virginia artillery in the third regiment, and fought at the battle of Brandywine. Capt. John Chil-

ton was under him, and killed at that battle. Lafayette had just been promoted, was then about twenty-one, and was wounded at the same time. Col. Tom Marshall was the father of John, afterwards appointed Chief Justice of the United States. He died about the year 1802 or '3. We have seen his grave at Washington, Mason county, Kentucky, about five miles from Maysville.' As Mr. Jeffries came to that point of the letter in relation to 'Jack Brown,' Randall was brought to tears. He exclaimed, 'My God! poor Jack Brown; I was the cause of his death, just to gratify Tim Weeden's wife, who had not seen her husband for two years.' Mr. Jeffries remarked: 'You did it all for the best in a good cause, and it should not disturb you; it shows the goodness of your heart.' 'Yes,' said he, 'those are precisely the words of Gen. Washington to me about eighteen months afterward.'

"Randall has never received a pension for his services, of which he always speaks in a light manner. If not entitled to one, he at least deserves the gratitude of his countrymen. The original letter may be seen at the office of the County Court of Fauquier."

COL. GEORGE CARTWRIGHT.—Every student of our Colonial history must acknowledge the distinguished ability shown by the editor of the "New York Colonial Documents," and feel his obligations to him for the light thrown upon various matters by his judicious notes, particularly the valuable biographical sketches with which many pages are enriched. It must, therefore, be regretted, that so great an error should have been committed as to append to the name of "George Cartwright," (or *Cartwright*, as there given,) in vol. ii., p. 410, a biographical notice of "Sir George Carteret," one of the grantees of New Jersey. The third volume of the series contains so many items, which must have passed under his eye, proving conclusively their distinct existence and entirely different career, that it is to be presumed the connection of the notice of the baronet with the name of the commissioner, was a mischance, that, in a work of such magnitude, might easily occur; but the general accuracy of the editor's annotations renders it proper that the mistake should be corrected, for fear the erroneous statement may obtain currency upon his authority.

Sir George Carteret was created a baronet in 1645, and signed his name (as original documents extant in New Jersey show) "G. Carteret." George Cartwright was designated either as "Esquire" or "Colonel," in 1664, when he came to America as commissioner, with Nicolls, Carr and Maverick, and signed his name "George

Cartwright." Nicolls, in his letters home, frequently refers to both personages, showing conclusively the distinction between them. Cartwright was in America at the time when Carteret was in England, negotiating for a grant of New Jersey, and making arrangements for its settlement, etc.

W. A. W.

NEWARK, N. J., 1859.

[The error noticed in the above article is correctly described as "a mischance, that, in a work of such magnitude, might easily occur." The notice of Sir George Carteret, on p. 410, was, we are upon inquiry informed, prepared and intended for p. 599. In the hurry of making up, it was affixed to the wrong name and printed on the wrong page, and the mistake was not discovered until too late for a remedy. A Table of Errata is to accompany the General Index, now in course of preparation; and this, and all other errors in the work, will be duly noted and corrected there.]

LETTER OF JOHN ADAMS.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27, 1776.

Dear Sir: Your favor of July 1, ought not to have been, by me, so long unanswered. But the old apology of multiplicity of avocations is threadbare.

You say you have been obliged to attend much upon the fortifications. I am glad of it. I wish I could obtain information what fortifications have been erected on the islands in the Harbor, and the eminences around it; of what kind these fortifications are; what number of cannon are mounted on them; what number of men are appointed to garrison them, and who are their officers. I am afraid that Boston Harbor is not yet impregnable: if it is not, it ought to be made so. Boston has not grown into favor with King George, Lord North, or General Howe. It is no peculiar spight against New York which has induced the fleet and army to invade it. It is no peculiar friendship, favor or partiality to Boston, which has induced them to leave it. Be upon your guard; hesitate at no expense, no toil, to fortify that Harbor against its enemies. You ought to suppose the whole British Empire to be your enemy, and prepare your plans against its malice and revenge. Howe's army must have winter quarters somewhere, and will at all hazards. They may try at Boston. There they lost their honor—there they would fain repair it, if they could. They had a hard bone to pick at New York, according to present appearances. They are creeping on. Moments are now of importance. They are landed on Long Island. If they attack our forts in columns, they may car-

ry them; but if we do our duty, they will lose the worth of them in blood. A few days will disclose more of their designs. The bearer, Mr. Hare, is a brother of the celebrated Porter, Brewer & Co., of this city. He wants to see the world. He means and will do no harm. If you can show him any part of the curiosities of our continent, you will oblige him and me, your worn out
Friend and Servant,

JOHN ADAMS.

GENERAL PALMER.

Another Letter.—The following copy of a letter from the elder Adams to some unknown friend contains interesting matter, and has not, I believe, been published before. It was lately received from a sale of autographs in Germany. J. O. B.

"FISHKILL, Novr. 19, 1777.

"MY DEAR SIR: The inclosed Letter, I this Moment rec'd and can think of no other way to answer the Expectations of Mr Smith, than to request you to take the Trouble of doing what, by the inclosed Letter, I am requested to do.

"I am sorry to take off your Attention from things of more Importance, or Amusements of greater Pleasure, but having often experienced your obliging Disposition, I presume upon it once more.

"We have nothing New, excepting that a whole Pickett Guard came off together from Kingsbridge two days ago, which they say is the second Instance of late. The new Levies are very discontented and earnestly wishing to escape and throw themselves upon Mercy. G. Gates's Army are passing fast to Head Q^r. I have had vast Pleasure in this Journey in remarking the Difference between the State of the Country and the Temper of Men's Minds now, and last Winter.

"Our Frd Lovell must remember the general Complaints of Danger from the Tories and of the Discredit of Cont. Money, as well as the great Anxiety upon the Minds of the People concerning the issue of the Cause. All this is now done away. The Tories are universally discouraged and there Appears not in the Minds of the People the least Doubt of the final Success of our great and holy Cause. Remember me with every Sentiment of Respect and Affection to the Gen. & Brothers Lovell & Dane, to the Ladies and the Children of the Family, and believe me to be your

"Sincere Friend
"JOHN ADAMS."

THEODORE DE LA GARDE.—It is well known that Rev. Nathaniel Ward published, in 1647,

under the assumed name of Theodore de la Garde, a work called "The Simple Cobbler of Aggawam, in America;" but it is not so generally known that he intended his fictitious name to be but a slight disguise of his real one—*Theodore* being used as the Greek equivalent of the Hebrew *Nathaniel*, and *De la Garde* as the French of the English *Ward*.

BOSTON.

DID THE STANDING OF THE EGG ON END ORIGINATE WITH COLUMBUS?—In Vasari's life of the Florentine architect and sculptor, *Filippo Brunelleschi*, who lived between the years 1377 and 1446, a similar story is told of him.

In 1407 the Florentines, desirous of having the dome of Santa Maria del Fiore constructed, an assemblage of architects and engineers was gathered by the syndics of the Guild of wool workers and by the superintendents of the work, to consult on the means by which the cupola might be raised. Among these appeared Brunelleschi, who declared the cupola might be raised without any great mass of wood-work, without any column in the centre, and without a mound of earth according to the plans of other architects. His explanations and plans were derided, and he might easily have shown a small model, but this he refused to do, but proposed to all the masters, foreigners, and compatriots, that he could make an egg stand upright on a piece of smooth marble, but none discovered the method of doing so. Wherefore Filippo being told he might make it stand himself, took it daintily into his hand, gave the end of it a blow on the plane of the marble, and made it stand upright. Beholding this the artists loudly protested, exclaiming that they could all have done the same; but Filippo replied, laughing, that they might know also how to construct the cupola, if they had seen the model and design. It was thus at length resolved that Filippo should receive the charge of conducting the work; but he was told he must furnish the syndics and wardens with more exact information.

The 1st edition of Vasari's Lives of the Painters was published in 1550, half a century after Columbus' discovery of America.

LETTER OF GEN. WILLIAM MAXWELL.—I send inclosed a copy of an original autograph letter in my possession, of General William Maxwell, written during the Revolution, and addressed to General Washington; and thinking it may interest some of the readers of the Historical Magazine, I offer it with pleasure for publication in its columns.

The contents of the subjoined letter are truly characteristic of one of New Jersey's bravest and most disinterested patriots.

T. H. M.

"ELIZth TOWN 22^d Decr 1778.

... "SIR: I have the pleasure to Inclose to your Excellency one of the latest New York papers a letter from Major Howel and a nother I donot know who from. There is verry little news, there is a Fleet of about 40 Transports salen down to the wattering place it is said they are for Jamaica with lumber & C^o for the West Indies and possably to go home for Provisions. The Cork Fleet is not arived yet; it is reported that Sir W^m Erskine with a party is gone to the East end of Long Island to collect Prov^s. and Stores and it is talked pritty commonly that a party is soon to go to some part of the Main for that purpose. I hope your Excellency has thought of moving those Prisoners the Torys is moving Earth & Hell in their favour they would have been at Heaven too had they any interest there. Mr. Caldwell informed me that it was your wish that Some Troops might be stationed near Woodbridge to intersept traid from ... ere to Amboy. I have sent the second Regt. ... New Ark. As you are well acquainted with this part of the Country I should not chuse ... move any more of them with out your direction. They can be much easier and better supply'd th ... if it is agreeable to your Excellency I will send ... Regt there. I am your Excellencys most Ob ...

"Humble Servant

"W^m Maxwell.

"His Excellency GENERAL WASHINGTON."

GOV. STUYVESANT'S COMMISSION—1646.—Commission for Peter Stuyvesant, as Director on the coasts of New Netherland, as well as on the island of Curaçao and the places adjacent, of the 28th July, 1646. (*Translated from the Dutch.*)

The States General of the United Netherlands, to all who shall see, hear, or read this, greeting: Be it known—as we have thought it advisable to the interest of the affairs of the lawful General West India Company, and of the trade and population on the coasts of New Netherland, and the places situated thereabout, as well the island of Curaçao, Buenaire, Aruba, with all that belongs to them, not only to maintain them, but also to look for new possessions, to make new alliances and agreements with foreign princes, and to fight the enemy in all his forts and fortifications, as well on water as on land; to which purpose it is necessary to appoint a Director—so have we, induced by our confidence in the

probity and experience of the person of Peter Stuyvesant, he having administered our affairs before, and controlled the direction on the above-mentioned island of Curaçao, with all the places adjacent; and being well pleased with his services, appointed, and do appoint, this the same Peter Stuyvesant, as Director in the before-mentioned lands of New Netherland, and all places adjacent, as well as the above mentioned islands of Curaçao, Buenaire, Aruba, with all appertaining to them, in order to serve in the capacity of Director, on water as well as on land, with the counsellors already there and those which will be yet appointed, to provide in the same capacity for the interest, preservation, and augmentation of the Friendship, Alliance, Trade and Commerce; to direct everything which concerns trade as well as war; and in addition, to preserve there everything in good order which is in the service of the United Netherlands and the General West India Company, to guard the places and forts therein situated; to administer right and justice, criminal as well as civil; and at length to do everything regarding his office, according to law and the general and particular instruction given to him, in accordance to what a good Director ought to, and is bound to do, in obedience to the required oath. Which being done, we order and command, consequently, all other officers, common soldiers, as well as the inhabitants and those naturalized, who reside as subjects under the said quarters, and everybody regarding it, to respect, recognize, and obey the said Peter Stuyvesant as our Director in the lands and places of New Netherland and the islands of Curaçao, Buenaire, Aruba, with all appertaining to them, and to give him every assistance, aid, and coöperation when required. As we have found it ought to be done in service of the Company.

Done in our Assembly, at the Hague, the 28th July, 1646.

Extract from the Commission Book of the States General of the United Netherlands.

Ao. 1640—1650, page 201.

Deposited in the Archives of the Empire, at the Hague, and found to be accordingly.

Signed, S. C. DE YONGE,
Counsellor of State, Archivarius of the Empire.

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS IN OHIO.—*The Centinel of the Northwestern Territory*—"open to all parties, but influenced by none"—was the first journal printed within that geographical triangle formed by the northern lakes and the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. The initial number was issued on the 9th day of November, 1793. It was printed on a half-sheet royal quarto, by a double-pull Ramage press. The type was small pica and

long primer—the paper coarse and dark-colored. The *Centinel*, changed in 1796 to *Freeman's Journal*, had no competitor until May 28th, 1799, when *The Western Spy and Hamilton Gazette* made its appearance. It was a super-royal sheet, published weekly at "250 cents a year: 7 cents for a single copy."

In 1800 there were two papers in Cincinnati, and one at Chillicothe—the first inland town in the northwest which had a press.

When Ohio became a state, in 1802, there were two weekly journals published within its borders—the *Western Spy* at Cincinnati, and the *Scioto Gazette* at Chillicothe. Their united circulation did not exceed six hundred copies. They were in no sense organs of opinion. Printed on coarse, dark, rough-edged paper (brought chiefly from Georgetown, Ky., on horseback)—without column rules—with indistinct divisions between articles or advertisements—with large type exhibiting the old fashioned long "s," such copies as still exist present a remarkable contrast to the ordinary county paper of 1858, not only in size and style, but in the character and arrangement of their contents. With the exception of marriage and obituary notices, which were often immediately under the editorial head, perhaps a notice of a public vendue, and a few advertisements of runaway apprentices, strayed cattle, or absconding wives, the Ohio journals of 1802 contained public documents and details of foreign and domestic intelligence, which had been read on the Atlantic seaboard weeks before it was known west of the Alleghanies.

In the spring or fall the *Spy* would sometimes be without its eastern exchanges for four consecutive weeks; and occasionally its supply of paper would fail, so that only one number could be issued in a month; or if it did appear regularly, its size and the shade of its complexion would vary with each issue.

On the 31st of July, 1802, the *Spy* contained news from France, dated May 17th; from London, May 10th; from New York, July 9th; from Washington, July 25th.

In 1803 President Jefferson's Message was delivered to Congress on the 15th of December. The *Spy* of January 5th, 1804, published it.

In the *Spy* of June 1st, 1803, the latest news from Chillicothe was dated May 21st.

During three-quarters of the year 1804 the *Western Spy* was the only paper published in southern Ohio. On the 9th day of December in that year it had a rival in the *Liberty Hall and Cincinnati Mercury*, issued by Rev. Wm. J. Browne, who was printer, publisher, preacher, editor, bookseller, almanac-maker, and patent medicine vender—the last occupation in that varied catalogue furnishing basis for the conjec-

ture that patent medicines are a constituent element of newspaper support, as well as a standard illustration of the business advantages of liberal advertising.

The *Liberty Hall* in its appearance and in its contents was a slight improvement upon its predecessors. It was printed on a royal sheet, in the cock-loft of a log cabin, on the southeast corner of Third and Sycamore streets, where the *Cincinnati Commercial* establishment now stands.

In 1805 the *Western Spy* and the *Liberty Hall*, published weekly, when the supply of paper did not fail, were the journals of Cincinnati—which had then 950 inhabitants. Besides these, there were in the State, for a population numbering not less than 50,000 persons, the *Scioto Gazette* at Chillicothe, and the *Western Star* at Lebanon, established in that year by John McLean—now a Judge of the U. S. Supreme Court.

The earliest extra of which I have seen a copy, printed on coarse paper with rough edges, was dated Oct. 1st, 1814. In addition to a few items of news, it contained the President's Message, delivered to Congress on the 20th of September.

Fonts of type without the old-fashioned long "s," and without the awkward combinations "ct," "sb," "sh," "sk," "sl," "si," "st," were introduced in Cincinnati in 1810; and when, on the 5th of July, 1815, Thomas Palmer printed the first number of the *Cincinnati Gazette* on new type, with column rules, with plain lines between the advertisements, and with what typos would call a "careful make-up," it was more like the modern newspaper than any of its western predecessors or contemporaries.

The first semi-weekly was issued by Morgan, Lodge & Fisher, then the proprietors of the *Cincinnati Gazette*, on the 9th day of May, 1819.

The first paper in Franklin County was started by Joel Butties, at Worthington, in 1811. In 1813 it was removed to Columbus, and was called *The Western Intelligencer*. In 1812 Clinton county first had a journal. Rice Gaddis then started *The Free American* at Wilnington.

The first journal on the Western Reserve was the *Trump of Fame*, by T. D. Webb, at Warren, Trumbull County, in 1812. In 1816 the *Trump of Fame* became the *Western Reserve Chronicle*—not the first or the last example, in newspaper history, of a common sense reduction of what claimed to be *trump of fame*.

The second newspaper of the Western Reserve and the first of Cuyahoga county, was the *Cleveland Gazette & Commercial Register*, issued July 31st, 1818, by A. Logan. The motto was a quotation from Paine—"Where Liberty dwells, there's my Country,"

The pioneer journal of the northwest was the

Sandusky Clarion, established in 1816, by David Campbell, now the *Sandusky Register*.

The first paper in Stark County was the *Repository*, at Canton, by J. A. Saxton, in 1815—the first in Gallia County, in 1816, the *American Standard*, by A. M. Cummings—in Pickaway the *Olive Branch*, the progenitor of the *Circleville Herald*, by James Foster, in 1817—in Richland, the *Olive*, at Mansfield, in 1818, by J. C. Gilkison.

In 1819, Cleveland, then a town of 500 inhabitants, was presented with the initial number of the *Herald*, by Zira Willes and Enoch Howe. Three hundred copies were printed.

In 1826 there were ten newspapers in Cincinnati, four of which were published semi-weekly and weekly—five weekly only, and one daily. One of the weeklies—*The Ohio Chronicle*, started in that year, was the first paper printed in the German language in the Miami valley.

The daily paper was called *The Commercial Register*—S. S. Brooks, publisher, Morgan Neville, editor. The publisher was a man of energy, and the editor had talent, but the citizens of Cincinnati were unused to daily news and advertisements, and after six months of hard life the pioneer "daily" of the Great West failed to appear. It was a half-sheet royal, at \$6 a year.

Cincinnati had then 19,000 inhabitants. A few of its prominent merchants were anxious for a daily paper. Several of them waited upon the proprietors of the *Gazette*, and urged the enterprise upon their attention. The assurances given the *Gazette* publishers were such that they issued a prospectus and prepared to canvass the city. After diligent talking and coaxing, 164 subscribers for a *Daily Gazette* were obtained, and on the 25th day of June, 1827, the first number was printed on a sheet 19 inches by 27—price \$8 per annum. Charles Hammond was the editor.

From 1830 to 1835 there was remarkable development of the material resources of Ohio, and astonishing intellectual progress. Our State had about one million inhabitants in 1835, and 120 newspapers, in 65 towns. Of those papers 32 are still published under the names by which they were then known: The Scioto Gazette, Western Star, Steubenville Herald, Ohio Patriot, Canton Repository, Newark Advocate, Circleville Herald, Cincinnati Gazette, Lancaster Gazette, Lancaster Eagle, Zanesville Gazette, Cleveland Herald, Painsville Telegraph, Western Reserve Chronicle, Ashtabula Sentinel, Ohio State Journal, Catholic Telegraph, Hamilton Intelligencer, Hamilton Telegraph, Eaton Register, Troy Times, Dayton Journal, Hillsboro' Gazette, Ohio Star, Batavia Sun, Chillicothe Advertiser, Bellfontaine Gazette, St. Clairsville Gazette,

Gambier Observer, Stark Co. Democrat, Massillon Gazette, Cadiz Sentinel—32.

The first cylinder press employed in the West was purchased for the Methodist Book Concern at Cincinnati, in 1835.

In 1835, the first commercial paper of the northwest was started by the proprietors of the *Cincinnati Gazette*. It was called the *Price Current*, and John H. Wood was its editor.

In 1835, Cincinnati, according to the news record of its journals, was seven days distant from Pittsburg, twenty-one days from New Orleans, and fourteen from New York. There had been active rivalry for several years between the Cincinnati papers on the earliest issue of the President's Message. In 1835 the proprietors of the *Gazette* employed the first newspaper express ever run in the west. They obtained the message in 60 hours from Washington, at an expense of \$200.

The first paper in Seneca County was *The Patriot*, started at Tiffin, by J. H. Brown, in 1832. The press upon which it was struck has a history. I learn from J. B. McArdle, a venerable printer, that it was the second press ever brought west of the Alleghanies. It was a Ramage, obtained in England, and "set up" at Washington, Pennsylvania, in 1794. In 1807 it was taken to Brownsville, Pennsylvania, and in 1809, was used to print a paper in Wellsburg, Virginia. In 1814, Mr. McArdle, who had been an apprentice in the office where it was first employed, became its owner, and printed upon it the first paper ever issued in Knox County, Ohio. In 1826, having the same press in his possession, Mr. McArdle started the *Norwalk Reporter*. In 1832, having meantime been used for several months in Sandusky, the ancient press was worked in the first printing office of Seneca County. Afterwards it did pioneer service at Findlay, in Hancock County, and at Perrysburg and Bryan, in Wood County.

STATISTICS OF THE OHIO PRESS—FROM 1793 TO 1855.

	Weekly.	Semi or Tri-weekly.	Daily.	Total.	Population.
1793	1	—	—	1	—
1800	2	—	—	2	45,300
1810	14	—	—	14	230,700
1820	54	1	—	55	581,434
1830	68	3	—	70	937,903
1840	107	7	9	123	1,519,467
1850	201	10	26	278	1,980,329
1855	340	23	31	403	—

The first newspaper of the northwest appeared .	1793
" Religious paper1814
" Semi-weekly1819
" Literary1821
" Daily1826
" Agricultural1835
" Commercial1835
" Penny Paper1836

The oldest paper in the State is the *Scioto Gazette*—the oldest daily the *Cincinnati Gazette*. The oldest editor—in service if not in years—Mr. Saxton, of the *Canton Repository*. The editor having longest controlled the columns of a daily paper, J. A. Harris, who, though he retired from the *Cleveland Herald* in December, 1857, should not be omitted in this record. The senior local editor of Ohio, is George Bennett, of the *Cincinnati Enquirer*. W. T. O.

COLUMBUS, O.

DR. FRANKLIN AND NOAH WEBSTER.—The following letters show that the scheme of reforming the alphabet, imputed to Dr. Franklin, was suggested to the latter by Webster :

"Sir: When I was in Philadelphia, I had the honor of hearing your Excellency's opinion upon the idea of reforming the English alphabet. I had repeatedly resolved, in my mind, the utility of such a plan, and had arranged some ideas upon the subject, but had not ventured to hope for success in an undertaking of this kind. Your Excellency's sentiments upon the subject, backed by the concurring opinion of many respectable gentlemen, and particularly of the late chairman of Congress, have taught me to believe the reformation of our alphabet still practicable. I know that several attempts to effect it in England have proved fruitless; but I conceive they failed through some defect in the plans proposed, or for reasons that do not exist in this country.

"Enclosed is a plan for the purpose of reducing the orthography of the language to perfect regularity, with as few new characters and alterations of the old ones as possible. It is probable that a great number of new and unusual characters would defeat the attempt.

"I know not whether your Excellency will be able to understand the characters fully; for it is very difficult to convey sounds on paper, and particularly for me, who am no penman, and cannot form the characters exactly as I wish. But this rough draught will, perhaps, give a sufficient idea of my plan, and it is submitted to your Excellency for adoption, amendment, or rejection. I am requested to lay the plan before your Excellency, and by a gentleman whose character in public life, and particularly in the chair of Congress, will give his opinion great weight in this country. Should this or any other plan be adopted, it is desired that your Excellency would lay it before Congress for their critical consideration. The advantages of adopting a reformation in this country, whether political or literary, will readily occur to an attentive mind, and it would be arrogant and superfluous for me to state them to one who is so accurately acquainted with the

elements of language, and the interests of America as your Excellency. General Washington has expressed the warmest wishes for the success of my undertaking to refine the language, and could he be acquainted with the new alphabet proposed, would undoubtedly commence its advocate. A few distinguished characters might give such weight to an attempt of this magnitude as to crush all the opposition that would be made by the enemies of our independence.

"The minds of the people are in a ferment, and consequently disposed to receive improvements—once let the ferment subside, and the succeeding lethargy will bar every great and rapid amendment. The favorable reception my lectures have generally met with, encourages me to hope that most of the Americans may be detached from an implicit adherence to the language and the manners of the British nation.

"I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your Excellency's most obedient and most humble servant,

NOAH WEBSTER, JUN.

"New York, May 24, 1786.

"His Excellency BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Esq.

"P.S. It would be esteemed a singular favor, if your Excellency would publicly recommend the Institute—it would facilitate its introduction, and confer a peculiar obligation on me.

"I must also beg permission to inscribe my lectures to your Excellency, when I publish them, as it is probable I may do within a few months.

"NOAH WEBSTER, JUN."

"Sir: The letter which your Excellency has done me the honor to address to me at New York, was yesterday received at this place.

"I am happy that a plan of reforming our Alphabet is so well received by a gentleman who thoroughly understands the subject; and am more and more convinced, from the present sentiments and spirits of the Americans, that a judicious attempt to introduce it needs but the support of a few eminent characters to be carried into effect.

"I feel the necessity of conferring with your Excellency on the subject, and would do myself the honor of waiting on you immediately, had I not made arrangements, or rather engagements, to read lectures in Boston and Portsmouth this summer. Every circumstance with me renders this the most eligible plan; for the lectures have their effect in preparing the minds of people for any improvements, and my business will require me to be at Philadelphia in September or October. If this would answer your Excellency's wishes, it would be more convenient for me; otherwise I will come to Philadelphia immediately. I shall be in New Haven about ten

days, and then propose to proceed to Boston, unless I have further information.

"I have the honor to be your Excellency's much obliged and most obedient servant,

"NOAH WEBSTER, Jun.

"NEW HAVEN, June 23d, 1786."

(Superscription.)

"NEW HAVEN, June 24,
1—7

3. 8.

"His Excellency BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Esq.,
"Philadelphia."

LETTER OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.*—*Sir*: The Pennsylvania Society for promoting the abolition of slavery, and the relief of free Negroes unlawfully held in bondage, have taken the liberty to ask your Excellency's acceptance of a few copies of their Constitution and the laws of Pennsylvania, which relate to one of the objects of their Institution; also, of a copy of Thomas Clarkson's excellent Essay upon the Commerce and Slavery of the Africans.

The Society have heard, with great [regret,] that a considerable part of the slaves, who have been sold in the Southern States since the establishment of peace, have been imported in vessels fitted out in the State,† over which, your Excellency presides. From your Excellency's station, they hope your influence will be exerted, hereafter, to prevent a practice which is so evidently repugnant to the political principles and form of government lately adopted by citizens of the United States, and which cannot fail of delaying the enjoyment of the blessings of peace and liberty, by drawing down the displeasure of the great and impartial Ruler of the Universe upon our country.

I am, in behalf of the Society,

Sir, your most obedient servant,

B. FRANKLIN.

To His Excellency J. LANGDON, Esq.

THE FIRST DEGREE OF D.D.—The first degree of D.D., in this country, was conferred upon Increase Mather, at Harvard, in 1692.

BADGE OF MILITARY MERIT.—Daniel Bissell, of Windsor, Conn., of the 2d Conn. Regiment, at the request of Washington (who needed information of British force and movements in New York), in August (14th), 1781, left his regiment, entered New York as a deserter, enlisted in Arnold's Provincial Regiment, in British service, was taken sick and remained in British army for about thirteen months, when he escaped and came into the American camp

* In the possession of Dr. L. C. Elwyn, of Philadelphia.

† New Hampshire.

with *much* valuable information. In reward of his bravery, judgment and sufferings in this perilous secret service, he received from Washington the *Certificate* and *Badge of Military Merit*.

The full documentary particulars and evidence of his case will shortly be published in Dr. Stiles' forthcoming History of Windsor.

CHURCH RECORDS OF ST MICHAEL'S, TRENTON, N. J.—"At a meeting of the Rector, Wardens and Vestry of St. Michael's Church of Trenton, on Sunday the 7th day of July, Anno Dom. 1776—

"The Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of St. Michael's Church in Trenton deeply affected with the situation of publick affairs by which, among other unhappy circumstances, the Publick form of Worship of a Church of the most Catholic and Benevolent Principles has become incompatible with the safety of the person of the Rector and members of the Church, and the Exercise of it may thereby be attended with inconveniences, which for the peace of the Church and Society they wish to avoid, And, as no alteration therein can take place but by a particular authority competent only for that purpose. In Order therefore to avoid the inconveniences aforesaid, The Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry agree to a temporary suspension of Public Worship 'till God in his Providence shall so order that it can be performed agreeably to the Principles and Constitution of the Church."

The next entry is the following :

"At a meeting of the Congregation of St. Michael's Church of Trenton the 4th day of January, 1783—

"Whereas the public worship of Almighty God, agreeably to the forms heretofore established, having, by an order of the Rector, Wardens and Vestry, made the Seventh day of July 1776, been until this time suspended, And now by the all-wise dispensations of divine providence, the American States have become Free, Sovereign and Independent; And the Congregation being deeply impressed with the duty, the necessity, and the propriety of reviving and continuing of public worship according to the Evangelical doctrine of Episcopacy; have therefore proceeded to the Election and appointment of the Officers of the Church." W. D.

QUERIES.

PRESLEY.—This has been a *given name* in Pennsylvania for nearly a century, at least. One Presley B——'s name appears in the list of Philadelphia Tories printed during the Revo-

lution. About the beginning of this century Presley Carr Lane was Speaker of the Senate of Pennsylvania for a long period of years. Several persons in this city now bear the name. What was the origin of its use as a baptismal name?

W. D.

PHILADELPHIA.

ANNE HUTCHINSON (vol. iii. p. 35).—In the last number of the Magazine your correspondent "R," of Newburg, states that Anne Hutchinson was killed by the *Weckquesicks*—a tribe of Westchester Indians. I had supposed that it was a well established fact that this act was done by the *fugitive Pequots* to avenge the massacre of their friends in the Fairfield swamp, a few years before, and will thank "R." to give his authorities for supporting the former opinion.

P. P.

"E PLURIBUS UNUM."—Will some of the correspondents of the Historical Magazine be good enough to inform me who proposed the above motto and whether there be any tradition as to whence it was taken. It is one of the mottoes of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, as appears by the title-page to vol. x. (1740) now before me. It was certainly very happily adapted to our federative system, but it seems odd that our forefathers should have gone to so trite a source for a national motto. I have been unable to find any classical authority for it.

Q.

THE WHITE FAMILY.—*Wm. White* was one of the immortal company of the Mayflower; his son Peregrine was born in her cabin while at anchor in the harbor of Cape Cod. He was the first white child born in New England, *but what became of him and his?* I mean Peregrine. A *John White* settled, with five other families, in Lancaster, Worcester Co., Mass., in 1652, where from that day to this, his descendants have resided on the same farm. *But who was John White of 1652, and where did he come from?*

J. C. W.

CLEVELAND, O.

ELIAS BUEL.—Information is wanted respecting Elias Buel, who, in the latter part of the last century, lived in Coventry, Conn.

BOOKS BURNED, ETC. (vol. iii. p. 89).—In the *Connecticut Gazette*, for Nov. 29th, 1755, printed at New Haven, I find the following account:

"MILFORD (in Connecticut), Nov. 21, 1755.

"After perusing a false and scurrilous letter, printed at *New York*, signed *Edward Cole*, it was tho't proper, that the same should be publickly whipt, as tending to beget Ill Will, and

brushing a Disunion in the several Governments in *America*, the Contrary of which at this Time and present Situation of our Affairs is much wanted: Accordingly, it was here at 4 of the clock this Afternoon, after proper notice by beat of Drum, publickly whipt, according to *Moses' LAW*, *Forty stripes save one*, by the common Whipper, and then burnt."

Can any one give information concerning the letter above mentioned?

J. W.

MIDDLETOWN, Ct., 1859

GRASSHOPPERS.—In Lee's Memoirs of the war in the southern department of the United States (vol. i. p. 256), mention was made of a kind of cannon called grasshopper. What were they?

PHILADELPHIA.

BOOKS PRINTED BY BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.—What is the date of the earliest books or pamphlets printed by Franklin now extant, and what are they, and where are they? I have seen two books printed by him in 1732, which is the year he printed his first almanac. I should like the titles of any printed at an earlier date.

In Sparks's edition of Franklin (p. 83) he speaks of printing in 1728 forty sheets of *A History of the Quakers*. What is the title of this history?

B. G.

WAS THE IDEA OF A WESTERN WORLD DUE TO CHRISTIANITY?—It occurred to me while reading the Epistles of St. Clement, that the first ideas of the existence of America may have come from our Saviour himself. Not improbably he may have told his Apostles that they should announce his Gospel beyond the vast ocean, to lands and peoples yet unknown.* Certain it is that the first indications of a belief in the existence of a transatlantic continent occur in Christian writers and those pagans who are connected with the early Christians in some manner.

St. Clement, the fourth after St. Peter, says: *Ὁκεανὸς ἀνθρώποις ἀπέραντος, καὶ οἱ μετ' αὐτὸν κόσμοι ταῖς αὐταῖς ταγαῖς τοῦ Θεοῦ διευθύνονται.* (Ep. ad Corinth, xx.). Dionysius of Alexandria: *Καὶ ποῖον γένοιτ' ἂν τὴν πάντα καθαίροντος ὕδατος ὕδωρ ἄλλο καθάρσιον; πῶς ἂν ὁ πολὺς καὶ ἀπέραντος ἄνθρωπος ὁκεανὸς ἐπιχυνθεῖς, τὴν πικρὰν ταύτην ἀπὸ δαμῆσαι θάλασσαν* (Euseb. He. vii. 21).

St. Jerome, on the Epistle to the Ephesians, cites St. Clement, and Origen *Περὶ αρχῶν* II. cap. 3. says, "Meminit sane Cleinens Apostolorum discipulus etiam eorum quos *αντιχθονας* Græci nominarunt, atque alias partes orbis terræ ad quas neque nostrorum quisquam accedere potest, neque ex illis quæ ibi sunt quisquam transire ad

* The idea current in the middle ages, that Our Lord gave the islands to St. Peter, seems to be connected with this.

nos; quos et mundos appellavit cum ait, Oceanus intransmeabilis est hominibus et hi qui trans ipsum sunt mundi qui his eisdem dominatoris Dei dispositionibus gubernantur."

Pliny so much associated with the Christians, a contemporary of Clement, says: "Taprobanen alterum orbem terrarum esse diu existimatum est Antichthonum appellatione. . . Sed ne Taprobane quidem quamvis extra orbem relegata, nostris vitiis caret." Hist Nat. vi. 22.

"Quod si est alter orbis suntque oppositi nobis Antichthones." Mela. L 9.

Then too Seneca, whom some would even make a Christian, but who clearly had in no small degree imbibed ideas which were then advancing in Rome, says in his *Medea* (375):

"Venient annis
Secula seris, quibus Oceanus
Vincula rerum laxet, et ingens
Pateat tellus, Tiphysque novos
Detegat orbes, nec sit terris
Ultima Thule."

At a later date Augustine recognized the existence of a transatlantic world, but ridicules the possibility of reaching it. "Nimis absurdum est, ut dicatur aliquos homines ex hac in illam partem, Oceani immensitate trajecta, navigare et pervenire potuisse." De Civ. Dei, xvi. 1.

MARTHA WASHINGTON.—Who furnished to the Rev. Rufus W. Griswold's work—"The Republican Court," the letter from Martha Washington?

Fs.

JOSEPH HOPKINS.—I read in Bevey's Dictionary of Heraldry, 4to., as follows:

"Hopkins. sa. on a chev. betw. two pistols in chief or, and a silver medal, with the French King's bust, inscribed Louis, XV. tied at the top with a red ribbon, in base, a laurel chaplet in the centre, a scalf (*qu. scalp?*) on a staff on the dexter, and a tomahawk on the sinister, all ppr. a chief embattled arg. Crest, on a wreath, or an l sa. a rock, over the top a battery in perspective, thereon the French flag hoisted, an officer of the Queen's Royal American Rangers on the said rock, sword in hand all ppr. round the crest this motto *Inter primos* [*Granted to Joseph Hopkins, of Maryland. 1764.*]"

It would be interesting to know what deed of valor obtained this honorable armorial augmentation, and whether such grants were common to Americans under the royal government. Doubtless some of your subscribers are able and willing to throw light on this subject. R. P.

HAGLEY, S. C., 1859.

CURRENCY.—In the Colonies, paper money, in consequence of a too great issue, became subject to various rates of depreciation. Hence arose

different currencies, based upon the proportionate rise in the nominal value of the pound sterling and the Spanish dollar.

The Dollar, valued at 4s. 6d. sterling, became of the value of 6s. of the currencies of New England and Virginia; of 8s. of the currencies of New York and North Carolina; of 7s. 6d. of the currencies of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, and of 4s. 8d. of the currencies of South Carolina and Georgia.

When, why, and by what authority were these different rates thus established? J. S. F.

WEST CHESTER, PENNA.

ROCKING-CHAIRS.—I have heard it asserted that rocking-chairs are a New England invention. If so, by whom were they invented, and where first manufactured?

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARIES.—When and where arose the custom of celebrating the centennial anniversary of the birth of great men, like that of Washington in 1832?

C. H.

PHILADELPHIA.

LIGHTNING RODS ON SHIPS.—It is asserted that lightning conductors on board ship were first used on board an American vessel. On board of what ship were they first placed, by whom was the vessel owned, and who fitted them?

CHARLESTOWN.

[It is stated in the British Naval Chronicle, that the first French vessel fitted with lightning conductors was the *Etoile*, a galley of 700 (? 70) tons, destined for America, and commanded by Lieut. Voutron. This conductor was placed on the vessel by Jean Baptiste le Roi, Nov. 18, 1784. The same account states conductors had been in use on board of American ships for some time.] P.

A GRAVE FOUND AT COLD HARBOR, CAPE COD, BY THE PILGRIMS, 1620.—In Appendix A. to Davis' edition of Morton's New England Memorial, published by Crocker & Brewster, 1826, on page 351, I find it stated the Pilgrims came to what proved a grave, bigger and longer than any they had ever seen, and covered with boards. They dug it up, and "found first a mat and under that a *fair bow* and then another mat, and under that a board three-quarters long *finely carved* and painted with *three tines or brooches on the top like a crown*. Also between the mats we found, bowls, trays dishes and such like trinkets. At length we came to a fair *new* mat, and under that two bundles, the one bigger, the other less. We opened the greater, and found in it a great quantity of fine and perfect

red powder, and the bones and skull of a man. The skull had fine yellow hair, still on it and some of the flesh unconsumed. There was bound up with it a knife, a packneedle, and two or three old iron things. It was bound up in a sailor's canvas cassock and a pair of cloth breeches. The red powder was a kind of embalmment, and yielded a strong, but no offensive smell. It was as fine as any flour. We opened the less bundle likewise and found of the same powder in it, and the bones and head of a little child. About the legs and other parts of it was bound strings and bracelets of fine white beads. There was also by it a little bow about $\frac{3}{4}$ long, and some other odd knacks. We brought sundry of the prettiest things away with us, and covered up the corpse again."

Query. Has it been explained where this grave was. The yellow hair forbids the supposition that it was an Indian. The unconsumed flesh leads us to suppose it was a recent grave, else we might have imagined the Pilgrims had fallen in with the grave of one of their predecessors—an old Norseman. A sailor would scarcely have been buried in such state, and with a bow by his side, or in company with a little child. And where did the Indians get the white beads with which the child's limbs were decorated?

[Morton's New England Memorial (ed. Congregational Board) p. 44, and Dr. Francis' Life of Elliott, p. 120, may explain this. According to the former, a French vessel was wrecked there three years before the Pilgrims came.]

A LIBRARY FOR THE TOWN OF FRANKLIN.—In the recently published "Letters to Benjamin Franklin," mention is made of a library presented by him to a town or township in one of the New England States called after him. In what State was it situated? Are the books still preserved? Is there a catalogue of them in existence?

[There now exists in the town of Franklin, Mass., the identical library that Dr. Franklin gave to it for adopting his name. He was asked to give a bell for the meeting-house; he preferred to give a library, as a bell has more sound than sense. Most of the hundred or two books he gave are still preserved, and are among the best standard books in the English language.]

OLD FORT AT PRAIRIE DU CHIEN.—In vol. 4, page 867 of American State Papers (1820), Mr. Isaac Lee, speaking of the remains of an old fort at Prairie du Chien, says that some difference of opinion seems to exist among the most aged of the inhabitants of the prairie as to the question

whether this fort was originally built by the French or by the Spanish government; and Mr. Morgan L. Martin, in his discourse before the Wisconsin Historical Society (1851), says that "on the north side of Lac du Bœuf (Buffalo Lake), in the county of Marquette, are the remains of an ancient fort, which by the French is known as Fort Gonville, and tradition says was built and occupied by the Spaniards."

Is there any evidence that the Spaniards ascended the Mississippi as far as the Wisconsin River?
J. A. L.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., 1859.

[There is no authority whatever that we have met with to justify ascribing any fort in Wisconsin to the Spaniards.]

CHEVALIERS DE ST. LOUIS.—Can any of your readers tell me the color of the ribbon of the Cross of the order of the Knights of St. Louis?

F. A. W.

HAVERFORD, Pa.

[By the regulation of this order, as founded by Louis XIV., the Knights, Commanders, and Grand Crosses, wore a ribbon of "*couleur de feu*."]]

REPLIES.

MEETING OF THE GOVERNORS, IN 1709 (vol. iii. p. 89).—Dr. Trumbull's statement is correct, and Hutchinson's nearly so. The Congress was first proposed to be held at New London. Its members met at Newport; but, for some reason, the place of meeting was changed to Rehoboth, where their business was transacted and their address subscribed. Col. Samuel Vetch, by a general letter (Sept. 13, 1709), requested the governors to meet Col. Nicholson and himself "at the most commodious central place of all the said governments, which," he suggested, "I humbly conceive to be about New London," upon the 4th, 5th and 6th of October. Inclosing a copy of this letter to Gov. Saltonstall (Sept. 19th), he expressed a "wish that the New York gentlemen would be persuaded to come the length of Newport; it would be much more convenient for entertainment of so great a number"—it having been proposed that some of the council, chief officers, and members of Assembly, of each colony, should accompany the governors. And on the 22d he wrote again, that he had advised Col. Ingoldsby and the New York gentlemen, "that it will be much more commodious at Rhode Island." Oct. 11th, Gov. S. wrote from Newport:

"Col. Nicholson and Col. Vetch are here, but Col. Dudley is not yet come to town, though we

hourly expect him. The man-of-war, with packets to the several governments was not arrived at Boston when Col. Vetch came from thence. . . . We are in constant expectation of the packets. This has hitherto prevented the Congress."

Gov. Saltonstall returned to New Haven and took his seat in the General Assembly, then in session, on Wednesday, October 19th; "laid before them . . . the transactions and conclusions of the Congress . . . at Rehoboth, last week;" and in his speech remarked, that "the late Congress at Rehoboth was unhappily timed to afford relief to our men at the Wood Creek," etc.

J. H. T.

HARTFORD, CONN.

THE NAME "MINNESOTA." (vol. iii. p. 29).—The Author of the History of Minnesota, E. D. Neill, says, that "Mr. Schoolcraft defines '*Sotah*' to mean '*bluish green*,' but that Featherstonehaugh says, 'it means *clear*.'" Now I do not find any such definition by Featherstonehaugh. On the contrary, in his "*Voyage up the Minnay Sotor*," (vol. i. p. 286), he says, "The Indian name of the St. Peter's is Minnay Sotor, or *Turbid water*; the water, in fact, looking as if whitish clay had been dissolved in it."

S. H. P.

MIDDLETOWN, Ct. Jan. 20, 1859.

ELIOT'S INDIAN BIBLE (vol. ii. p. 277, 306, 343). A correspondent of the *Westchester, (N. Y.) News*, in August, 1855, wrote that he found a copy of Eliot's Bible, of the edition of 1663, in the library of John G. Gardner, of Gardner's Island, to whom it had descended from one of the early proprietors of that island.

P. H. W.

COVENTRY, Vt.

THE MAYFLOWER (vol. iii. p. 88).—A tract, printed in 1643, is advertised as bearing this title, "Good newes from sea, a true relation between Capt. Thomas, of the 'Whelp,' employed for the service of the King and Parliament, against Capt. Polhell, of the 'May Flower,' in which the said ship was taken."—See Willis & Sotheran's London Catalogue, cxlii., 977.

"STEAM NAVIGATION IN THE UNITED STATES BEFORE THE TIME OF FULTON" (vol. iii. p. 3 and 4).—The following extract from the *Virginia Gazette*, Winchester, Dec. 16th, 1787, in relation to the steamboat built by James Rumsey, of Virginia, may, perhaps, interest some of your readers:

"On the eleventh day of this month, Mr. Rumsey's steamboat, with more than half her

loading (which was upwards of three ton) and a number of people on board, made a progress of *four miles in an hour*, against the current of the Potowmac River, without any external application whatsoever, impelled by a machine that will not cost more than twenty guineas for a ten-ton boat, and that will not consume more than four bushels of coal, or the equivalent of wood, in twelve hours. It is thought that if some pipes of the machine had not been ruptured by the freezing of water, which had been left in them a night or two before, and which ruptures were only secured by rags tied round them, that the boat's way would have been at the rate of seven or eight miles in an hour. As this invention is equally applicable to boats or ships of all dimensions, to smooth, shallow, and rapid rivers, or the deepest and roughest seas, freightage of all kinds will be reduced to one third of its present expense.

"Mr. Rumsey has a machine (which I likewise have seen) by which he raises water for grist or saw-mills, watering of meadows, or purposes of agriculture, cheaper than races can be dug or dams made; and the water, after performing its operation, to be returned again into its first reservoir. He has likewise made such improvements upon the structure of mills, as to work grist mills with one-third of the water now expended, and saw-mills with one-twentieth; and yet increase their powers without fearing the innumerable accidents attendant on the cumbersome parade of rounds, logs and wheels, which he has totally laid aside, and equally simplifies and cheapens the buildings; but I shall say no more, as Mr. Rumsey is preparing to publish the principles upon which his boat acts, when the public curiosity will be satisfied."

The above extract from the *Virginia Gazette* was copied into the *Middlesex Gazette*, or *Fæderal Adviser*, a newspaper published in Middletown, Conn., Feb. 25, 1788.

S. H. P.

THE PAOLI (vol. iii. p. 45).—Your correspondent, "W. D.," of West Chester, Penn., censures Mr. Irving for some of the grave errors into which he has fallen, in his life of Washington, especially those which relate to "The Massacre of the Paoli."

My impression has always been that, had Col. Hampton obeyed the orders of Gen. Wayne, which Major Ryan carried to him, wheeled his regiment by sub-platoons to the right, and moved off towards the White Horse, the design of Gen. Grey would have been frustrated; and, apparently, my impressions are correct, as General Wayne was "acquitted with honor." If "W. D." desires to know whether "any official charges of misconduct was ever preferred

against Col. Hampton," he can be gratified, and at the same time, know why that course was adopted, by taking the trouble to peruse the masterly defence submitted by General Wayne to the court which acquitted him. As the court evidently believed it, I am compelled to respect it; and, I feel assured, "W. D." will also.

P. P.

CENT OF 1793 (vol. iii. p. 46).—Your correspondent, "L. O.," is correct in stating that there is more than one variety of the cent of this date; but he will probably be surprised to learn that there are at least eleven varieties. A writer in the *Boston Transcript*, of March 1, 1859, describes them as follows:

"The act for the establishment of the United States Mint, was passed April 2, 1792, and it went into operation the same year; being more or less experimental until 1795.

"Although a small trial piece for a cent, with a silver centre, was struck in 1792, and the disme and half disme in the same year—there seems to be no doubt that the first regular issue of the currency was the cent of 1793. Of this there are eleven varieties struck in the following order:

"1st—Obverse, a head with fine flowing hair, copied from the French ideal of Liberty; beneath, the date, with figures wide apart; above, the word 'Liberty.' Reverse, an endless chain of fifteen links, inclosing the words 'one cent,' and the fraction 1-100. Around it 'United States of Ameri.' Edge divided into alternate sections of leaf work and milling.

"2d—Same as first on obverse. Reverse, reads 'United States of America,' in full.

"3d—Hair longer, and bust running out to a fine point; date close in the figures, and piece slightly larger.

"4th—Obverse, head bolder in the features, hair flowing straight back, in long, thick locks. Under the neck a twig, with three broad leaves, nearly at right angles with each other. Large date below, 'Liberty' above. Reverse, a wreath of two branches, united by a ribbon, inclosing words 'one cent.' Around it 'United States of America;' below, the fraction 1-100. Obverse and reverse both surrounded by a finely beaded line near the edge.

"5th—Hair a little fuller; leaves on the twig inclined forward. Figures in the date, and letters in the word 'Liberty' much smaller and closer. Reverse, same as No. 4.

"6th—Hair rather shorter in middle part of the head. Leaves on the twig much more slender, and in position like No. 4. Reverse, leaves in wreath longer, and bow in knot larger.

"7th—Obverse, like the last in head, but the leaves on the twig quite small, and pointing symmetrically upwards. Reverse, varies slightly in wreath.

"8th—Obverse same as No. 7. Reverse differs in the wreath, and has 'one cent' exactly in the centre, instead of slightly above it, as before. Fraction closer, in figures.

"9th—Obverse like No. 8, except that the leaves on the twig are more pointed, and all incline forward. Reverse, wreath varies again in form and arrangement of the leaves.

"10th—Precisely like No. 9, except that now, for the first time, the edge is changed; and, instead of the device mentioned in No. 1, bears the words 'One hundred for a dollar.'

"11th—A much larger piece, with more of the bust; the hair is rolled off from the forehead, and combed smooth, falling down over the back; on the left shoulder is the staff and liberty-cap; the twig of leaves under the neck is omitted. Reverse, the wreath is much longer in the leaves, and the bow-knot is very different; the beaded line on both sides is preserved, and the edge is lettered as in No. 10.

"The varieties of this year, as above described, are distinguishable at a glance, in good specimens, which are, however, somewhat difficult to obtain. Nos. 3, 5 and 8, are the most common."

The writer in the *Transcript* also gives descriptions of three varieties of the cent of 1794, and four of that of 1795, with interesting particulars concerning subsequent issues.

BOSTON.

JOHN R. JEWITT (vol. iii. p. 88).—I have in my possession a copy of the book referred to by W. D. Its title is:

"Narrative | of the | Adventures and Sufferings | of | John R. Jewitt; | only survivor of the crew of the | Ship Boston, | During a captivity of nearly three years among the | Savages of Nootka Sound: | with an account of the | Manners, Mode of Living, and Religious | Opinions of the Natives. | Embellished with ten engravings. | New York: | Printed for the Publisher."

Then follow the names of the crew; all of whom, excepting two, were, on the 22d of March, 1803, barbarously murdered by the savages at Nootka—sixteen being foreigners, and ten Americans. Two of these, Abraham Waters and John Thompson, were from Philadelphia. John Thompson and John R. Jewitt escaped. Thompson died soon after. At the bottom of this page it says: "John R. Jewitt, the writer of the Journal from whence this Narrative is taken, and who at present, July, 1815, resides in Middletown, in the State of Connecticut."

This is followed by a list of words in the Nootkian language, with their English signification. Then appears the Narrative, which fills 166 pages. The volume closes with the "War-Song of the Nootka Tribe."

John R. Jewitt was born in Boston, Lincolnshire, England, May 21, 1783.

This Narrative is a work of great interest, and contains a vast amount of curious and entertaining information to be found in no other publication. As it was privately printed, I think it must be scarce.

Perhaps some correspondent of the Hist. Mag. can give an account of Jewitt's history, subsequent to 1815.

S. L. B.

SOUTH NORRIDGEWOCK, Me.

Another Reply.—I well recollect seeing him last in Albany, N. Y., in 1827 or 1828, with his wheelbarrow of books, near the Capitol. For the second time I purchased another book of him. His large scar upon his forehead was distinctly visible. He received the injury at Nootka Sound, Vancouver's Island, about 1803, when the ship or brig Boston, from Hull, England, was taken by the Indians, who decoyed part of the crew out into the bay, in small boats, for fishing, and murdered them. At the same time, those remaining on board were massacred—saving Mr. J., the armorer for repairing guns, and a Mr. Thompson, who was afterwards found secreted in the vessel's hold. They were there at the time of the total eclipse, June, 1806.

S. S.

WAS WASHINGTON A MARSHAL OF FRANCE? (vol. iii. p. 83).—"That propriety might exist in reference to the intended aid from France, when arrived, Gen. Washington has been appointed Lieut. General of his Most Christian Majesty's troops in America, and Vice-Admiral of the white flag."—*Gordon's History of the American Revolution* (London, 1788), vol. iii. Letter of August 24th, 1780, p. 365.

It would seem, from the above extract, that these appointments, if received by Washington, were, so far as the French government was concerned, purely titles of courtesy, conferred for the purpose of satisfying the laws of military etiquette and precedence, then most imperious at the Court of France. The rank and powers which they implied, though only nominal, were also apparently limited in their application to the French forces in America. In this case, the mere departure of these forces, after the war was over, would put an end to them without further act. This view of the question is quite consistent with Washington's assertion in the letter of 1785, quoted by "M.," that he then

held no commission under the French government. It also, perhaps, accounts for the fact, that no record of such commission, if previously held, can be found in the archives of France.

The context of the passage given above, from Gordon, allows the reader to infer that Lafayette, on his return from France, in May, 1780, was the bearer of these appointments; or, at least, that they came at the same time with him, and thus preceded Rochambeau and the French forces by about two months.

The Frederick (Va.) *Examiner*, of the 19th Aug., 1857, contained the following:

"Some weeks ago, in a conversation in the *Examiner* office, a gentleman of this city remarked, that he had in his possession an old porcelain mug, with an effigy of General Washington on horseback, and the inscription beneath, 'George Washington, Esq., General-in-Chief of the United States Army and Marshal of France.' A discussion thereupon arose, as to whether Washington had ever received the *baton* of a Marshal of France. To resolve the doubt, Col. A. Kimmel said he would address the venerable G. W. Parke Custis, the surviving member of Washington's household, on the subject. He did so, and received in reply the following letter:"

"'ARLINGTON HOUSE, Aug. 18, 1857.

"'MY DEAR COL. KIMMEL: Your very acceptable letter came duly to hand. In regard to Washington as Marshal of France, I have in this house 'proof as strong as holy writ,' in an engraving of Napier of Merchistoun, the celebrated inventor of the Logarithms, which was presented to Washington by the Earl of Buchan, a relative of the philosopher, with the indorsement in the handwriting of the Earl: 'To Marshal General Washington, with the respects of Buchan.' Now, Buchan lived in the age of the Revolution, and was the associate of courts, and certainly would not have addressed to one he so loved and admired, as he did to the chief, a title to which the chief had no claim. Lord Napier, on a visit to the Arlington House, was greatly gratified by a sight of a reminiscence of his ancestors, treasured among the relics of Washington.

"'The history of the title, a Marshal of France, is simply this. When, in 1781, Colonel Laurens went to France as special ambassador, a difficulty arose between him and the French Minister as to the command of the combined armies in America. Our heroic Laurens said: 'Our chief must command; it is our cause, and the battle is on our soil.' 'C'est impossible!' exclaimed the Frenchman; by the 'etiquette of the French service, the Count de Rochambeau, being an old Lieutenant-General, can only be

commanded by the King in person, or a *Mareschal de France*.' 'Then,' exclaimed Laurens, 'make our Washington a *Mareschal de France*, and the difficulty is at an end.' It was done.

"A friend of mine heard Washington spoken of as *Monsieur le Mareschal* at the siege of Yorktown. Our beloved Washington never coveted or desired rank or title; but, it is beyond a doubt that, from the force of circumstances just related, the rank and title of *Mareschal de France* was conferred upon the General-in-Chief of the combined armies of America and France.

"Believe me, my dear sir, truly and faithfully your obliged friend and servant,

"GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS."

This would be very satisfactory if it were true. Mr. Custis refers the appointment and the aid from the French entirely to the agency of Col. Laurens. But Col. Laurens did not sail for France on his special mission till the 13th of Feb., 1781; (Sparks's Washington, 7th, 438;) while Rochambeau, with the French forces, had already arrived at Rhode Island, on the 10th or 12th of July, 1780. (Gordon, 3d, 379.) The main portion of Mr. Custis' statement, consequently, falls to the ground. Still, his communication affords evidence, similar to much found elsewhere, that the belief was very general at the time, among well-informed persons, that Washington did receive some military appointment from the French Court; which belief, the fact of his commanding Rochambeau, does not seem sufficiently to explain away, as an error. And Gordon, whose activity and perseverance in gathering and storing up the facts of the Revolution, as they occurred, render him invaluable as a cotemporary authority, enters this as an undisputed fact under its date, and after a lapse of eight years afforded him for revision, and during the lifetime of all the prominent actors in it, he deliberately prints it, without gainsay from them.

La Fayette appears to have been almost the sole (and self-constituted) agent of Congress, in procuring the aid of Rochambeau. He arrived in France, in February, 1779, on no very definite mission; and leaving in the United States (at least with Congress), a much higher reputation for spirit and generosity, than for judgment and conduct in affairs. During his sojourn in France, of more than a year, Franklin and Adams were both there—the former all, the latter a part of the time—but neither appears to have much occupied himself with this matter. La Fayette says that the personal difficulties between them prevented him from calling on either so frequently as he could have wished. The expedition was kept as secret as possible. Adams, in addressing Count Vergennes, July 13th, 1780, "pretends

not to know to what part of America M. de Ternay and M. de Rochambeau are destined . . . and has no hopes of anything decisive from their operation, although they should be instructed to coöperate with Washington." But La Fayette foresaw that . . . the United States would feel the necessity of the aid, . . . and took upon himself . . . to solicit, in the name of Congress, what he had positively been forbidden to ask, a succor of auxiliary troops.* "It was settled" (to quote his own words) "that that corps of six thousand men, commanded by Lieut. General Rochambeau, was to be completely under the orders of the American Commander-in-Chief, and was only to form a division of his army. The order of service was so regulated . . . that the command belonged, when there was equality of rank and age, to the American officers."† The question of rank and commissions to be held in America, seems to have been much discussed, before the plan of the expedition was finally adopted. At one time it was proposed that La Fayette should command the French detachment. On this subject, writing to Vergennes, Feb. 2, 1780, he says, "In regard to myself, sir, I ask nothing. . . . You might either give me one of those commissions of M. de Sartine, which are *only of use in America* . . . or else letters of service . . . to enable me to command as an American general." La Fayette knew both the Americans and his own countrymen. Might he not have procured for Washington the title of Marshal, or those of Lieutenant-General and Admiral, *provisionally*, to be promulgated and used only in case of necessity? No such necessity, it is well known, ever occurred. It is possible that the unpublished MSS., still in the possession of his family, might furnish the answer to this question.

It is worthy of remark that Rochambeau, instead of being an "old lieutenant-general," was only promoted, "after," as he coldly remarks, "twenty years of constant activity as a major-general," to that rank, just as he was sailing for America.‡

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1859.

RELIGIOUS HISTORICAL SOCIETY (vol. iii. p. 89).—It is believed that the RELIGIOUS HISTORICAL SOCIETY only continued in existence a few years, its place being now supplied by denominational societies, as the "Baptist," "Presbyterian," "Episcopal." It was formed about 1815 or 1816. The writer has a pamphlet printed

* Memoirs, Correspondence and MSS. of Gen. La Fayette, published by his family, vol. i. p. 249.

† Memoirs, etc. MSS., vol. ii. p. 250.

‡ Mémoire Militaire, Historique et Politique, de Rochambeau, tome i. p. 235.

in 1818, by "John W. Scott, No. 38 N. 6th street, at the office of the Religious Remembrancer," containing the "First annual address, read before the Religious Historical Society, May 20, 1817, by Samuel B. Wylie, D.D., with an appendix, published agreeably to an order of the Society," p. 16, which commences thus: "This Society has been organized for the purpose of collecting and preserving interesting historical documents, particularly those of an ecclesiastical nature," etc. The Constitution is appended. "Article II." says, "The objects of the Society shall be to collect, as far as possible, all historical documents and publications, and invite original communications tending to illustrate the past and present state of the Christian world, together with its future prospects; and thus form a great emporium of religious intelligence."—p. 17.

"On the 13th May, 1817, the second annual meeting of the Religious Historical Society was held, and officers elected." *President*—Rev. Jacob Brodhead, D. D. *Vice-Presidents*—Rev. Jacob I. Janesday, D. D.; Rev. James Milnor, New York; Rev. Wm. Staughton, D. D.; Rev. Saml. B. Wylie, D. D.; Rev. Anthony A. Palmer, and Robert Ralston, Esq. *Corresponding Secretary*—Rev. Ezra Stiles Ely, D. D. *Recording Secretary*—Mr. John W. Scott. *Treasurer*—Nathaniel Chauncey. *Librarian*—James R. Wilson—who, "at a subsequent meeting, resigned, in consequence of removal from the city, and Rev. Robert McCartee was elected in his place." It is believed that all these officers, except Dr. Ely and Mr. Chauncey, have deceased"—p. 19.

Then follow the names "of the other members of the Society," 13 in number; and of "honorary members," 7.

The remaining three pages are occupied with a list of the books, MSS. etc., in the library. Among the manuscripts "are the trial discourses of Rev. Geo. Duffield, D. D., pastor of the third Presbyterian Church (Vine street), and sermons by the Rev. Judah Lewis."—p. 22.

A concluding paragraph says, "Several original papers, of great length, have been read before the Society, and published in the Religious Remembrancer; but it is expected the Society will, at some future time, republish them, together with their transactions, and all communications made to them, in a convenient octavo volume."

Whether or not they did so publish, I have no knowledge.

H. S.

PHILADELPHIA.

THE GOD-FATHER OF THE CHRISTENED WEST (vol. iii. p. 53).—For Centenius, read Curtinius. H. O'R.

Obituary.

At Montreal, Canada East, Dec. 12, 1858, while seated at his library table, the HON. JAMES VIGER, a distinguished Canadian archæologist. He was born at Montreal, May 7, 1787, and in his long career served his country faithfully in civil and military stations, but is known especially as an ardent and untiring investigator of the early history of Canada, and a collector of manuscripts and other monuments connected with its annals. As an officer of the Canadian militia he served during the war of 1812, and took part in the engagement at Sackett's Harbor. He was the first mayor of his native city, whose arms were designed by him, and on several occasions intrusted with other important functions. As a literary man he began his career in 1812 by the publication of the Abbé Edgeworth's Relation of the death of Louis XVI., but subsequently devoted himself to the history of his own country, on which he wrote and collected much, but unfortunately published little. His manuscript collection, his *Saberdache*, as he styled it, will probably be secured by the Canadian government, and with it his albums full of portraits, plans of forts, views of buildings—many since destroyed—coins, medals, everything, in fact, of historic interest likely to disappear.

It seldom happens that one who, we may say, never published a work on history or archæology, is as well and as favorably known at home and abroad as Mr. Viger. As Mr. A. de Puibusque remarked more than ten years since, "scholars in America and Europe consult him on remote and obscure points of Canadian history as men in other days consulted the oracles of Trevoux and St. Maur—as we still consult the '*Art de vérifier les dates*.' It seems in himself an Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, a royal, or rather National—very national—Society of Antiquaries."

His chief works may be resumed as follows:

1. A correction of the *Liste du Clergé du Canada*, in which he restores many hundred dates and names, distorted and misstated by Rev. Mr. Noisieux, the author, followed by the compiler of the List. This work he had not completed to his satisfaction; but it will be an incalculable loss if not published, as the erroneous one has been circulated, and is often cited.

2. *Le Petit Régistre*, in 4to, a work on the first Parish Register of Montreal, full of research, and in fact the basis of a history of the city and its first settlers.

3. *History of the Parishes of the Diocese of Montreal*: a series of archæological researches, of which he printed a few in pamphlet form, for

private circulation as essays; among others, on Chambly, Sorel, Laprairie, Saut au Recollet, Regaud, St. Vincent de Paul, etc.; and among others, an account of a Chapel at the Cote St. Lambert, the original quaint deed of which it was the good fortune of the Rev. Mr. Martin and the present writer, to find in a notary's office, among a mass of old papers.

4. *Le Chien d'or, ou la tradition en défaut*, an interesting examination of a Canadian legend.

5. A similar work, on a Crucifix preserved at the Hôtel Dieu, Quebec; and which, at one time, was the subject of a criminal prosecution against a soldier.

6. A careful history of the family Lemoyne de Longueuil, to which belonged Iberville, Bienville, Sauvolle, the brothers whose names are identified with Louisiana—the Baron Le Moyne, and other members, better known at the North.

7. A rather pungent criticism on *La Vie de Mgr. Laval par un Anonyme*, which prevented many errors from spreading.

8. All the documents of the *Servantes de Dieu en Canada*, by Henry de Couray, Esq., were furnished by Mr. Viger; and an Album, prepared by him, formed the plan of the work.

This Album was presented to Mgr. Bedini, the Papal Nuncio, who, already acquainted with Mr. Viger's labors, obtained for him, from the Pope, the honor of Knight Commander of the Order of St. Gregory.

SHERMAN CROSWELL, Esq., late editor of *The Albany Argus*, died at New Haven, March 3, aged 56 years. Mr. Croswell was the son of the late Rev. Harry Croswell, D.D., Rector of Trinity Church in New Haven, and was born in the city of Hudson, where his parents resided at the time. He was a graduate of Yale College of the year 1822. *The New Haven Journal* says:

"After studying the law, he was admitted to the bar in this city in the year 1826. In 1831 he removed to Albany, where he was associated with Edwin Croswell, Esq., in the editorial management of *The Albany Argus*, from which he finally retired in the year 1855. He soon after removed to this city, where, after a protracted illness, he died of consumption.

"We find it difficult to give our impressions of Mr. Croswell's character. For a man so widely known, he was known to few. He made not many friends, but these few, once made, were life-long friends. Eminently courteous in his manners to all, he was yet a man of reserve. His confidence was given slowly and even reluctantly, but when given was almost never withdrawn.

"He was a man of singular refinement of mind, and of tastes fastidiously delicate. Nature fitted him for an artist's life, or for some other pursuit, success in which needs a large admixture of the æsthetic element. But, by one of the perversities of life not uncommon, he was thrown into the uncongenial field of politics. A service of nearly a quarter of a century, first as an associate, and subsequently as chief editor, of one of the most influential political papers in this country, had not been without its influence upon Mr. Croswell's character.

"No one familiar only with the always vigorous and sometimes trenchant style of *The Argus*, would have suspected that many of its most characteristic articles came from the pen of a writer whose temperament was essentially a poetic one, and whose feelings were much more in harmony with whatever is beautiful in nature or art than with the details of politics. Yet such was the fact, and only the earnestness and sincerity of his political convictions could have made such an occupation tolerable to him.

"In his relations with those endeared to him by kindred, he was an example of affectionate regard. As a son, a brother, a husband, and a father, he leaves behind him sorrows and tears with which 'a stranger intermeddled not.'

"Mr. Croswell died in the communion of the Church Catholic, having partaken of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper at the hands of the Rev. Mr. Brewster a few days before his death, gladly preparing for that world to which almost all who had been near and dear to him in life had preceded him.

At Washington, D. C., March 5, AARON VAIL BROWN died. He was born August 15, 1795, in Brunswick Co., Va.; graduated at the University at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, in 1814, and then moved to the State of Tennessee, where he studied law. He commenced practice at Nashville, in partnership with the late President Polk. He became a member of the Tennessee Legislature in 1821, and remained in one branch or another until 1832. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1839, continuing to be a member until 1845, when he was chosen Governor of the State of Tennessee. In 1844 he was Chairman of the Committee on Territories. He was renominated for a second term as Governor in 1847, but was beaten by a small majority. He was a delegate to the Southern Convention at Nashville in 1850, and was the author of the report known as the "Tennessee Platform." In 1852 he attended, as a delegate, the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore, and was Chairman of the Committee which reported the platform adopted by that

body. Two years ago he was appointed Postmaster-General of the United States by President Buchanan.

Notices of New Publications.

Life of Bishop Wainwright—Life of Bishop Bowen. By John N. Norton, Rector of Ascension Church, Frankfort Ky. New York: General P. E. Sunday School Union and Church Book Society. 1858-9.

The first of these two little volumes, is a memoir of one well known and highly respected, "whose whole manner was urbanity itself," the late Dr. Wainwright, who won a hold on the affections of his charge, which few acquire in length of years, and of which the Memorial Church is a unique and striking testimony. Mr. Norton has made his narrative attractive to the young, and not uninteresting to the old, by his more than usually full account of the boyhood and youth of the future divine, and none will differ much from him in his general estimate of the character which he so well portrays. Bishop Bowen, though of South Carolina, and dying bishop of his native state, was known and appreciated at the north, having exercised the ministry in Rhode Island and in the city of New York, where he was pastor of old Grace Church. His life was one of devoted labor, from which feeble health and an almost crippled condition did not withdraw him.

A Genealogical History of John and George Steele (settlers of Hartford, Conn.), 1635-6, and their descendants, with an appendix, containing genealogical information respecting other families of the name, who settled in different parts of the United States. By Daniel Steele Durrie, Librarian of the Wisconsin Historical Society. Albany: Munsell & Rowland, 1859.

This is an elaborate, and apparently a very accurate account, of the families of John and George Steele, with notices of other branches in the United States; compiled by the librarian of the active Wisconsin Society, and published in Munsell's neat style.

Shekomeko; or the Moravians in Dutchess County. By Rev. Sheldon Davis, A.M. Poughkeepsie: Osborne & Kelley, printers. 1858. 8vo. 29 pp.

This is a brief memoir of the labors of the earnest Moravians in New York, a little more than a century ago; and does justice to the zeal

of those missionaries for the conversion of the Indian; but the picture is marred by the feeling exhibited by the author towards the no less devoted Jesuit missionaries, whose history, we must suppose, he has never carefully examined, as many statements are totally at variance with all known historical data.

The Life and Adventures of Kit Carson, the Nestor of the Rocky Mountains, from facts narrated by himself. By Dewitt C. Peters, M.D., late Assistant Surgeon U.S.A. New York: W. R. C. Clark & Co. 1858. 8vo. pp. 534.

A work of a popular character, which will be extensively read, for Kit Carson is a celebrity. Dr. Peters has industriously gathered the facts of the career of this modern Boone, and seems to depict them without extravagant exaggeration, and certainly in a pleasing style. It adds considerably to the current history of what is fast changing from a wilderness to the abode of civilized thousands.

Henry Cruger, the colleague of Edmund Burke in the British Parliament, a paper read before the New York Historical Society, Jan. 4th, 1859, by Henry C. Van Schaack, one of its corresponding members, and author of the *Life of Peter Van Schaack, LL.D.*, etc. New York: C. Benjamin Richardson. 1859. 8vo. 67 pp.

This memoir of a man who filled so marked a position in England, and returned to his native state to serve it in a public and private capacity, well deserves the elegant form in which it is here given.

Historical and Literary Intelligence.

THE prolific pen of Horace Walpole seems never to have been idle. The extent of his correspondence is scarcely yet known; for, although a collected, and what the editor calls "complete edition" of it, numbers two thousand six hundred and sixty-five letters, filling nine substantial volumes, just issued from the London press, yet, according to the statement of the *Athenæum*, there is something still behind, to wit, the letters addressed to Madame du Deffand, and probably others. This new edition is the first in which the correspondence has been chronologically arranged; and the editor, Mr. Peter Cunningham, claims to have made considerable corrections by comparing the copies hitherto printed with the originals. The ninth volume contains many letters never before published.

The whole series comprises a period of more than sixty years, from 1735 to 1797.

Besides the Correspondence, another work, from the same source, has just made its appearance, entitled "Journal of the Reign of King George the Third, from the year 1771 to 1783; now first published from the original MSS. Edited (with notes) by Dr. Doran, etc., in two volumes." The political bearing of this work, in reference to the American war, will give it interest in this country; and, although no great confidence can be placed in the accuracy of Horace Walpole as a historical writer, much will be found to illustrate the period during which he wrote, in the way of anecdotes of public men and the court of George III., coming under his own observation, and not derived from the scandalous chronicles of the day. Of mere gossip, there is, indeed, enough to gratify the most prurient taste; and the most resolute hater of king and court will have a surfeit from the details furnished by this republican aristocrat.

In looking through the Journal (which is a continuation of a former work, entitled "Memoirs of the Reign of George III."), we notice the following account of the parentage of Gen. Gates, always a mooted question. It was known that he was in some way connected with the Walpole family, and scandal has even attributed to him a *filial* relation to Sir Robert, the father of Horace Walpole. But the latter, under the date Feb. 16th, 1778, says:

"General Gates's letter to Lord Thanet laid before the House of Lords. Gates was the son of a housekeeper of the second Duke of Leeds, who, marrying a young husband when very old, had this son by him. That Duke of Leeds had been saved, when guilty of a Jacobite plot, by my father, Sir Robert Walpole, and the Duke was very grateful, and took great notice of me when I was quite a boy. My mother's woman was intimate with that housekeeper, and thence I was godfather to her son, though, I believe, not then ten years old myself. This godson, Horatio Gates, was protected by General Cornwallis, when Governor of Halifax; but, being afterwards disappointed of preferment in the army, he joined the Americans."

General Cornwallis, to whom reference is here made, was an uncle of Lord Cornwallis, who defeated General Gates at Camden, S. C., in 1780, but afterwards surrendered at Yorktown. The Correspondence of Lord Cornwallis, 3 vols. (Murray), London, 1859, relates almost entirely to that portion of his career subsequent to the American war.

SOME years ago two gentlemen of Philadelphia commenced taking a few fac-similes of curious

American documents, for the purpose of preserving their forms from loss or decay. They soon discovered that an interest, which they had not anticipated, was created in other minds, and one curious revolutionary paper after another was sent in for the same purpose, when the idea of making them into a book was happily suggested. This was carried out most successfully under the title of "American Historical and Literary Curiosities, by J. Jay Smith & John F. Watson." The demand for the work was far beyond expectation; five editions were issued and sold in Europe and America; indeed, the printing continued till two sets of plates were actually worn out by the number of impressions, the demand continuing from abroad and at home to the last.

Mr. Smith has not been idle since, but has turned his attention to this branch of archaeology, and proposes, we understand, to issue next fall a second series, much more curious and remarkable, and embracing a greater scope of subjects. The work opens with Columbus on the deck of his caravel, with his authenticated portrait and autograph, and continues down through the period of the Revolution, embracing some of the most curious broadsides and proclamations of the "enemy" when in possession of New York and Philadelphia, curiosities, or rather documents, that were not known to exist. In the series are specimens of correspondence of the spies of Gen. Washington in cipher, and an original portrait of the President never before published, etc.

Of Major André some very remarkable matter has come to light. The family in which he resided in Pennsylvania, and to whom he became much attached, had a young son who possessed remarkable, though untutored, talents for painting. Major André undertook to teach the youth, and even proposed to leave the army, and take his pupil to England; the family, however, being Quakers, declined the offer, or otherwise the young officer might have been saved from his ignominious fate. One of the drawings, beautifully colored, made to instruct the pupil by Major André, was preserved by the family, and authenticated by the late Thomas P. Cope, Esq., brother to the youthful pupil. The letters on Art which were written by the Major are to appear in this remarkable series, together with an amount of revolutionary documents, letters, signatures, etc., that will make a very valuable contribution to American history. It includes a portrait of General Washington's coach, and other things connected with his daily habits, his book-cases, spy-glasses, etc.

There are also the celebrated portrait, slightly caricatured, of John Randolph on his way to "Panama!" and the social cards of Mrs. Madi-

son, Daniel Webster, and other conspicuous persons.

We shall look for this work, which is in a forward state, with much interest, and we are sure the public will welcome it heartily.

DR. O'CALLAGHAN, of Albany, N. Y., has in an advanced state of preparation a Bibliographical Catalogue of Bibles and parts thereof, printed in English in this country. This catalogue will include the editions of the various versions of the Scriptures, and come down to 1860. It already embraces several hundred titles, and as the publisher's name will accompany each, those houses which issue this class of works will do well to forward complete lists of their publications to Dr. O'C., as an opportunity will not soon recur to embody such titles in a distinct catalogue.

Gentlemen who collect this class of books will also confer a favor by assisting to render the catalogue as complete as possible. In all cases credit will be given to the private collection or public library from which additions may be obtained.

BUCKINGHAM SMITH, Esq., the late Secretary of the American Legation at Madrid, has been enabled to secure, before his departure from that city, a copy of the earliest publication made in the Indian language spoken in East Florida. It bears the title "Cathecismo en Lengua Castellana y Timuquana," etc. It was printed in Mexico in 1612. The volume, rare, if not unique, has evidently been in use. Within its leaves is a written certificate, used as a book-mark, made, we presume, for delivering to an Indian as an evidence of his having confessed, and understanding the Christian doctrine; it bears date December, 1630. In the book are rude pictures, taken from wood engravings, for the enlightenment, doubtless, of the early sons of the forest. Mr. Smith, as the readers of the Magazine are aware, possesses a copy in the same language of the "Confesionario," printed in the year 1613. In the British Museum is also a work with the title "Cathecismo y Examen," etc., printed in 1627, which is not the work altogether of the year but 1612. A more important work remains to be found—the vocabulary and grammar—which it is known was also printed, and came from the same hand as the rest, the Father Pareja, a zealous Franciscan of the convent of Santa Elna at St. Augustine.

DR. N. T. TRUE, of Bethel, Maine, has for some time been engaged in preparing a history of that town, which will be published during the year.

WE learn from a correspondent that the Bicentennial Anniversary of the town of Hadley will be celebrated some time in June. Prof. F. D. Huntington of Harvard University is expected to deliver the oration.

WE learn that Mr. Somerby will return to London in May, to resume his genealogical researches. His address at present is Boston, Mass.; in London it will be Morley's Hotel, Trafalgar Square.

WE learn that John F. Kirk, Esq., is preparing a life of the late W. H. Prescott.

THE Pioneers of Livingston County, N. Y., propose to organize a Pioneer Historical Society at Geneseo. We are glad to witness the increasing interest felt in the early history of western New York, and hope it will continue until the narratives and relics of all the old settlers are gathered.

WE shall be able to present to our readers, in the next number of the Magazine, an interesting paper on the Westminster Massacre, by B. H. Hall, Esq., author of the History of Eastern Vermont.

FOREIGN.

A FRIEND, who enjoyed the intimacy of Prescott, the historian, informs us that there is a slight error in the story of the two swords, as commonly told. They were not both worn by ancestors of the historian. One them is the sword of Prescott the brave, grandfather of the historian; the other of Capt. Lizeen, grandfather of Mrs. Prescott. Capt. Lizeen commanded the Falcon, English ship-of-war, at the battle of Bunker's Hill.—*London Athenæum*.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—At the meeting, Feb. 2d, Mr. Vaux read a paper "On the Recent researches of C. T. Newton, Esq., in Asia Minor," in which he pointed out the value of the great cargo of sculpture which Mr. Newton had, during the last month, sent home to the British Museum. These monuments consist of the supplementary collection from the ruins of the Mausoleum at Helicarnassus—of a very curious set of statues, belonging to a remote period of antiquity, from Branchidæ, near Miletus, and of a colossal lion, and several minor fragments of statues, inscriptions, etc., from Cnidus. The Mausoleum sculptures include portions of the wheel of Quadriga, which once stood at the top of the structure, together with a large and miscellaneous collection of architectural fragments, likely to be of great use to students in England.—*Ibid*.

T H E

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THE "WESTMINSTER MASSACRE."

BY B. H. HALL.

Read before the New York Historical Society, March 1st, 1859.

If there is any portion of history more than another, with which men desire to be acquainted, it is that which relates to those scenes in the existence of nations, which have marked in a peculiar manner their advance or their decline in freedom, civilization, and refinement. The point in American history to which we all love best to turn, is that which records the struggles of our ancestors in the war of the Revolution—their successes and their defeats. Antiquarians patient in research, compilers accurate in arrangement, and historians clear in unfolding, have already presented the narrative of the Revolution so fully, that all are acquainted with its main features, and it would argue supreme arrogance in any speaker, should he at the present day propose to relate what has been so many times, and so much better, written and described.

Of particular incidents connected with this subject, one may, however, discourse without presumption, and if the specialty be that, which has been comparatively neglected, one may hope, not only to afford pleasure, but convey information.

I intend to speak of an event which occurred at Westminster, a town in Vermont, on the 13th of March, 1775, at which time two of the inhabitants of that State, then a part of New York, were killed while endeavoring to check the aggressions of the British. This event has been alluded to by historians as the "Westminster Massacre," and to such allusions of a page or even less, the general knowledge of the subject has been limited.

When we consider the hardy character of the early settlers of Vermont, their uncompromising hatred of oppression, and their holy love of freedom, which feelings, originating in Massachusetts and Connecticut, had, among the hills of their adopted State, attained their full strength, and reached their complete proportions—when we reflect on these considerations, we need look no further for the cause which obtained for Ver-

mont the honor, though late accorded, yet none the less real, of being the State which gave to the American States the proto-martyrs of American Independence.

The early inhabitants of Vermont were principally persons who had been sent out by the government of Massachusetts, to protect the latter State from the approaches of the French and Indians. During the Indian wars which closed with the peace of Aix la Chapelle in the year 1748, civilization in the border settlements, even if it had not retrograded, had made but little advance. The people not belonging to the garrisons, and who still remained on the frontiers, lived in fortified houses, which were distinguished by the names of the owners or occupants, and afforded sufficient defence from the attacks of musketry. The settler never went to his labors unarmed, and were he to toil in the field, would as soon have left his instruments of husbandry at home, as his gun or his pistols. Often was it the case, that the woods which surrounded his little patch of cleared ground, and sheltered his poor but comfortable dwelling, sheltered also his most deadly enemy, ready to plunder and destroy.

The soldiers' quarters were for the most part comfortable, and their fare, though not always the richest, was good of its kind. Hard labor in the woods or in the field, or on camp duty, afforded a seasoning to their simple repast, the pleasantness of which effeminate ease never imagined. Those who kept watch by night rested by day, and none, except in times of imminent danger, were deprived of their customary allowance of sleep.

In the spring, when the ground was to be ploughed and the grain sown, with a proper guard stationed in different parts of the field, the laborers accomplished their toil. In the pleasant afternoons, when the genial sunshine was bringing out "the blade, then the ear, after that the full corn," a game at ball on the well-trodden parade, or of whist, with a broad flat stone for a table, and a knapsack for an easy cushion, served either to nerve the arm for brave deeds, and quicken the eye with an Indian instinct, or to sharpen in the English mind that

principle which now-a-days has its full development in Yankee cunning. Pleasant also was it to snare the unsuspecting salmon; exciting too, to spear him when endeavoring to leap the falls which impeded his advance.

The grass ripened in the hot summer's day, and the crop was carefully gathered, that the "kindly cow" might not perish in the long winter, and that the soldier might occasionally renew his homely, but healthful bed of hay. By and by, when the golden silk that had swayed so gently on the top of the tall stalk, turning sere and crinkled, told that the maize with which God had supplied the hunger of the Indian for ages, was ready to yield nourishment to his bitterest enemy, the white, then, for a while was the sword exchanged for the sickle, and the shouts of harvest-home sounded in strange contrast to the whoop of the foeman. And then at the husking, no spacious barn which had received the golden load, beheld beneath its roof the merry company assembled for sport as well as labor; but, when gathered in knots of three or four, or it might be a half-dozen, while they stripped the dried husk, and filled the basket with the full ears, or cast the dishonored nubbins in some ignoble corner, who doubts that their thoughts wandered back to the dear delights which even the Puritan customs of the old Bay Province had allowed them to enjoy, and that their minds lingered around the pleasant scenes of by-gone days, until fancy had filled the picture to which reality had given only the frame. This also was the season when the deer furnished the best venison, and the bear the richest tongue and steak; and when there was no enemy near to be attracted by the sound, the click of the rifle was sure premonition of a repast, which, were it not for the plainness of its appointments, would have been a feast for an epicure.

When winter had mantled the earth, then did the old woods which had stood for ages undisturbed, feel the force of the sturdy blow, and many a noble oak yielded its life, that the axe which wounded it might be new-handled, the fort repaired, where time and the enemy had weakened it, and the soldier warmed when benumbed by cold and exposure. Then, too, would they prepare the trap for the big moose, or on snow-shoes attack him on his own premises; and when the heavy carcass arrived piece-meal at its destination, its presence spoke of plenty and good cheer for a long season.

On the Sabbath, if it was a garrison provided with a chaplain, what themes could not the preacher find suggestive of God and goodness? The White Hills on one side, and on the other the Green Mountains, pointed to the heaven of which he would speak, and emblemized the

majesty of Him who reigned there. The simple wild wood flowers taught lessons of gentleness and mercy; and when the hand of the foe had destroyed the habitation, and widowed the wife and carried the babes captives; when the shriek at midnight, or in the day-time the ambush in the path, told of surprise or insecurity, with what pathos could he warn his listeners of "the terror by night," of "the arrow that flieth by day," of "the destruction that wasteth at noon-day," and urge upon them the necessity of preparation not only temporarily, but for eternity.

Joyful was the hour when the invitation came to attend the raising of some new block-house, or of a dwelling within the walls of a neighboring garrison. As timber rose upon timber, or as mortise received tenon, and main-post the brace with its bevel joint, tumultuously arose the shouts, and merrily passed the canteen from mouth to mouth with its precious freight of rum or cider. And when the last log was laid, or the framework stood complete, foreshadowing the future house in its skeleton outline, then how uproariously would the jolliest of the party, in some rude couplet, give a name to the building and christen it by breaking the bottle, or climbing to the top, fasten to the gable end the leafy branch, while his companions rent the air with their lusty plaudits.

Great was the pleasure when the watchful eye of the officer detected the drowsy sentinel sleeping on guard. Forth was brought the timber-mare, and the delinquent perched on the wooden animal expiated his fault amid the jeers of his more fortunate comrades. When the black night had enshrouded all objects, with what terror did they hear the hostile whoop of the Indian, or with what anxious attention did they listen to the knocking of some bolder warrior at the gate of their garrison, and how gladly did they hail the approach of light, driving, with its presence, fears which the darkness had magnified to giant proportions.

Such were the highest, in fact the only pleasures appertaining to a garrison life on the frontiers in those early times. In many instances the soldier, impressed into the service, was forced to fulfill an unwilling duty. Sometimes the wife or the mother accompanied the husband or son, and shared voluntarily his humble fare and hard lot. Yet there was then but little attention paid to the cultivation even of the more common graces of society, and the heart "tuned to finer issues" found but little sympathy in the continuous round of the severest daily duties.

But this was merely the training school in hardship and endurance. In the ranger corps were perfected those lessons which made the partisan soldier of the last century an equal match

for the resolute Indian, whose birthright had been an habituation to daring deeds and wasting fatigue. The duties of the rangers were "to scour the woods and ascertain the force and position of the enemy; to discover and prevent the effect of his ambuscades, and to ambush him in turn; to acquire information of his movements by making prisoners of his sentinels, and to clear the way for the advance of the regular troops." In fighting they adopted that mode which was practised by the Indian, and they were not inferior to him in artifice or finesse. As marksmen, none surpassed them. With a sensitiveness to sound approximating to that of instinct, they could detect the sly approach of the foe, or could mark with an accuracy almost beyond belief the place of his concealment. Their route was for the most part through a country thickly wooded, now over jagged hills and steep mountains and anon across foaming rivers or gravelly-bedded brooks.

When an Indian track was discovered, a favorable point was chosen in its course, and there was formed an ambuscade, where the partisans would lie in wait day after day for the approach of the enemy. Nor were mountains, rivers, and foes the only obstacles with which they were forced to contend. Loaded with provisions for a month's march, carrying a musket heavier by far than those of a more modern make, with ammunition and appurtenances correspondent—thus equipped, with the burden of a porter, did they do the duty of a soldier. At night, the place of their encampment was always chosen with the utmost circumspection, and guards were ever on the alert to prevent a surprise. Were it summer the ground sufficed for a bed, the clear sky or the outspreading branches of some giant oak for a canopy. Were it winter, at the close of a weary march performed on snowshoes, a few gathered twigs pointed the couch made hard by necessity, and a rude hut served as a miserable shelter from the inclemency of the weather. Were the night very dark and cold and no fear of discovery entertained, gathered around the blazing brush-heap, they enjoyed a kind of satisfaction in watching the towering of its bright forked flame, relieved by the dark background of the black forest, or encircling it in slumber, dreamed that their heads were in Greenland and their feet in Vesuvius. Was a comrade sick, the canteen or what herbs the forest afforded were usually the only medicines obtainable, and were he unable to proceed, a journey on a litter to the place whence his company started, or to the point of their destination, with the exposure consequent thereupon, was not always a certain warrant of recovery, or the most gentle method of alleviating pain.

Great were the dangers they encountered, arduous the labors they performed, preëminent the services they rendered, and yet the partisan soldier has seldom been mentioned but with stigma, and his occupation rarely named but with abuse. Such were the men who when the bloody scenes of the French war had become matters of history, turned their attention towards founding a colony, which in after years was to be noted for its high and ennobling characteristics as a State. Such was the school in which were learned those lessons of freedom which were afterwards the means of producing the highest and best results.

Having premised these remarks, in order that we may not be uninformed as to the character of those of whom I am to speak, let us now turn to the consideration of a few topics more immediately connected with the main subject.

The most casual observer, as he passes through the towns in the southeastern part of Vermont, that border the banks of the Connecticut River, cannot but notice the picturesque beauty which distinguishes in so marked a degree the location of Westminster. The east village to which we particularly refer, stands principally on an elevated plain, nearly a mile in extent divided by a broad and beautiful avenue along whose sides are built the comfortable and commodious dwellings of the inhabitants, back of which to the hills on the one side and the river on the other, extend rich farms and fertile meadows. Seldom is there any noise on "the street," at Westminster. It does not resemble Broadway, nor does it find its representative in State street at Boston. The school-boy, it is true, shouts at noon-time and even-tide, and the shrill whistle of the engine screams through the valley of the Connecticut, reminding of the whoop of earlier days. But these appertain to every place and tell of the advance of steam and the school-master.

Of those objects in this quiet village, which would most naturally attract the attention of an admirer of the infant civilization of the past century, none is more prominent than the old meeting-house. It was formerly placed, as was the custom of the times, in the middle of the high road, but it has since been removed, and now stands on the line of the street. Its architecture is simple and the soundness of its timbers, even at this time, bears witness to the excellence of the materials which were used in its construction. Within, all is strange to a modern eye. The minister's desk placed directly in front of the huge bow-window, is overshadowed by the umbrella-like sounding-board, from which, in former days, words of wisdom and truth often reverberated. Our ancestors were a frugal people,

who regarded the air, not as an element in which to waste words, but as a medium by which ideas were to be conveyed, and in order that nothing, especially of a sacred character, should be lost, they fell upon this contrivance, designed to give to the hearers the full benefit of all that the preacher might choose to utter. As you stand beneath this impending projection, a stifling sensation will steal over the senses, and a ludicrous dread, lest its massiveness may descend and crush you as you regard it, is not entirely absent from the mind. You might also feel like comparing it in situation to the sword of Damocles. But otherwise the comparison fails, for the hair which holds it is a bar of iron, and the structure itself bears a striking resemblance to a stemless toad-stool. Modern theologians might find in it a personification of the cloud which overhung the mercy seat, and this perhaps is the most orthodox view in which we can regard it.

Underneath the pulpit is a small apartment, in which the powder and lead belonging to the village militia were usually stored. We cannot well describe the feelings of the preacher, nor can we imagine how he was enabled to retain his senses, as Sunday after Sunday, with latent death barrelled under his feet, he warned his hearers of the dangers of this world, and besought them to seek for safety in the next. Immediately in front of, and below the desk, are arranged the benches on which were used to sit the deacons. Beside them stood long whips with which they were wont to drive from the synagogue the farmers' dogs which would sometimes intrude during the protracted service. Terrible instruments were these long whips to the little boys, and the least wriggle of their utmost tip, was more potent to them, than the most pointed denunciations.—Above the deacon's seats, on a couple of nails, rested a pole, at the end of which was attached a silken pouch. This was the collection-box, which, like the spear of Ithuriel, brought forth from those whom it touched, solid though not always willing confessions to the cause of truth.

If there were any exercises of the sanctuary, which more than others received attention, it was those which were under the care of the village choir. The singers of sacred melodies occupied the whole front of the long gallery, and at the announcement of the hymn, the confusion into which they would be thrown, could not but appear to a stranger, to be almost inextricable. The loud voice of the choragus proclaiming the page on which the tune was to be found, the preparatory scraping of the violin, or the premonitory key-note of the flute, always afforded infinite amusement to the younger portion of the audience, and were regarded by the old men as necessary evils, which were to be endured in

patience and without complaint. Then would succeed a moment of silence, to be broken by the discordant harmony of squeaking falsettoes, belching basses, and airs, by no means as gentle as those which float

“from Araby the blest.”

But the music was inspiring, if not to the listeners, yet to the performers, and when the excited fiddler, who was also the leader, became wholly penetrated with the melodies which his vocal followers were exhaling, regardless of the advice of the minister to omit the last stanza, he would, with an extra shake of his bow, and a resonant Young America, “put her through,” conclude the hymn as the poet intended it should end, winding up with a grand flourish, whose squeak was sure to excite, even in the breasts of the “oldest fogies,” the most ecstatic fervor.

For years every old lady used regularly to bring her foot-stove to meeting, and the warmth of her feet, no doubt, was of great service in increasing the warmth of her heart. But when a new-fashioned, square-box, iron stove was introduced within those sacred precincts, with a labyrinth of pipe, bending and crooking in every direction, the effect was fearful. Two or three fainted with the heat it occasioned, and shutters sufficient could not have been found to convey the expectant swooners to more airy places, had not an old deacon gravely informed the congregation that the stove was destitute of both fire and fuel.

Just beyond the meeting-house, lies the old burying-ground, crowded with silent dwellers of the last hundred years. These tenants pay no rent for their lodgings, and shall never know any reckoning-day, but the last. The paradises of the dead which are found to-day in the suburbs of almost every American city, speak well for the taste and refinement of the age, but beautiful as they may be, there is a coldness around them of which the marble piles that adorn them are fitly emblematic. More to our taste is the village graveyard with its truthfulness and simplicity. The humble stone with its simple story, simply told, conveys to us a pleasanter impression, than the monument with its weary length of undeserved panegyric. There is a quaintness, too, in the old inscriptions, which we like far better than the formality and stiffness of a more modern diction. Sometimes, too, there is noticed an original or phonetic way of spelling; and again, when poetry is attempted, the noble disdain of metre is sure evidence that Pegasus was either lame, or was driven without bit or bridle.

Enter with me this old burial-place. At the right of the path, but a short distance from the

gate, stands an unpretending stone, not half as attractive by its appearance as many of its fellows. Like Old Mortality, I take a certain innocent pleasure in endeavoring to preserve these milestones to eternity from the decay of which they are commemorative. Stop, then, for a moment, till I brush off the moss which has covered with verdure the letters of this simple slate stone; wait while I put aside the long grass which is waving in rank luxuriance at its foot; and now listen to its patriotic record:

"In Memory of William French.
Son to Mr. Nathaniel French. Who
Was Shot at Westminster March ye 13th,
1775. by the hands of Cruel Ministereal tools.
of Georg ye 3d, in the Corthouse at a 11 a Clock
at Night in the 22d year of his Age.

Here William French his Body lies.
For Murder his Blood for Vengance cries.
King Georg the third his Tory crew
tha with a bawl his head Shot threw.
For Liberty and his Countrys Good.
he Lost his Life his Dearest blood."

It may be that you ask the meaning of such indignant language. Let me take, then, the epitaph for my text, and endeavor to explain its meaning, and collate the accompanying circumstances.

Among the events immediately preceding the war of the Revolution, which served to show the feelings of the mass of the American people, and prognosticated the impending struggle, none has been buried in deeper obscurity than that which occurred at Westminster, on the night of the 13th of March, 1775. There may be in this audience some to whom the facts connected with this incident are familiar. It may be united in the minds of a few with the memory of the venerable grandsire, who, with his descendants gathered around him,

"Wept o'er his wounds and tales of sorrow done,
Shouldered his crutch, and showed how fields were won;"

or, who, during the long winter evenings, would depict in his own expressive language the scenes at Bennington or Saratoga—scenes in which he had borne a part in his youth, and on which he ever loved to dwell, as the great eras in his own life and in the history of his country. To others the words "Westminster Massacre," may convey but little meaning beyond their etymological signification.

In the month of October, in the year 1774, the "non-importation, non-consumption and non-exportation association" was entered into by the Continental Congress, at Philadelphia, and was hailed with joy by the people. Although the measures therein declared had been adopted by the other colonies, the Provincial Assembly of

New York refused to give them its support. There was, nevertheless, a strong party in the province of New York, who were in favor of a reform. This party was represented by the Committee of Correspondence, as it was called, of which Isaac Low, of the city of New York, was chairman. A letter had been received in Cumberland county (of which county Westminster was then the shire town), in the month of June previous, written by this gentleman in behalf of the committee, in which the late tyrannical acts of the British parliament were detailed, with the effects produced by them, and the evils to which they were continually leading. The supervisors of the county, to whom the letter was directed, not entertaining views accordant with those therein contained, or, as it was elsewhere expressed, "through ignorance or intention," kept the communication a secret until the September following.

At that time Captain Azariah Wright, of Westminster, and Dr. Reuben Jones, of Rockingham, an adjoining town, having been apprised of its contents, took care to spread them far and near, and primary meetings, having by their advice been previously held, a congress was notified to be held at Westminster, on the 19th of October following. At the appointed time delegates from twelve towns assembled in the County Hall. The session lasted two days. The committee who had been appointed to take into consideration the letter of Mr. Low, after stating in a preamble their surprise that Americans should be deprived of the great right of calling that their own which they by their own industry had honestly acquired; and that Great Britain should with impunity say she had a right to bind the colonies in all cases whatsoever, reported eight resolutions, declaratory of their loyalty to the king, so long as he should prove true to them, in defending their rights and privileges, but denunciatory of the acts of Parliament, by which the blockade of the port of Boston had been commanded, and other unjust proceedings countenanced. The fourth of these resolutions, which was most decided in its expressions, was as follows: "Sensible that the strength of our opposition to the late Acts [of Parliament] consists in a uniform, manly, steady and determined mode of procedure, we will bear testimony against, and discourage, all riotous, tumultuous and unnecessary mobs, which tend to injure the persons or properties of harmless individuals; but endeavor to treat those persons whose abominable principles and actions show them to be enemies to American liberty, as loathsome animals not fit to be touched, or to have any society or connection with." That the latter part of this resolution was adopted

and put in force by the constituents of some of the delegates who passed it, is evident from the following circumstances.

It seems that Lieutenant Leonard Spaulding, of Dummerston, one of the southern towns in Cumberland county, had made use of language unfriendly to the king of Great Britain. The civil officers of Cumberland county holding their appointments under New York, and being favorable to the Crown, ordered the doughty lieutenant to be confined. On the 28th of October he was arrested, but being a resolute man, "it took three or four Yorkers," as one living at the time has said, "to conquer him when put in jail." But we will let the old Dummerston records, kept by the accurate town-clerk of that period, Dr. Solomon Harvey, tell the story in their own way. "Lieut. Leonard Spaulding, having been committed to the common jail on the 28th of October, for high treason against the British tyrant George the Third, by the direction of the infamous Crean Brush, his attorney, and Noah Sabin, William Willard, and Ephraim Ranney, Esqrs., and Wm. Patterson, the high-shrieve, and Benjamin Gorton, and the infamous Bildad Easton, his deputies, on the following day, viz., October 29th, a majority of the inhabitants met near the house of Charles Davenport, on the green, and made choice of sundry persons to serve as a committee of correspondency, to join with other towns or respectable bodies of people, the better to secure and protect the rights and privileges of themselves and fellow-creatures from the ravages and embarrassments of the British tyrant and his New York and other emissaries. The persons made choice of were these, viz.: Solomon Harvey, John Bntler, Jonathan Knight, Josiah Boyden, jun., and Daniel Gates, by whose vigilance and activity Mr. Spaulding was released from his confinement, after about eleven days, the committee finding it necessary to be assisted by a large concourse of their free-born neighbors and brethren, consisting of the inhabitants of Dummerston, Putney, Guilford, Halifax, and Draper, who discovered a patriotic zeal and true heroic fortitude on the important occasion. The plain truth is, that the brave sons of freedom, whose patience was worn out with the inhuman insults of theimps of power, grew quite sick of diving after redress in a legal way, and finding that the law was only made use of for the emolument of its creatures and the emissaries of the British tyrant, resolved upon an easier method, and accordingly opened the jail without key or lock-pick; and, after congratulating Mr. Spaulding upon the recovery of his freedom, dispersed every man in peace to his respective home or place of abode." "The foregoing," adds Dr. Harvey, "is

a true and short relation of that wicked affair of the New York, cut throatly, Jacobitish, High-church, toretical minions of George the Third, the pope of Canada, and tyrant of Britain."

Such were the feelings of many of the inhabitants of this region of country, four months before the affray at Westminster, and the fuel which success on this occasion added to the flame which before was not dimly burning, gave them resolution for the prosecution of other and more important deeds.

By the old French war, and by the depreciation of bills of credit consequent thereupon, many in all parts of the colonies had become very much reduced in their circumstances. The sufferers were mostly those who had been officers or soldiers in the provincial service, and who now returning from their toils and struggles, found themselves weakened by suffering, their families starving around them, parliamentary acts of unusual severity enforced in the cities, creditors clamoring for their dues, and their own hands filled with paper, worthless as rags to pay them with.

"In Boston," remarks a historian of those times, "the presence of the royal forces kept the people from acts of violence, but in the country they were under no such restraint. The courts of justice expired one after another or were unable to proceed on business. The inhabitants were exasperated against the soldiers, and they against the inhabitants. The former looked on the latter as the instruments of tyranny, and the latter on the former as seditious rioters."* In Cumberland county most of the civil officers had received their commissions from New York, and still remained as they ever had been, loyal to the king. For these reasons, and because the Assembly of New York had refused to adopt the non-importation, non-consumption, and non-exportation agreement, there were many in that county who mingled with their enmity to Great Britain a dislike to the jurisdiction of New York, and to the officers of her appointment.

In the same county, the maladministration of the courts of justice, had become almost insufferable. So unhappy was the feeling between the people on the one hand, and the judges, sheriff and other officers of the court on the other, that the former were generally stigmatized as the Mob, while the latter assumed for themselves the title of the Court party. But the time had now come when the Whigs, as the mob preferred to be called, must assert their rights as freemen, or submit to the oppressive sway of the Tories as they chose to call their oppressors. The next

* MS. History of the American Revolution, among the papers of Gov. William Livingston, of New Jersey, chap. iv. p. 75, in N. Y. Hist. Soc. Library.

session of the Court was soon to be held, and the Whigs determined to seize the opportunity afforded by that occasion, in order to effect a change which they had long and eagerly desired. The Tories were not wholly blinded to their own misconduct, and one of them, previous to the sitting of the court, candidly acknowledged that the "attorneys vexed the people with a multiplicity of suits," "that the sheriff of the county was undeserving of holding his office and had bad men for his deputies." He further declared his belief that the people would prevent the court from sitting, unless the court should agree, not to engage in any causes of a civil nature, but at the same time he took no precautions to ward off the dangers which were threatening.

The Court had been appointed to meet at Westminster, on Tuesday, the 14th of March. The report that the Whigs of Cumberland county would not allow it to sit, had already become generally known. But they were unwilling to be charged with precipitancy in their conduct, and on this account sent a deputation of about forty men to the residence of the chief judge, Thomas Chandler, for the purpose of dissuading him from attending at the coming session.

To their expostulations he replied, that "he believed it would be for the good of the country not to have any court as things were," but that there was one ease of murder that they must see to, and if it was not agreeable to the people, they would try no other cases. He also told them that the sheriff and his subordinates should not be permitted to bring their arms to court, and after thanking them for their civility in calling on him, parted with them in a friendly manner. His associate, Judge Sabin, firm in the performance of what he deemed his duty, was very desirous that the court should sit as usual. For these reasons the Whigs agreed among themselves to let the Court come together, that they might, in a peaceable manner, lay before it their reasons for not wishing it to proceed. But on the Friday previous, having heard that the Tories were resolved to take possession of the house on the 13th with armed guards, they changed their plan, and determined to precede them in occupation, in order to make known their grievances before the court should be regularly opened.

On Sunday, March the 12th, the sheriff, William Patterson, in order to carry out the intentions of Judge Sabin and others, went to Brattleborough, and desired the inhabitants to accompany him on the following day to Westminster, that he might have their assistance in keeping the peace and suppressing any tumult that might there arise. To his proposals they assented, and prepared for the march. In the afternoon of Monday, the day following, a party of the Whigs,

numbering in all about one hundred, and armed only with staves which they had obtained at a neighboring wood-pile, entered the court-house determined to stay there until the next morning, in order to present their grievances to the judges at an early hour, and to endeavor to dissuade them from holding the court. Soon after this and a little before sunset, Sheriff Peterson made his appearance before the court-house at the head of a body of men numbering from fifty to a hundred, part of whom had fire-arms and part clubs and staves. Being refused admittance to the building, he caused the Riot Act to be read, and ordered the Whigs to disperse within fifteen minutes, threatening in case of refusal to blow a lane through them wide enough to afford an easy exit for all whom the bullets might spare. The Whigs in reply made known their firm determination to remain where they were, but informed the sheriff that he and his party might enter unarmed, but on no other conditions.

Both parties being by this time much exasperated, abusive language passed between them, in which wordy encounter, Esquire Gale and Sheriff Paterson among the Tories, and Charles Davenport of Dummerston among the Whigs, were conspicuous. The Whigs then attempted to hold a parley with the Tories, and three of them, deputized for that purpose, returned soon after to their companions in the court-house having received rather ardent wishes as to the warmth of their future abodes, together with the valuable and satisfactory information that they were a pack of d——d rascals.

In this manner passed the early part of the evening. About seven o'clock Judge Chandler came into the court-house, and Azariah Wright, who for several years had been the Captain of the Militia of Westminster, and was now the leader of the Whigs, entered into conversation with him. The judge acknowledged that arms had been brought to the court-house by the Court party, but declared that it had been done without his consent. In order to prevent an outbreak, he promised that the Tories should be deprived of their weapons, and further, gave his pledge that the Whigs should enjoy the house without molestation until morning. On this assurance the Captain and his associates went some to their homes, some to the neighboring houses, leaving, however, a guard in the court-house, to give notice in case an attack should be made in the night.

Meantime, the Court party assembled at the Royal tavern of the village, were holding a consultation as to the course they should pursue, and over their punch-bowls, filled in honor of George the Third, were deciding the fate of their

opponents. Loudly they talked of the spirit of anarchy, which, originating in the disturbances of the stamped paper act of 1765, was now culminating in general dissatisfaction. Heated by their angry discussions, and inflamed by their deep potations, they were more than ready to perform the deeds of which the following hour was witness. Nor was their leader dissatisfied to find men so willing to second his murderous intentions.

Ceasing from their revelry, they at the command of the sheriff left the tavern in small parties, and proceeded stealthily up the hill on whose brow was built the court-house. Unobserved, as they supposed, in their approach, they reached the building, and at the hour before midnight, presented themselves at its doors with arms prepared for action. But the waning moon, tipping their bayonets with her light as they marched, had warned the sentry of their coming, and they now found guards stationed at the doors ready to dispute with them the passages which they had hoped to find undefended. Angry commands from the Tories, and replies as angry from the Whigs, followed one another in quick succession, until the sheriff, finding that he should not be able to enter except by the force of arms, ordered his men to fire. This order they obeyed, but they afterwards averred that their aim was so high that the balls passed over the heads of those in the house without injuring them. At the second discharge, however, the guns were fired among the inmates of the building, the immediate effect of which was to drive the sentries from their posts. Crowded in the narrow passages of the lower story of the building, on the stairs and among the benches of the court-room, amid total darkness the hostile parties sustained, for a time, a hand to hand conflict. But the strife was of short duration, for the shouts of the victorious Tories soon announced that their superior numbers had routed the small force which had opposed them.

Some of the Whigs escaped by a side entrance, others were killed or wounded, and seven were taken and imprisoned. In the southwest corner of the court-house, on the lower floor, was a bar-room, arranged most conveniently for those among the "judges, jurymen and pleaders" who were inclined to be bibacious. Here the Tories, who immediately before the assault had aroused their courage by copious draughts at the Royal tavern, renewed their drinking-bout, and a brawling frolic was kept up until morning, while the wounded and suffering prisoners, crowded in a narrow prison, destitute of the necessities which their situation demanded, and deprived of light and heat, were compelled during the long

and dark watches, to bear the insane taunts, and listen to the vile abuse of their victors.

The next morning all was tumult and confusion. The judges however, opened the court at the appointed hour, yet deemed it prudent to adjourn it until the afternoon. But those of the Whigs who had fled the night previous, had not in the mean time been idle. Messengers had been dispatched in every direction to carry the news and procure assistance. One man in his haste, rode with uncovered head a distance of ten miles, and others performed longer journeys with as little preparation. As in olden times when the cross of fire, the emblem of impending war was borne from village to village, so now, at the approach of the courier,

"In arms the huts and hamlets rise;
From winding glen, from upland brown
They poured each hardy tenant down.

* * * * *

The fisherman forsook the strand,
The swarthy smith took dirk and brand;
With changed cheer the mower blithe
Left in the half-cut swath his scythe
The herds without a keeper strayed,
The plough was in mid-furrow stayed;
Prompt at the signal of alarms
Each son of freedom rushed to arms."

By noon more than four hundred men had assembled at Westminster in obedience to the summons they had received. Such a force as this the Court party were not prepared to encounter. Those of the Whigs who had been imprisoned the night previous were soon liberated, and the judges with their assistants and retainers were put in their places. The court-room in which they were confined, and which had been the scene of a part of the struggle, presented a spectacle which told but too plainly of the rage which had characterized the actions of the combatants. The benches were broken, and the braces, timbers and studs of the unfinished room, were cut and battered by the bullets which had been fired by the Tories. Blood was to be seen in the entries, and the stairs were stained with stiffened gore. Rendered furious by these sights, the Whigs now wished to burn down the building with its inmates, their imprisoned enemies, but this inhuman desire was silenced by Captain Bellows, afterwards of Revolutionary notoriety, who with his two hundred men, kept the people from violence, and restrained their angry feelings. Before evening, there were collected, in the words of a chronicler of those times, "five hundred good martial soldiers, well equipped for war," and by the following day so many had assembled, that there were not houses nor barns sufficient to shelter them, and food enough to support them was with difficulty obtained.

The Court party were kept in confinement until the following Sunday, during which time they were visited by hundreds of those whom they had oppressed, and who, now that their persecutors were bound, were ready to return upon them the bitterness which they had so lavishly expended when in power. Seven of them were afterwards set at liberty, having previously given bonds with security to appear and take their trials at some future day. The rest were sent to Northampton, and were there imprisoned for more than a month. Some of them reached the city of New York during the following April, at which place they separated to engage in such pursuits as their changed circumstances might allow. The war of the Revolution had then become a reality, and to its progress was the attention of all classes directed.

Of the Whigs who were killed and wounded in the affray of March 13th, the following facts have been preserved. William French, son of Nathaniel French, resided in Brattleborough, but so near to the boundary of Dummerston that he was sometimes claimed as an inhabitant of that town. At the time of his death, he was in the twenty-second year of his age, and among his neighbors was regarded as a clever, steady, honest, working farmer. He had come to Westminster with a number of others, his companions, in order to defend what he had before supposed he had a right to demand, namely, the privilege of being governed by sound laws and sound principles, and of restraining the advance of oppression. Being undoubtedly more ardent than others, in expressing and enforcing his sentiments, he was among the first to attract attention, and in the issue was most mercilessly butchered. He was shot with five bullets in as many different places—in the leg, thigh, mouth, face, and forehead. In this horrible condition, still alive, he, with some twenty others was thrust into the jail-room, which was much too small to accommodate one-half of that number. No care nor attention was paid to his wounds, no consolation was offered him, no kind friend spoke peace to the soul that still lingered in that mangled carcass, but enemies mocked him as he gasped for the failing breath and made sport for themselves at his dying motions. Thus were spent the last hours of William French.

A few days after an inquest was held on the body, the original report of which investigation is still preserved. He was buried with military honors, his funeral being attended by all the militia of the surrounding country, who paid their last final adieu to the ennobled dead, in the salute which they fired over his grave. The smoke rolled off from the freshly turned earth, and as the thunder of the musketry echoed over the

beautiful plains of Westminster, and reverberating among the distant hills, finally died away into silence, those determined men who had gathered around the corpse of the first victim to American liberty and the principles of freedom, vowed to avenge the wrongs of their oppressed country, and kindled in imagination the torch of war, which so soon after blazed like a beacon-light at Lexington and Bunker Hill.

Daniel Houghton, who was mortally wounded during the "massacre," came originally from Petersham, in Massachusetts, and previous to his death was a resident of Dummerston. The idea was general, for a time, that he would recover from his injuries, and it is for this reason that his name has not oftener been connected with this event. But in the records of Dummerston, the "murdering of William French and Daniel Houghton" is spoken of as a fact which no one could dispute, and in the account of a meeting held in that town on the 6th of April following, is a memorandum of a committee who were appointed to "go to Westminster, there to meet other committees, to consult on the best methods for dealing with the inhuman and unprovoked murderers of William French and Daniel Houghton." Houghton lived only nine days after the affray, and was buried in the old grave-yard at Westminster, not far from the last resting-place of French. For many years there was a stone uncut and unhewn, which marked the spot where he lay, but even this slight memorial has at length disappeared from its place, and no one can now mark with accuracy the locality of his grave.

A man by the name of White was wounded in the knee, and another, Knight by name, was shot in the shoulder, and for more than thirty years carried the ball in his body. A certain Lieutenant Philip Safford was in the court-house at the time the attack was made by the Tories. Most of the Whigs who were then in possession of the building, fled after a short conflict through a side entrance; but he determined to depart by a more honorable passage, sallied out at the front-door, club in hand, knocked down a dozen or fifteen men who opposed him, and received in return several severe cuts on the head from a sword wielded by the Tory sheriff, Patterson.

Among the more trifling incidents connected with the affray, tradition affirms that one Joseph Temple, carried his food in a quart pewter basin which, placed in a kind of knapsack, was strapped over his shoulders. During the firing, the basin was struck twice by the bullets which left their marks upon it but did not perforate it, and its owner escaped unhurt. This novel life-preserver was kept in the family of his descendants for many years, but finally found its way to

that place of deposit of things valuable for their antiquity—the cart of a tin peddler. Another brave man, John Hooker by name, escaped with the loss of the soles of his boots, which were raked off by a chance shot from the enemy. Many a man, more distinguished but less valiant than John Hooker, has in the time of battle found safety in trusting to his soles, and that too, in a manner not one-half as honorable!

Soon after the affray, a number of Tories who had escaped imprisonment set out for New York, and on arriving in that city, gave in their depositions relative to the transactions which had lately occurred. In these affidavits, it was stated that the rioters were armed with guns and pistols, and that they not only made use of them, but that several of the Court party were injured in consequence. On the other hand the Whigs declared that there were no fire-arms among them, and this statement is substantiated by eye witnesses who until within a few years were living, and by a sufficient amount of unbiased evidence. That some of the Court party were wounded in the affray, there is no doubt, but the injuries they received were from their own friends, for the fight being carried on in darkness, it was impossible to distinguish friends from foes. The depositions, although given under oath, had been previously prepared by the Tory representatives in the Legislature of New York, from Cumberland county, and were colored by them in such a manner as to make the cause of the Whigs appear in its worst light. Men most violent in the measures which they are ready to adopt to suppress the first outbreathings of liberty and right, are not those who will scruple to exaggerate and falsify, in order to carry out the ends which they have proposed.

To dignify the events of the 13th of March, the muses were not ashamed to lend their assistance. Achilles had his Homer, Æneas his Virgil, Adam and Eve their Milton, the sofa its Cowper, and the "Westminster massacre" a faithful literal but unknown poet. Of the productions of this unknown poet but one remains, and this would probably have been lost to the world, but for an incident, the mention of which will, it is hoped, be pardoned. As the writer of this paper was tarrying for a day in a Green Mountain village, he paid a visit to a veteran whose arm had been raised for the defence of his country in the war of the Revolution. As the memories of former days began to warm the heart of the old soldier and send the blood leaping in livelier currents through his veins, his body began to sway backwards and forwards, and his voice accompanying the motion, uttered sounds unintelligible at first, but subsequently comprehended and recorded. The revelation which came from his lips, was as

if from the dead, so surprising was its theme. History seemed to assume a quaint dignity from the odd, old-fashioned dress in which it was presented, and the adage "poeta nascitur, non fit," rose grotesquely to the mind, as the production of the unknown climber of the steep of Parnassus was gradually exhumed from the brain of the old man, where it had slept undisturbed for more than three-quarters of a century. The bardic story thus singularly discovered, was an account of the "Westminster Massacre." The verses are these:

"March y^e 13th, in Westminster, there was a dismal clamor,
A mob containing 500 men, they came in a riotous manner,
Swearing the courts they should not set, not even to adjournment,
But for fear of the Sheriff and his valiant men they for their fire-arms sent.
The Protestants that stood by the law, they all came here well armed;
They demanded the house which was their own, of which they were debarred.
The Sheriff then drew off his men to consult upon the matter,
How he might best enter the house and not to make a slaughter.
The Sheriff then drew up his men in order for a battle,
And told them for to leave the house, or they should feel his bullets rattle.
But they resisted with their clubs until the Sheriff fired,
Then with surprise and doleful cries they all with haste retired.
Our valiant men entered the house, not in the least confounded,
And cleared the rooms of every one except of those who were wounded."

I have spoken of this incident as a mob, a riot and an affray, the names which the crown adherents gave it, and as a "massacre," the more dignified title by which it was known among the Whigs. It was properly an insurrection, "a rising against civil and political authority." It was an *insurrection*! but it was one that was justifiable, and that too on principles which do not admit of dispute. If we examine closely into facts, we shall find that in the history of Cumberland county—a type of the history of the colonies, there were present the three conditions which alone can justify an insurrection. First, there was oppression on the part of the government, against which resistance was made; secondly, every peaceable means by petitions and remonstrances for removing this oppression had been tried, but in vain; thirdly, forcible measures were not resorted to, until the probability of success had become so strong as to amount for the time being, almost to a certainty. Trusting thus to the justice of their cause, and to the favor of Him who is ever ready to succor the oppressed, these determined men achieved for themselves

those blessings, the fruits of which, we to-day, enjoy in their fullness.

In claiming for William French, the title of the proto-martyr to the cause of American liberty, it may be that but few will be found willing to allow him such an honor. Lexington and Concord point with pride to their battle-grounds, and Charlestown boasts of her Bunker Hill, on whose top towers the symbol of our national strength—the personification of the genius of America. But amid these noble memories, it should never be forgotten that on the plains of Westminster, the cause of freedom received its first victim, and that in his grave were buried all hopes of reconciliation with the mother country.

When the Grecian warrior consulted the oracle at Delphi, wishing to know whether the Athenians or Spartans would conquer in battle, the priestess gave answer that the army would be victorious in which a soldier was first slain; for she well knew that the hands of his comrades would not tire in the struggle, until the death of the first martyr had been avenged by the defeat of his and his country's foes. And thus, when on the side of liberty and the American colonies, the proto-martyr fell, every wound in his body became a mouth that called for vengeance, and from every drop of blood there sprang forth a hero, not in embryo, but armed, to battle bravely for his country.

Societies and their Proceedings.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, vol. iii. p. 39.) *Jan. 18th.*—At the monthly meeting, letters accepting membership were read from Com. M. F. Maury, LL.D., and Peter Parker, M.D., of Washington, with others. A historical sketch of the Society, from its organization, was read by the Secretary; which was followed by a report from the joint committees of Finance and the Library, respecting a voluntary subscription of one thousand dollars in aid of the Society's funds, and recommending arrangements for the supply of adequate funds to meet the Society's future charges, which were adopted. The Society, in addition to its resident or active members, has been enlarged by the admission of a class of "associate" members (not active), who contribute each the sum of ten dollars annually, and, upon the payment of one hundred dollars, become life-members.

Feb. 15th.—At the monthly meeting were received and read several original MSS docu-

ments relating to measures taken at Kaskaskia, in the winter of 1806-7, towards the organization of the Illinois Territory. The papers included 1st, the proceedings of a public meeting held at Kaskaskia; 2d, two several forms of petitions to Congress; 3d, a letter to E. Backus, Esq., agent of the petitioners at Washington.

The reading of these papers was followed by a letter from Ex-Gov. Reynolds, in reply to an application for personal information relative to the subject or the petitioners.

At the same meeting, upon the announcement of the recent and lamented death of Mr. Prescott, the distinguished historian, resolutions were submitted expressive of the sentiments of the members of this Society. Impressive remarks were made by several gentlemen, and personal reminiscences of an interesting character were offered by Col. Graham.

March 15th.—Besides the usual business, was discussed the subject of the Military Bounty Tract Reservation in Illinois. Its great extent—being from the junction of the Illinois River with the Mississippi, including the entire tract of land between these rivers to lat. 41° 40' N., (its southern limit being on the parallel of 38° 54') and embracing over five millions of acres, of which three and a half millions were bounty lands, granted to the soldiers of the war of 1812, in accordance with a government survey executed in 1815-16,—rendered its history of some interest. In the progress of the discussion, Mr. Newberry, the acting President of the meeting, alluded to the singular fact, that, in the contemplated location of these bounty lands, the State of Michigan was passed by the commissioners, under the belief that the wild lands of that State were not fit for cultivation. Arrangements were made to secure a memoir of this tract, from one whose professional acquaintance with its history particularly qualifies him for the task.

At this meeting was presented to the Society by Mr. G. F. Rumsey, an interesting chart of British America, well executed with a pen, and colored, exhibiting with much clearness and accuracy the cantonment of the British forces in America, in the summer of 1768, and the *proposed* distribution of the same, consisting of seventeen regiments. Fort Chartres, in the Illinois Territory (probably the most finished fortification west of the Alleghanies), was assigned a garrison of six companies. The chart is of interest, from the evident care with which it was executed, and its excellent preservation. The various fortified posts in British America are indicated, with the number of the respective regiments and battalions, and the subordination of the several commands. The westerly bound

of the principal Atlantic colonies follows the ridge of the Appalachian range. The chart was found, well protected by a case, in a collection of old maps imported from Europe, and on sale in Chicago, where it was purchased.

MARYLAND.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers vol. iii. p. 107.) *Baltimore, March 3d.*—Hon. John P. Kennedy, Vice-President, in the chair.

After the reading and approval of the Secretary's report of proceedings at the last meeting, donations to the library were announced as having been received.

Henry B. Dawson, of New York, was elected a corresponding member.

Lewis Mayer was elected an active member.

Rev. Dr. Morris made a report of the labors of the Committee on Natural History.

Mr. Streeter moved the thanks of the Society to the members of the committee for their assiduous attention to their duties, and the same gentlemen were reelected.

On motion of Dr. Morris, it was resolved to increase the number of the committee from seven to twelve.

The Treasurer, John Hanan, Esq., reported the receipts of the year at \$2,550; expenditures \$2,224 59; balance in the Treasury, \$325 41.

Hon. John P. Kennedy, having remarked that he had a series of resolutions to propose, which he had been desirous of presenting to a meeting of the Society, especially called for the purpose, but had been prevented by circumstances, offered the following:

Resolved, That the Maryland Historical Society, holding in grateful recognition the genius of William Hickling Prescott, and the brilliant service he has rendered to the world by his labors in the department of History, and taking a just pride in the honor he has reflected upon his country, by a life not less conspicuous for its dignified purity of conduct than for the studies which have won him a companionship of renown with the great historians of ancient and modern times, have received the recent tidings of his death with the most profound regret. That they unite with the whole country in lamenting the irreparable loss it has sustained, not only in its resources of literary fame, but also in its roll of distinguished men, whose living example serves to stimulate the generous ambition of youth and manhood towards the perception and practice of the highest private and public virtues, that exalt personal character or adorn a State.

Resolved, That this Society, with a view to perpetuate their appreciation of the fame of William Hickling Prescott, and in token of their

acknowledgment of the great benefaction he has conferred upon his country by his works, do hereby authorize and request the President, in conjunction with such committee as he may appoint, to procure a good portrait of the deceased, to be preserved in the Hall of the Society.

The resolutions were seconded by Rev. Dr. Morris, and were unanimously passed.

Rev. Dr. Morris read an interesting paper on the "Languages spoken in Baltimore."

The Vice-President detailed the general features of a plan which he proposes to bring forward more in detail, for a special annual session of the Society, for the reading of papers, and the discussion of points of interest connected with local, revolutionary, religious and natural history of Maryland and other States, the materials thus furnished, to form a volume of the Society's publications.

The Society then adjourned.

MASSACHUSETTS.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Boston, April 14th.*—The annual meeting, the President, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, in the chair.

Hon. David Sears read a letter from John Lothrop Motley, Esq., the historian, who is at present residing in Rome, Italy. It was written to a friend in this city, just after he had read in *Galvani's Messenger* the announcement of the death of the late William H. Prescott. Mr. Motley gives an interesting account of his acquaintance with Mr. Prescott. He states that twelve years ago, when he first proposed to write a historical work, fearing that the subject he had selected might in some way cross the path of some work of Mr. Prescott, he called on the latter and stated to him that if what he proposed should interfere in any way with his writings, he would give up his intentions. Mr. Prescott, so far from objecting, encouraged him to go on with his work. Had he objected, Mr. Motley states that he should have laid down his pen and probably never have written a historical work.

Mr. George Ticknor pronounced a beautiful and eloquent eulogium upon the character of his late friend, Mr. Prescott.

The President read a communication from William H. Gardiner, Esq., the executor of the estate of the late Mr. Prescott, containing an extract from his will, in which he bequeaths to the Historical Society the sword of his grandfather, Gen. William Prescott, which he wore when in command of the American troops at the battle of Bunker Hill. It will be recollected that the swords of General Prescott, and of Capt. Lindzee

of the Royal Navy of Great Britain, the grandfather of Mr. Prescott's wife, had been for many years suspended crosswise in Mr. Prescott's library, the one used in fighting for American liberty, and the other, at the same time, employed in behalf of the British Crown. Capt. Lindzee's sword Mr. Prescott bequeathed to his wife, but Mr. Gardiner, in his communication, stated that he was authorized by Mrs. Prescott to present that also to the Society. It was voted that they be suspended in the Society's room in a position similar to that they occupied in Mr. Prescott's library, and that a suitable inscription be placed upon them.

The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:—*President*—Robert C. Winthrop. *Vice-Presidents*—Jared Sparks, David Sears. *Recording Secretary*—Chandler Robbins. *Corresponding Secretary*—Joseph Willard. *Treasurer*—Richard Frothingham, Jr. *Librarian*—Sam'l K. Lothrop. *Cabinet Keeper*—Nathaniel B. Shurtleff. *Standing Committee*—Emory Washburn, Lorenzo Sabine, Charles Deane, Solomon Lincoln, Henry A. Whitney.

The above are the same as last year's Board, with the exception of Solomon Lincoln and Henry A. Whitney, of the Standing Committee, in place of George Livermore and Thomas Aspinwall, whose term of service had expired by the provision of the Constitution, and they were therefore ineligible.

The meeting was then adjourned.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, vol. iii. p. 78.) *Boston, April 2d.*—Quarterly meeting. The President in the chair.

The Librarian reported that 39 bound volumes 209 pamphlets, and 2 genealogical charts, had been added to the library during the past month.

The Corresponding Secretary reported letters accepting membership, to which they had previously been elected, from the following gentlemen:

J. Bertrand Payne, Esq., of London, England, Rev. E. S. Stearns, of Albany, N. Y., Benjamin Pomeroy, of New York, and Rev. John S. Holme, of Brooklyn, N. Y.—*Corresponding.*

The letter of Mr. Payne stated that in addition to his forthcoming "Armorial of Jersey," he intended to prepare a similar work on the Island of Guernsey, to be followed by the results of investigations in new fields of English research, namely, the ecclesiastical and secular depositories of MSS. in the province of Normandy. The Corresponding Secretary also read a letter from Mr. Dawson, of White Plains, in relation to his history of the "Battles of the

United States," twelve numbers of which have been received from him.

Dr. Joseph Palmer, the historiographer of the Society, read biographical notices of William W. Mather, of Columbus, O., a corresponding member, who died at Columbus, Feb. 26th, aged 54, and of Rev. John Richards, D.D., of Hanover, N. H., a resident member, who died at Hanover, March 29, aged 61.

Dr. William M. Cornell, of Boston, gave an interesting memoir of the Empress Josephine. He was followed by Col. Samuel Swett, who read some letters relative to the capture of Louisburg, which he accompanied by appropriate remarks. The thanks of the Society were voted. After the transaction of business the meeting was dissolved.

THE ESSEX INSTITUTE.—*Salem.*—Vice-President Rev. J. L. Russell presiding. Donations were announced. Many additions of interest have been made to the library and cabinets since the last meeting; among which may be enumerated the proceedings and reports of several scientific societies, the Academy of Science, of St. Louis, the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences, and the Ohio Mechanics' Institute; a set of Hartford Directories from 1839 to 1858, including twenty volumes, from James S. Bryant of Hartford; the London Post-office Directory, 1856, from James M. Callier; Reports of Surveys, etc., of Railroad routes from the Mississippi to the Pacific, by order of U. S. Congress, 8 volumes 4to., from F. W. Putnam, etc. To the Cabinets, donations were from Charles F. Williams—two life-sized figures from Calcutta; H. F. Shepard and W. G. Webb,—several articles illustrative of the habits of the natives of the east coast of Africa; additional species of fishes, reptiles, etc., from the Smithsonian, and the Zoölogical museum at Cambridge: dress worn by the natives of the north-west coast, by John F. Ropes.

DEDHAM HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, below.)—An informal meeting of gentlemen interested in preserving historical materials relative to Dedham, Massachusetts, was held in that town, on the evening of Feb. 1st, 1859, at which it was decided to form an historical society. A committee, consisting of William Bullard, Calvin Guild, and Henry O. Hildreth, was appointed to prepare a constitution, which committee reported at an adjourned meeting, Feb. 15th, a constitution which was adopted. The name of the association is the "Dedham Historical Society," and its annual meeting is to be held on the Monday preceding the full moon in March of each year, and other meetings at the same time

in the remaining months. At the annual meeting this year, March 14th, the following officers were chosen, viz.:

President—Rev. Alvan Lamson, D. D.; *Vice President*—Danforth P. Wight, M. D.; *Corresponding Secretary*—Henry O. Hildreth; *Recording Secretary, Treasurer, and Librarian*—Calvin Guild; *Curators*—Jonathan H. Cobb, William Bulard 2nd, Wald Colburn; *Auditors*—Enos Foord, Henry W. Richards.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, vol. iii. p. 43.) *New York, April 5th.*—Hon. Luther Bradish, President, in the chair.

The Treasurer's report was read, showing a balance in hand of \$150 61.

The Librarian announced a list of donations among which was a fine collection of Georgia Coins.

The Corresponding Secretary announced the receipt of three interesting letters of Com. Chauncey.

The President announced that the Nineveh Marbles, which had arrived, had been opened and put into strong frames. They were placed in the Refectory. There had been considerable difficulty in opening and placing them in frames in consequence of their delicate nature, requiring great care in handling; but they had been safely put in their places. They were as follows:

No. 1. Winged figure, with triple horns, standing with a fir-cone in one hand, in the other a basket, ornamented with a bas relief of two kings beside a sacred tree.

2. Two small winged figures kneeling beside two sacred trees; underneath, twenty lines of inscription. This slab is placed over the following:

3. Two small eagle-headed human figures, with offerings—a tree between them, and another behind one of the figures.

4–5. Subject extending over two adjoining slabs. In the centre a sacred tree, on either side a winged figure standing, each with double horns, and each presenting the mystic fir-cone and basket; behind one of them another sacred tree. The sandals retain remains of black and red paint.

6. Eagle-headed human figure, with offerings before a sacred tree.

7. The sacred tree. This is connected with the preceding.

8. Winged figure with triple horns, with the usual offerings, standing between two sacred trees.

9. Similar figure reversed.

10. Winged figure standing with a mystic basket in one hand, the other hand open.

11. Similar figure reversed.

12. Winged figure standing, before him a king, with a patera in one hand, and a bow in the other; each of which exhibits some unusual ornamentation.

13. Eagle-headed human figure (supposed Nirroch), standing with mystic offerings between two sacred trees.

Such, the Society would find to be, the collection, for which the Society was indebted to the munificence of Mr. Lenox. They formed a very interesting group, and would be still more interesting when some person—and he hoped there were many among us—should give us the interpretation of the inscriptions, and thus close up the mystery in which they were enveloped.

The President was followed by Rev. Dr. Hawks, Prof. Geo. W. Greene, Hon. George Bancroft, Dr. Osgood, in appropriate remarks.

Mr. George Folsom called the attention of the Society to the prospects of the Egyptian museum. Many valuable objects had been collected in Egypt and brought to this city in order to establish a Museum, but for want of a little means, there was every prospect that the specimens would be sent back. He held in his hand a list, by which it would be seen that several gentlemen had contributed from \$1,000 down to \$50 for that purpose. Among them was the gentleman who had presented the Society with the marbles. Only \$26,000 had yet been collected for the Museum. The collection had cost \$100,000, and it had been offered for only \$60,000; therefore \$34,000 required to be raised for the purchase of the collection.

W. C. Prime, Esq., offered a few remarks, in testimony of the value of the Egyptian collection. There was not in the world a collection of Egyptian antiquities, illustrating the private life of the ancient Egyptians, more valuable than the New York collection. The question was, whether that collection was to be retained here, or to be taken away to Europe. Mr. Prime entered into some interesting statements of his experiences in Egypt, and showed a number of small relics, illustrative of the manners and customs of the people in ancient times, some of which were confirmatory of passages of Scripture. Mr. Prime concluded by expressing his conviction that, extravagant as it might appear, there were somewhere in Egypt, and they would yet be brought to light, Sarcophagi waiting for the trumpet to sound, to arouse Joseph and his brethren.

Mr. Folsom moved the appointment of a committee of fifteen to take measures for completing the purchase of the collection, which was carried.

AMERICAN ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers vol. iii. p. 81.) *New York, March 28th.*—Hon. Geo. Folsom, the President, in the chair. The President called the attention of the members to a collection of

Peruvian Antiques, displayed upon the tables, and introduced Mr. Charles Farres, who has spent 30 years in Peru, a portion of the time in a medical capacity under the government, and who has travelled among the Andes, and made excavations among the ruins of ancient towns there and elsewhere, whence he has brought a large collection of articles, including those present.

The entire collection comprises above sixty vases, jars, and other vessels of baked earth, chiefly designed for drinking vessels, some with two mouths, handles, and ornaments of different kinds. There are as many more smaller objects, of stone, metals, clay, etc., of various forms and very different designs. Some of the metallic are cast, others hammered, and some stamped. Numbers of them are of impure silver.

He commenced his antiquarian researches at Trujillo, and afterwards extended them to Huan-chaco, and finally to places in the mountains, 150 leagues in the interior.

Mr. Squier remarked, that the collection was valuable, as it showed the state of the arts in the frontier regions of Peru, to some of which the power of the Incas had never been extended. The inhabitants of the most remote and secluded regions of the Andes were thus proved to have possessed the arts of pottery, etc., in a very creditable degree, though very inferior to those found in the cities, and such as are mentioned by old Spanish writers. But, in no part of Peru had they attained the degree of excellence found in Central America, and Mexico.

Rev. Mr. Walker mentioned that the Africans about Gaboon make earthen jars resembling the Peruvian in material (black clay) and like some of the simplest of them in form. They use the clay without mixture, and bake it in a bright fire made of split bamboo. The Oro negroes make water jars of three gallons, light, and carried on their heads.

Mr. Farres exhibited a dress, made of wild cotton, spun and woven by the ancient Peruvians, and found in one of their tombs. It was a loose frock, with a fringe of birds' feathers around the bottom, and had numerous small plates of silver (or silver and copper) attached to it, stamped with rude figures. A larger plate of the same kind was shown, which was found on the head of the deceased. Such garments are found in many of the tombs; and Mr. Taylor said that he obtained numbers of such at Arica without the plates.

The President expressed the gratification felt by the Society at the exhibition so obligingly made by Mr. Farres; and on motion of Mr. Squier, a vote of thanks was passed, and a committee appointed to examine and report on the collection, and to take such measures as may bring it before the public, as it is offered for sale.

Mr. Squier presented to the Society copies of a letter addressed to Sir Joseph Banks, in 1791, by an English midshipman, accompanying a manuscript in singular characters, purporting to be the creed and a prayer written by natives of Newfoundland, who had been taught by Roman Catholic Missionaries.

Also, manuscripts relating to the Saguenay Indians, below Quebec. All these he had copied from originals in the British Museum.

Mr. S. exhibited a lithographic copy of one of the long lost MSS. of Botturini, which he has had printed from stone (reduced one-half,) in the Deaf and Dumb Institution in Paris. Also, a similar copy of a *Mexican School Book on History*.

The Mexican method of recording historical events and chronology was clearly shown by these lithographs. A line of hieroglyphics, representing years, passes through the sheet lengthwise; and remarkable events are represented by other characters, intermingled with rude drawings, clustered around the years when they transpired.

Mr. Squier remarked that the original Mexican works were on native Maguey paper, and that the deaf and dumb pupils of the Paris Institution are found more accurate copyists, in subjects of this kind, than most artists who possess all their faculties.

The remainder of the evening was spent in the discussion of interesting questions connected with the various objects exhibited.

PENNSYLVANIA.

WYOMING HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Wilkesbarre, April 4th.*—The President in the chair.

Numerous donations were announced; among them a very beautiful edition of Baron Cuvier's "Animal Kingdom," in eight volumes, from Mrs. L. Hakes.

Morton's "Crania Americana," a rare work, and other books, from Mrs. Dr. Day.

A beautiful collection of shells, from Mrs. Cora Smith. Also shells from Capt. Dana, the President, some very rare ones.

Indian leggins, tobacco pouch and belt, worked with porcupine quills, from Hon. Charles Miner.

List of Honorary Members elected at stated meeting, April 4th, 1859.—Prof. Jos. Leidy;

Isaac Lea, Philadelphia; Prof. P. W. Mosblech, Bethany, Va.; Hon. Simon Cameron; Prof. Jas. O. Booth, Philadelphia; Rev. Reuben Lowrie, Shanghae, China; Prof. Guiot, Trenton; Dr. Chandler, Union College; Prof. Alex. D. Bache, U. S. Coast Survey; Prof. Froissart; G. Washington Smith, Philadelphia; Lieut. W. F. Maury, Washington; Rev. C. R. Lane, Tunkannock.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

"THE BIRTH-PLACE OF ANDREW JACKSON."—The *National Intelligencer* of 7th February, 1859, contains a notice of recent discussions in the Southern papers about the birth-place of Andrew Jackson, which attracts my attention and prompts me now to make the following statement:

In February, 1833, I went to visit Simon Kenton, at his house, in Logan County, Ohio, where I spent two days in gathering and noting materials for the History of Ohio, which I was then about to write. As he talked I wrote, and generally I secured his precise language, which was very terse and graphic. Among the notes I took, and the last one, was one relating to Gen. Jackson. It was this: "In 1779 Jackson came out to (Kentucky) along with Dr. Walker and some line cutters." They were running the line between North Carolina and Virginia. Jackson had something to do with it as a kind of commissary. "Saw him that fall at Boonesborough. He mated with an outbreaking set at Danville, and was about Crow's Station." "Jackson was certainly twenty-odd years at that time; knew him there till 1783."

Another statement dwelling in my memory, but which I do not find noted, was, that Jackson was one year younger or one year older than himself; he did not remember which. He never met the General after that, until President Monroe was making his tour through the Western States. "Word was brought that Colonel Monroe and the gentlemen travelling with him would be at —, near Louisville. I was there with a large company assembled to meet the President, Gen. Jackson was with the President, and I was introduced to him. I thought he looked shy at me, but I never said Crow's Station to him once."

Kenton stated his own birth in a way that fixed it unerringly as in 1755. "My mother always told me that I was born in the April before Braddock's defeat. He was then twenty-four years of age when he met Jackson. I found all his other dates exceedingly accurate.

In September, 1840, when Gen. Harrison was coming to Urbana from the western counties to attend one of the large meetings of that day, I was requested to attend the committee of arrangements and meet him at the border of the county, as I was personally known to him and they were not. He was accompanied by John Chambers, of Kentucky, who took a seat with me, and I drove him to Urbana. Among the many things said during that drive, this statement by him is most vividly remembered; "There is in my neighborhood an old woman, of humble rank, but a member of a church, and very much respected, who says that she came to America in the same ship with Gen. Jackson's parents, and that Jackson was born at sea, three days from land." She said, "I received him in my own hands." Mr. Chambers said he had intended to have her statement reduced to writing, and verified, but he had neglected it. Her statement was doubtless known to others in Kentucky.

Still later, I had a conversation within these few years with W. Marshall Anderson, of Circleville, Ohio, and found that the place near Louisville, mentioned by Kenton, was the house of his father, Richard C. Anderson, on Bear Grass. He was present, and remembers that, while all the other gentlemen were on the porch or in another room, his father and Gen. J. were talking alone about matters of early history. He stood by and listened to them. His father asked this question: "Gen. Jackson, where were you born?" And the answer was, "I was born at sea."

Within these few weeks I had meditated on throwing these items together and giving them to that excellent journal, the Historical Magazine. But the note I find in your paper, on my return from a short absence, leads me at once to send you this. I need not say that I have entire confidence in this narrative: and, without having seen the article published in North Carolina, I rely on the statement of Kenton, that Jackson was older than represented in the biographies of him, and on the clear memory of Marshall Anderson, that Jackson was born at sea.

JOHN H. JAMES.

URBANA, OHIO.

HANCOCK'S LATER DAYS.—The Hancock house was the scene of much hospitality in John Hancock's time. He was in embarrassed circumstances in the latter part of his life, and a venerable gentleman, whose society I sometimes enjoy, has told me that he had often heard, on the first day of term, when the docket was called, the crier exclaim, "John Hancock, John

Hancock, come into court and answer unto John Doe, or your default will be recorded." And this when he was Governor of the State. But in those blessed days for lawyers, nobody minded being sued, and nobody bothered himself about paying his debts, except upon compulsion, unless it suited his convenience. Still he found means to exercise a most abundant hospitality. The gentleman I have quoted, who is probably the last surviving guest of the multitudes Hancock entertained—since he died sixty-five years ago—described to me a dinner party he particularly remembered.

There were not less than fifty or sixty at the table, but the host did not sit at meat with them. He ate at a little side-table, and sat on a wheel-chair, in which he wheeled himself about the general table to speak with his guests. This was because of his gout, of which he made a political as well as a social excuse for his doing as he pleased. On the occasion in question, when the guests were in the height of animated conversation, and just as the cloth was drawn, they were interrupted by a tremendous crash. A servant, on removing a cut-glass epergne, which formed the central ornament of the table, let it fall, and it was dashed into a thousand pieces. An awkward silence fell upon the company, who hardly knew how to treat the accident, when Hancock relieved their embarrassment by cheerfully exclaiming. "James, break as much as you like, but don't make such a confounded noise about it!" And under cover of the laugh this excited, the fragments were removed, and the talk went on as if nothing had happened. This, it strikes me, was the presence of mind of true good breeding.

CAPTAIN LINDZEE, R. N.—It is mentioned in the accounts of the late W. H. Prescott, that he kept two swords in his house, one of which belonged to his grandfather of Bunker Hill memory, and the other to an English connection by marriage, Captain Lindzee, or Linzee, who commanded an armed vessel in the English navy, and was stationed in Boston harbor at the time of that battle. The following Revolutionary anecdote of the Captain is taken from the forthcoming work entitled "Diary of the Revolution."

August 10.—Yesterday the Falcon sloop of war, under the command of Captain Lindzee, hove in sight of Gloucester, Cape Ann,* and seemed to be in quest of two schooners, from the West Indies, bound to Salem, one of which he soon brought to; the other taking advantage of a fair wind, put into Gloucester harbor; but

Lindzee having made a prize of the first, pursued the second into the harbor, and brought the first with him. He anchored, and sent two barges with fifteen men in each, armed with muskets and swivels. These were attended by a whale boat, in which was the lieutenant and six privates, with orders to seize the loaded schooner, and carry her under the Falcon's bow. The militia and other inhabitants were alarmed at this dangerous attempt, and prepared for a vigorous opposition. The barge men under the command of the lieutenant, boarded the schooner at the cabin windows, which provoked a smart fire from the people on the shore, by which three of the enemy were killed, and the lieutenant wounded in the thigh, who thereupon returned to the man-of-war. Upon this Lindzee sent the other schooner and a small cutter he had to attend him, well armed, with orders to fire upon the damned rebels, wherever they could see them, and that he would in the meantime cannonade. He immediately fired a broadside upon the thickest settlements, and stood with a diabolical pleasure to see what havoc his cannon might make. "Now," said he, "my boys, we will aim at the damned Presbyterian church. Well! my brave fellows, one shot more and the house of God will fall before you." While he was thus venting his hellish rage, and setting himself as it were against heaven, the Almighty was on our side. Not a ball struck or wounded an individual person, although they went through our houses in almost every direction when filled with women and children. Under God our little party at the water-side performed wonders, for they soon made themselves masters of both the schooners, the cutter, the two barges, the boat, and every man in them, and all that pertained to them. In the action, which lasted several hours, we have lost but one man, two others wounded, one of whom is since dead, the other very slightly wounded. We took, of the men-of-war's men, thirty-five; several are wounded, and one since dead; twenty-four are sent to head-quarters. The remainder being impressed from this and the neighboring towns, are permitted to return to their friends. This morning Captain Lindzee warped off with but one-half of his men, with neither a prize boat nor tender, except a small skiff the wounded lieutenant returned in.

Among the prisoners taken, is one Budd, gunner of the Falcon sloop-of-war, who was sometime ago at Machias with a number of others, and carried to Worcester, and upon being released from close confinement, took an opportunity of running off with a few of the Tory gentry, and got on board the Falcon again. It is hoped this fellow, if re-taken, will be better secured.

Last evening returned to Boston, after about

* Massachusetts.

three weeks' cruise, twelve transports, having on board about a thousand ministerial butchers, under convoy of three men-of-war. During their cruise they plundered and pillaged about two thousand sheep, and upwards of one hundred head of cattle, from Gardiner's and Fisher's Islands, near New London, Connecticut, though it is said, after they were secured, they tendered payment. They also took and carried in with them, an outward bound vessel, with about forty head of cattle and thirty sheep. With this trophy of victory, on their arrival at Boston, the bells were set to music, to the no small joy and rejoicing of the Tories there.

How is the glory of Britain departed! Her army, which not long since was the terror of many nations, is now employed in cutting the throats of his Majesty's loyal subjects, and sheep stealing! Felons, indeed!

FRANKLIN'S INTEGRITY.—We clip the following from the *Printer's News Letter*

"Soon after his establishment in Philadelphia, Franklin was offered a piece to publish in his newspaper; being very busy, he begged the gentleman would leave it for consideration. The next day the author called and asked his opinion of it. Franklin replied:

"Why, sir, I am sorry to say that I think it highly scurrilous and defamatory; being at a loss, on account of my poverty, whether to reject it or not, I thought I would put it to this issue—at night, when my work was done, I bought a two-penny loaf, on which, with a mug of cold water, I supped heartily, and then wrapping myself in my great coat, slept very soundly on the floor till morning, when another loaf and mug of water afforded me a breakfast. Now, sir, since I can live comfortable in this manner, why should I prostitute my press to personal hatred and party passion, for a more luxurious living?"

HURON STATISTICS.—From a kind of manuscript census of the Hurons or Wyandots of Detroit in the winter of 1748, it appears that they formed 17 cabins in a smaller village, and 15 in a larger one. Besides these there were 8 families of the tribe at Etionnontet, and 4 at Aaae on the Ohio. Intermixed with these Hurons were 9 Iroquois, 4 Ottawas, 1 Pottowatomi, 2 Abnokis, 7 Mohegans of Albany, 6 Choctaws, 15 Foxes, 2 Chickasaws. The whole tribe numbered just about 500. Sastaretsi being king, and Nicholas regent. Dechonte was the preceding monarch.

TRANSFORMATION OF NAMES. COTTON GIN vs. GOTTINGEN.—A place at the head of navigation on the Tombekbee river in Mississippi known as COTTON GIN PORT. The place is supposed by later

settlers in that State, to have derived its name from the fact, that the first cotton gin was located there. Nearly twenty years ago, the writer was assured by a highly creditable German, that the place was named by a company of early settlers, in that neighborhood, GOTTINGEN. The subsequent emigration swept off every remnant of association with Gottingen and its celebrated university. Perhaps the majority of those who first began to cultivate the soil, looked upon a few pounds of cotton, and the machine for ginning it, as more useful and important to the affairs of life, than every graduate who, and every principle of science and philosophy, which ever owed their fame and their origin to that famous *Alma Mater*.
B. F. P.

SYDNEY, ALA.

SPANISH GOVERNORS OF FLORIDA.

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| I. John Ponce de Leon, discovered it in | 1512 |
| II. Lucas Vasquez de Ayllon, | 1524 |
| III. Hernando de Soto, | died 1542 |
| IV. Tristan de Luna, | 1559-61 |
| V. Angel de Villafane, | 1561 |
| VI. Pedro Menendez de Aviles, | 1565-72 |
| VII. Pedro Menendez Marquez, | killed 1574 |
| VIII. Hernando de Miranda, | 1575-93 |
| IX. John de Salinas, | 1593-1619 |
| X. Diego de Rebolledo, | |
| XI. Pablo de Hita Salazar, | |
| XII. John Marquez Cabrera, | in 1680 |
| XIII. Diego de Quiroga i Losada, | |
| XIV. Francis de la Guerra, | |
| XV. Laureano de Torrez i Ayala, | in 1693 |
| XVI. Joseph de Zuñiga i la Cerda, | till 1708 |
| XVII. Frances de Corcoles Martinez, | |
| XVIII. John de Ayalar, Sarg't Major, | |
| XIX. Anthony Benavides, | 1719-30 |
| XX. Manuel de Montrano, | |
| XXI. Lucas Fernando Palacios, | } 1758-62 |
| killed by Indians | |

FIRST THINGS.—The first carriage said to be built in America was made in Dorchester, Massachusetts, by a man named White, for a private gentleman in Boston. It was copied from an English chariot, though made much lighter, and was a credit to its maker. It was however found, that from the difficulty of procuring material and high wages, it was expedient and cheaper to order them from England and France.

The first grand jury in America met at Boston, September 1st, 1635, and presented one hundred offences.

The first insurance office in New England, was established at Boston in 1724.

The first attempt to establish a post-office sys-

tem in the American colonies was made in 1693 by one Thomas Neale, to whom a royal patent for this purpose had been issued, but his arrangements were very limited and imperfect. The utmost contemplated by Neale was a post-office in each county, and his actual operations came far short of this.

The first daily paper issued in Virginia, was in 1780, the annual subscription to which was fifty dollars.

STRAW BRAIDING.—The *Providence Journal* says that the first braiding of straw was in that city by Mrs. Betsey Baker, now residing in Dedham, in 1796. From Mrs. B. several acquired a knowledge of the process of braiding, and gradually the news spread through New England. Some idea may be formed of the extent to which the business was carried, by the fact that in 1855, according to returns made, 3,326,000 straw bonnets were manufactured in Massachusetts, employing about 1000 males and 9000 females. In the year ending June 30, 1857, raw and manufactured straw materials to the value of \$2,246,928 were imported into the United States.

A LONG-LIVED FAMILY.—Ephraim Little, of Marshfield, who died on the 23d of March, was born July 22, 1766, and lived to the advanced age of 92 years 5 months & 1 day; though he endured for many years of his life great hardships and exposure, such as would soon have broken down an ordinary constitution. His ancestors and relatives, from the earliest settlement of Plymouth, have many of them attained very great ages. His father's age was 90 years 5 months 26 days, and his grand-parents on his father's side were respectively 83 years, 10 months 28 days, and 85 years. One of his father's brothers lived to be about 96, one 95 years 5 months 14 days, and another 84 years 5 months 6 days; and a sister to be about 94 years. Of his own brothers and sisters one was 88 years 8 months 8 days, another 87 years 9 months, 28 days, and two or three others over 80 years of age. Many of his cousins were at their death between eighty and ninety. All the foregoing lived and died at Marshfield, except two of his uncles and one sister. He was the last living descendant in the fourth generation of Thomas Little and Anna Warren, who were married at Plymouth, April 19th (29th N. S.) 1633, she being a daughter of Richard Warren, one of the Mayflower pilgrims; her mother died at Plymouth, Oct. 2d, (12th N. S.) 1673, about 93 years of age. The Plymouth Colony Records say, "aged above 90 years." He was also, through his grandmother, a descendant in the fourth generation of Constant South-

worth and Elizabeth Collier, who were married at Plymouth, Nov. 2d (12th N. S.), 1637. The mother of Constant Southworth, who was the second wife of Governor Bradford, died according to the Plymouth Colony Records, March 26th (April 5th N. S.), 1670, "four score years of age, or thereabouts." Many others of the Little family of Plymouth County have lived to ages quite as great as those above mentioned.

L. L.

REVOLUTIONARY INCIDENT.—The following is an incident in the life of Col. Houghton, of Hunterdon County, N. J., the grandfather of the late eminent Baptist minister, Rev. Spencer H. Cone, D.D. It was in Hopewell Baptist meeting-house, where Conant Cone and Alice Houghton alike worshipped, and where they were immersed, that Joab Houghton received the first news of the battle of Lexington, and the defeat of the Earl of Northumberland, the haughty descendant of the Hero of Chevy-Chase, by the half armed yeomanry of New England. Stilling the breathless messenger, he sat quietly through the service, and when they were ended passed out, and mounting the great stone block in front of the meeting-house, beckoned to the people to stop. Men and women paused to hear, curious to know what so unusual a sequel to the service of the day could mean. At the first words a silence stern as death fell over all. The Sabbath quiet of the hour and the place was deepened into a solemnity. He told them all the story of the cowardly murder at Lexington by the royal troops; the retreat of Percy; the gathering of the children of the Pilgrims around the beleagured hills of Boston. Then pausing, and looking over the silent crowd, he said slowly; "Men of New Jersey, the redecoats are murdering our brethren of New England. Who follows me to Boston?" And every man in that audience stepped out into a line and answered "I!" There was not a coward nor a traitor in old Hopewell meeting-house that day.

DR. FRANKLIN AS A PRINTER.—I have a copy of a work printed by James Franklin, in 1721, while his brother Benjamin was an apprentice to him. A part of the composition of this book, there, can be little doubt, was performed by the future philosopher, who was then fifteen years old, and had been an apprentice to the printing business about three years. It is entitled, "English Liberties, | or the | Free-born Subject's Inheritance; | containing | Magna Charta, Charta de Foresta, | the Statute de Tallagio non Concedendo, | the Habeas Corpus Act, and several

o- | ther Statutes; with Comments on each | of them. | * * *

Compiled first by Henry Care, and continued, with | large additions by W. N. of the Middle Temple, Esq., | The 5th edition.

Boston: Printed by J. Franklin, for N. Buttolph, B. | Eliot, and D. Henchman, and sold at their shop, 1721." Fcp. 8vo pp. 288.

It is quite probable that Franklin derived from this book information as to the rights, privileges and duties of English subjects that was of service to him when he was called to defend his countrymen against the usurpations of the Crown and Parliament of England.

DELTA.

THE LOGANIAN LIBRARY.—America can scarcely produce an example so remarkable for its importance in a literary point of view, particularly when we consider the period of the gift, as the endowment of the Loganian Library in Philadelphia. What adds interest to the circumstances connected with it, is the fact that, in 1861, the endowment is to become of importance. The case is this.

James Logan, President of the Council of Pennsylvania under William Penn, and his confidential friend and adviser, was the most learned man of the Province, and possessed a library then and for a long time after unrivalled in the country for its importance, both in number and rarity of volumes. He prepared a deed giving it to the public, and endowing it with seven hundred acres of the best land in Bucks County, Pa., but he did not live (died 1751,) to sign it. His children and son-in-law, however, thought it right to carry out his intentions, and did so, deeding the land, then under a rental for 110 years of only \$125, and the books to the public *forever*. The library, thus for a long time possessed of so very small an income, was kept open for public use, William Logan, the son, acting as Librarian gratuitously, and opening it once a week.

Finally, it was deemed best to attach the institution to the Philadelphia library, by act of the Legislature, the heirs uniting in the act. Here it has been kept in a separate room for a period of sixty-five years, and now consists of 10,000 volumes of rare and very valuable works, and is especially rich in the Fathers, Medicine, and the Classics, and contains very many books of value not found elsewhere in this country; it is slowly increasing under charge of the hereditary trustees, and the directors of the Philadelphia library, who are ex-officio also trustees.

Now, the interest felt by the public in this superb endowment is this: What is the exact date when the old ground-rent expires, and what

may be the probable increase to be derived from this fine body of land, when the hundred and odd years elapse.

On inquiry at the library itself, from its Librarian, who is a descendant (great-great grandson) of James Logan, I learn that the present hereditary trustees of this fine institution are as follows:—(and it is a striking variety in the history of our public establishments, that they continue to be useful members and deeply interested in the success of the establishment): 1. Gustavus George Logan, 2. John Dickinson Logan, M. D., great-great grandsons of the founder, and also grandsons of Governor John Dickenson, the author of the "Farmer's Letters," and of esteemed Revolutionary memory, and the founder of Dickinson College, Pennsylvania; and 3. John Jay Smith, a great grandson of Logan, whose grandfather married Hannah Logan, and united in passing over to the public this large property in land and books.

T. T.

AUTOGRAPHS OF THE SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.—There are at present three, and so far as is known only three, complete sets of autographs of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. These belong to Rev. Dr. Sprague of Albany, Rev. Dr. Raffles of Liverpool, and a South Carolina gentleman. They were completed by a curious piece of good luck. Some years since, each of these gentlemen lacked one autograph, which was nowhere to be found. But in settling an estate, the South Carolina collector came across three receipts of bills, signed by this very individual. One he kept for himself, and sent the other two to Dr. Sprague and Dr. Raffles. Dr. Raffles has his in a beautiful bound volume, and values it almost as he would the famous Koh-i-noor. A wealthy Boston merchant once introduced himself to him in the street, and requested the privilege of seeing this collection. He then told the Doctor that he wished to make a present to his native city, and had seen nothing which so pleased him for that purpose as this set of autographs, and asked if there was any sum which would induce him to part with it? The Liverpool doctor, however, who is wealthy, and besides considers a first-rate autograph a luxury greater than a miser's gold heap—was not to be tempted.—*Newburyport Herald*.

"THE FIRST GUN AT LEXINGTON." (vol. iii. p. 113.)—I have before me the *manuscript diary of Brigdr. Gen. Jedidiah Preble of Falmouth*, under date Wednesday, August 9, 1775. He writes:

"Overcast. This morning I met with a man

that deserted from the regulars this day fortnight as sensible intelligent a fellow as I ever met with—he was at Lexington fight. He says he came out with Lord Percy, and that he asked a young fellow of his acquaintance who fired the first. The soldiers when they came where the Provincials were—one of them flashed his piece, on which a regular officer fired, and swung his gun over his head, and then there was a general fire. They had 75 killed and missing, 233 wounded.

“He was also at Bunker’s Hill, where there was killed and died of their wounds, 700 and 357 wounded that recovered. He took the account from General Robinson. He says before he came out, there died eight men of a day, one day with another, and that they could not muster more than 6,000 men. I dined with Gen. Putman, the Colonel and four of the Captains of the riflemen who arrived this day with their companys. There are now about 800 in camp.

LETTER OF DR. WHITEFIELD.—The following letter, a long time in my possession, may be worthy of a place in the Historical Magazine, and George Whitefield’s advice to young men, a hundred years ago, not unworthy the attention of those of the present year. O.

LONDON, July 25th, 1755.

“DR. JEMMY: I am glad you write so frequently, but am sorry at the same time, that you have such an Hanking after Home. Your unele the Captain, entirely concurs with me in believing your present situation to be best, and that in settling in a Plantation (supposing it was in my power as it is not) is premature. Have patience, & be content to goe on slowly, and that is the way to goe on surely. You w^d soon repent being on this side the water. Matters do not mend at Glouer. at all. I have lately been there, but saw nothing that gave me the least satisfaction. I wish your mind may be stayed on God, & then you will do. If not ——— I cannot help it. You must blame yourself for the consequences—I write this to you in love. When you have an opportunity of sending a line pray inform my family of it. Ere this reaches you, I hope you will have received the things sent by Macclellan. In all probability we are upon the Eve of a War. Happy they who are sheltered in Jesus. That He may be your refuge from every storm, is the hearty prayer of, Dr. Jemmy,

“Your affectionate Unele,
G. W.

“All join in sending you eordial love. My hearty respects to Mr. Hob: I am obliged to be out of town to write this.

“P. S. If you want a Charles-town eorrespondent, you may write to Mr. Jones, who formerly

lived with Mr. Ellis, and is now, I suppose, going to live with Mr. Edwards, who formerly liv’d with Holmes of Perrinnon.

To Mr. James Whitefield,
“at Savanah, in
Georgia.”

EMIGRATION FROM STATE TO STATE.—According to the returns of the last United States census, there are more natives of the southern States residing in the North, in proportion to southern population, than of the northerners who live in the South. In Maine there are to be found 3,092 persons who were southerners by birth; whereas in Mississippi there are but 2,566 natives of the northern States. The smallness of the number of New Englanders in the South is quite remarkable; and we think that the largeness of the number of natives of the South to be found in New England will quite astonish those who have not examined the subject. For example, there are 271 natives of Virginia residing in Maine, and only 94 natives of Maine in Virginia. The whole number of natives of New England residing in Mississippi is 125, while there are 1,023 natives of Mississippi residing in New England. These are examples of the state of things on a wide scale.

In looking over all the free States, we find that Massachusetts has 8,752 natives of the South, while New York has about 20,000. Other northern States that have large numbers of southern-born inhabitants are Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana.

A few facts will further show that Southern men emigrate much from one State to another in their own section. Of the inhabitants of Virginia, 10,000 were natives of North Carolina; as many of Alabama; 46,000 of Tennessee, and 54,000 of Kentucky. To people North Carolina there came 37,000 from Georgia, 28,000 from Alabama, 72,000 from Tennessee and 14,000 from Kentucky. As a general law, the emigration flows westward from State to State, on the parallels of latitude. For example, emigrants from New England find their new homes in New York, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa, while the Georgian seeks an adopted home in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, or Texas; and yet we find many exceptions to this law.

Emigration has flowed very rapidly from the seaboard slave States to the western and south-western. Two or three facts will indicate the vast extent of it. From South Carolina alone, 186,479 native Carolinians have been distributed through the West and Southwest. The population of Texas in 1850 was but 51,641; now it is about 600,000 and mainly the result of emigration from States to the eastward of it. Foreigners,

particularly Germans, have settled more in Texas than perhaps in any other southern State. Germans began to settle in Texas as early as 1843, being invited there by Texas land speculators. In 1845, 2,000 families, embracing 5,200 Germans, had been induced to cross the sea, to enter a State that was that year annexed to the United States, an event which was followed by the late war with Mexico. Within a few years, there has been a considerable emigration from the free States to Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri and other Southern States.

THE BURIAL-PLACE OF SAMUEL ADAMS.—A correspondent in the *Boston Traveller*, is desirous of learning the burial-place of the patriot Saml. Adams. The following extract from a paper read before the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, by James S. Loring, Esq., Sept. 3, 1856, will give the desired information. D.

"The Granary Burying-ground is ever memorable as the receptacle of the remains of John Hancock, Samuel Adams and Thomas Cushing, that patriotic triumvirate of the American Revolution. The tomb of Hancock is merely recognized by his name on a stone inclosed in the wall of the cemetery, and that of Adams is not distinguished by any stone or mark whatever, but domestic reverence has erected a neat obelisk to Cushing. Countless multitudes of feet for more than half a century have trod over old Paddock's walk, on the eastern side of this cemetery, under which, opposite Montgomery Place, have reposed the remains of glorious Samuel Adams. We have the authority of Samuel Adams Wells, his grandson—recorded among the notes to "Consolations of Solitude," a collection of poems written by John W. Randall, Esq., for stating that his remains are buried in the Checkley tomb. His first wife was of this family. His bones have been gathered by his grandson into a box, and deposited in a corner of the vault. It is a singular coincidence that this tomb fronts the tomb where it is supposed lie the remains of the victims of the Boston massacre. Although a poet of that day said that "the lettered stone shall tell" the bloody tale, yet there never has been an inscription to designate the spot. It appears that the patriotic Samuel Adams was so absorbed in the mighty interests of his country, that he never provided an inch of earth for the interment of his own remains when he should come to die. Will the citizens of Boston continue so regardless of the memory of those who secured to them their civil and political rights, as not to erect so much as a stone to designate where their mortal remains are deposited? Boston is unlike

Athens in this respect. We respond to the melancholy lament in the apostrophe to the shade of Adams, by his reverent descendant:

"No idle statue apes thine air—no bust
Mocks thy calm smile, thou died'st with good outworn,
And o'er the unadorned tomb that holds thy dust
Thousands of freemen pass each night and morn,
Trampling the pavement with unceasing tread,
In never ending armies o'er thy head,
To whom thy very name is, like thy ashes, dead.'"

LETTER FROM REV. DR. PRICE.

The following letter is copied from the original, now among the Trumbull papers in the library of the Conn. Historical Society. It has not, so far as I know, been heretofore published. As the adviser of Pitt and the author of the *Sinking Fund*, and as having by his sermon on the French revolution called forth Burke's severe "Reflections," the position of Dr. Price gives weight, while his disinterested and earnest advocacy of the cause of the American Colonies in the contest with Great Britain, imparts interest to whatever came from his pen.

J. H. T.

"NEWINGTON GREEN, NEAR LONDON, Oct. 8th, 1784.

"SIR: I return you my best thanks for the letter with which you have honored me and which has been delivered to me by your Son;* and also for the present of your farewell Address to the General Assembly of Connecticut, and Dr. Styles's Election Sermon. I have since received the latter from Dr. Styles himself, and I have derived from it instruction and pleasure. Your Address, likewise, I have read repeatedly, with emotions which are not easily to be express'd. It is, indeed, in my opinion excellent, and gives the best advice to the State of w^{ch} you have been so long and so usefully and happily the governor. As a small expression of gratitude for the notice you have been so good as to take of me, I request your acceptance of the tract† which you will receive with this letter. Should you honor it with a perusal, you will find that with respect to the enlargement of the powers of Congress and some other points, there is an entire agreem^t between your sentiment^s and mine. I am happy when I reflect on this agreem^t, but I cannot flatter myself so far as to hope that you will think me right with respect to *all* the points which I have discussed

* Col. John Trumbull, the artist, who sailed for London, December, 1783.

† "Observations on the Importance of the American Revolution, and the means of making it a benefit to the world. To which is added a letter from M. Turgot, late Comptroller general of the finances of France. . . By Richard Price, D.D., LL.D., F.R.S., etc.," London, 1785.

in this pamphlet. I must therefore rely on your candour. I have writ from my feelings and best judgment. I have meant, like you in your Address, to give advice to the United States which I think of the utmost importance; but at the same time, I am almost ashamed when I think of my presumption in supposing myself qualified for such an office. One part, however, of this pamphlet needs no Apology. *Mr. Turgot's* letter must be acceptable to the United States; and my consciousness of the services I do them by conveying this letter to them, relieves me under my apprehensions of the faults that may be found in other parts of this pamphlet. I wish'd to convey, with *Mr. Turgot's* letter, a translation of it into English; but this will soon be done by the *Count de Mirabeau*, in a tract which he is now printing in London on Hereditary Honours and Nobility,* and which will probably deserve the particular attention of America.

"The establishment of the independence of the United States gives a new direction to the affairs of the world; and will, I hope, prove the greatest blessing to it. This country in particular, might be the greater gainer by it, were it wise enough to reform its representation, and to study by all measures of conciliation, and, particularly, by consenting to a perfect reciprocity in all the intercourse of commerce, to bring about a family compact with the United States. In this way we might derive greater advantages from them than we ever derived from any dominion over them. I have given my opinion strongly to this purpose to our present minister; but I cannot hope that it will be much regarded.

"I have communicated the account, in your letter, of Mr. Temple,† to Mr. Pitt. What the issue will be, I know not. I love and respect Mr. Temple and wish his information and advice may be attended to. But an infatuation with respect to America still prevails among us.

"You, Sir, have enjoy'd a distinguished happiness. If my Ideas of the State of Connecticut are right, it has long been in the very best condition of human society. This I have intimated in Page — of my pamphlet. You have spent your life in doing good to this State. You have been for many years its first magistrate, honoured and beloved; and now you have seen it carry'd thro' a most dangerous struggle and its

liberty completely established. I congratulate you on your happiness. There are now waiting for you the yet greater honours of a better world; honours to which none in this world can be compared, but which few of the governors of it ever think, like you, of securing.

"With the greatest respect, I am, Sir,

"Your obliged and most obedient

"and humble Servt,

"RICH^d PRICE."

[Indorsed] "Rev. Richard Price, D.D., LL.D. Rec^d 24th Jan^{ry}, [1785]; sent to the care of President Willard; by him handed to Mr. Lothrop of Boston, and by him forwarded."

MAJOR TALLMADGE'S EXPLOIT AT FORT ST. GEORGE, ON LONG ISLAND.—We are permitted to give below, a letter of General Heath to General James Clinton, which will be of interest to our readers. The exploit of Major Tallmadge, is familiar to the readers of American history. The letter was found among the papers of the late General De Witt Clinton, and was sent by him to General F. A. Tallmadge, accompanied by the note given below:

MR. OLINTON TO F. A. TALLMADGE.

"NEW YORK, April 18, 1856.

"MY DEAR SIR: I wish you to accept the accompanying original letter from General Heath, in reference to a revolutionary exploit of your father, Major Tallmadge. I send it under the impression that you will be pleased with the possession of it, and you will please to acknowledge the receipt.

Sincerely yours,

C. A. CLINTON.

"Frederick A. Tallmadge, Esq., New York."

The following is a copy of the letter:

GEN. HEATH TO GEN. OLINTON.

"HEADQUARTERS, West Point, Dec. 2d, '80.

"DEAR SIR: To give a more perfect security to the northern and western frontiers, and to keep the New York line as much together as possible, that they may have a better opportunity of completing their new arrangement, his Excellency, General Washington, has signified his pleasure that the three regiments here should repair to Albany, to be stationed there, at Schenectady and elsewhere, as you may direct. This was his Excellency's first intention; but the speedy return of the regiments, after the late alarm, prevented their receiving orders to remain at Albany before they left it. I have now ordered them to return as soon as possible, that they may avail themselves of the water transportation before the river is frozen. I give you

* "*Considérations sur l'Ordre de Cincinnati*" etc., (London, 1784), to which Mirabeau appended a translation of Dr. Price's pamphlet. The "*Considérations*," with Turgot's letter, etc., were published in an English translation, at London, in 1785.

† Sir John Temple (the son-in-law of Gov. Bowdoin) afterwards British consul-general at New York, was a personal friend and correspondent of Gov. Trumbull.

this notice that you may make the best preparation in your power for their reception. I wish you may be able to obtain everything necessary for them. I fear we shall experience want here. I hope you will escape it.

"Major Tallmadge has lately effected an enterprise on Long Island which has done him honor. He crossed the Sound with about sixty dismounted dragoons, and on the morning of the 23d ultimo surprised and took Fort St. George, on the south side of the island; made one lieutenant, one captain, one surgeon, one subaltern, and fifty rank and file prisoners; destroyed the works, took two armed vessels and burnt a magazine of hay, supposed to contain 300 tons. The enemy had six or seven men killed and wounded. We had one wounded.

"I am, with great regard, dear sir, your obedient servant,
"W. HEATH.

"Brig.-Gen. JAMES CLINTON."

Major Tallmadge received the thanks of Congress for this exploit.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., 1813.—Copy of a letter written by the Post-master of Rochester at an early period of the settlement of that place, which shows a visible contrast wrought by the enterprise of man in a few years.

"ROCHESTER, Jan. 14, 1813.

"DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure to acknowledge your favor of the 1st inst., and thank you for the intelligence you give respecting my friends in Pittsfield. I should be pleased to see you at this place whenever it may suit your convenience, and I think for an enterprising young man there is no place within the scope of my knowledge, that presents greater advantages than this, and as soon as the War is over, none in my opinion will advance more rapidly in importance. Truly it is now, rather a forbidding place in its appearance. I live in a log hut, and there are some half a dozen within a half a mile of me. Mr. Ely from Pittsfield is here and thinks of erecting a mill, the water privileges being very extensive, perhaps no greater water power in the State. Indeed, we feel that this will ultimately be an important section of our country. I have only to repeat, I would recommend you to come hither as soon as you get through with your studies. Please remember me affectionately to my mother and to my friends in Pittsfield.

"With sincere respect,

"I am, Dear Sir, Yours, &c.,

"ABELARD REYNOLDS.

"Mr. William H. Moseley."

QUERIES.

COL. TARLETON.—To what publications regarding him does this well-known and cruel officer allude?

WOOLBIDING, near Midhurst, Sussex, Sept. 5, '98.

Dear Taylor: My servant told me you called in Conduit street. Was it a journey for franks or a call of friendship?

I have thought proper to proceed to Lord R. Spencer's friendly mansion, for two purposes, to read and to subsist for nothing, being at present very, very poor!

I understand Mrs. R. has advertised a new book; and I saw on my way down an abusive paragraph in *The Oracle* respecting myself.

If you know anything, I charge you to commit it to the friendship of

BA. TARLETON.

MAJOR DOUGLASS.—In the "American Archives," 4th series, vol. v., 1776, on page 437, is a letter from Major William Douglass to Joseph Hallett, Chairman of the Committee of Safety of New York, dated March 20th, 1776.

Is this the same Major Douglass of the French war, campaign 1759-60? (See vol. i. page 122 Historical Mag.)
T. W. L.

PHILADELPHIA.

THE FIRST GUN FIRED BY AN AMERICAN AT THE BATTLE OF LEXINGTON (vol. iii. p. 113).—Will the writer of this article favor us with the evidence on which his story rests. I am the more desirous of this, as a gentleman who has been for several years preparing a history of Lexington, and has thoroughly investigated the details of the battle (Mr. Hudson, of L.), in a conversation this day, informed me that he was fully satisfied that the story was fabulous. DELTA.

Boston, April 8, 1859.

WHO COMMANDED THE FIRST EAST INDIAMAN THAT ENTERED BOSTON HARBOR?—Tradition says a Capt. Parker or Clarke; that he was accompanied by his two step-sisters, whose family-name was Jans, and that one of them became the wife of a Mr. McIntosh and removed to Montreal, the other marrying in 1756, at the age of 30, Mr. Isaac Greenwood, of Boston. G.

NEW YORK.

FORT ROSALIE—FORT PANMURE.—The first fortification erected at Natchez by the French in 1700 was called *Fort Rosalie*, in honor of the Countess of Pontchartrain, and is designated by that name on an English map, by Eman Bowen, in 1764. After the British obtained possession

(by the treaty of 1763), and when the post was garrisoned by British troops in 1764, the name was changed to *Fort Panmure*, by which it was ever after recognized and known by the *Spanish* as well as the British authorities, and was so designated in the Spanish grants of lands in the Natchez District.

QUERY—When, and by whom, and by what authority was the latter name given?

Did the troops by which it was garrisoned belong to a Scotch regiment?

Was the commandant or any prominent officer connected with the Scotch barony of that name?

B. L. G. W.

MISSISSIPPI, 1859.

MIOMAO HIEROGLYPHICS.—These are mentioned in the earliest French Relations, and are still in general use by the tribe, with, doubtless, some introduced by the missionaries. Is there any monument extant older than 1611 which would lead to the discovery of the original signs?

S.

REMARKS ON THE BOOK OF DANIEL, AND ON THE REVELATIONS.—An octavo volume with this title was printed at New York "at Greenleaf's Press, April 19, A.D. 1794." Who was the author?

S.

FLORIDA COIN.—Can any of the readers of the Magazine give any ground for ascribing the coin mentioned in Dickeson's Manual to Florida? The inscription Juan de Pena Florida, seems to be all one name, the name of the individual. No such person was governor of Florida at any time, nor known as prominent there.

B.

BOGUS MAPS OF MAINE.—In a lecture before the Smithsonian Institution "on a collection of the Charts and Maps of America" by Dr. J. G. Kohl, he says:

"On one occasion a map was published of the State of Maine, liberally furnished with an assortment of fabulous rivers, which were represented as navigable to certain points; and all for the purpose of enticing land-buyers, wood-cutters, and settlers to those localities."

By whom, where, and when was this map, referred to, published? Are there any of them now existing; and if so, where?

Will some of the correspondents of the Hist. Mag. give the desired information through its columns.

O. W. T.

SIR WILLIAM ASHURST.—Who was Sir William Ashurst to whom Cotton Mather dedicates his "Essay to do Good?"

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[According to Dr. Eliot's biographical dictionary, a work of value, but overlaid by subsequent ones, on the same subject, he was the son of Sir Henry Ashurst. Sir Henry was the agent of Massachusetts, whose active, faithful and long continued services were enjoyed by the Province, and whose mother was Diana, a daughter of Lord Paget, and grand-daughter of the celebrated Penelope, Lady Rich.

On the death of Sir Henry in 1720, Sir William succeeded him, inheriting with his estate the same friendly disposition towards the New England colonies. He joined with the agents in prevailing on Col. Burgess to decline the government of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, to which he was appointed in 1715 (and who a few years after was appointed his Majesty's Resident at Venice), and was instrumental in procuring the appointment of Wentworth in New Hampshire. Sir William also was chosen agent of Massachusetts, but declined, and Jeremy Dummer was substituted. Sir William died in 1732, on which occasion Dummer wrote of the event, that it was "a great and irreparable loss to the Colony," and acknowledged the great value of his advice and assistance. (Mass. Hist. Coll. 3 series; vol. i.)

Sir William Henry Ashurst, apparently of the same family, was a judge of the King's Bench, from 1770 to 1799, and died in 1807. Burke mentions the present Sir William Henry Ashurst, as the 16th in descent from King Edward the Third.

S. J.]

REPLIES.

AN OATH OF SECRECY IN 1776 (vol. iii. pp. 48, 84).—MICHAEL RYAN.—There seems to have been two of the name.

(1). Michael Ryan was appointed adjutant of the 4th Pennsylvania Battalion, 15th March, 1776, by the Committee of Safety, in place of Thomas Holland resigned, and accompanied the troops in the Northern Campaign. On the 21st Aug., 1776, he was court-martialled for assaulting Major Haussegger, and sentenced to be severely reprimanded by Col. St. Clair at the Head of the 4th Battalion. On the reduction of the garrison at Ticonderoga 18th Nov., 1776, he was appointed Brigade-Major.

(2). A Michael Ryan is mentioned in 1776 as an "indifferent officer," in Col. Vanschaick's Regiment, which was not at Ticonderoga. J. M.

ELIOT'S INDIAN BIBLE (vol. ii. pp. 277, 306, 343; vol. iii. pp. 87, 124).—There are two copies of this work in the library of Bowdoin College. No. 1 wants Title and Psalms, and has evidently been mutilated by an adept in such

nefarious practices. I judge from the topography of the pages that remain, that it belongs to the edition of 1663. The paper is clean and the binding in excellent order. No. 2 was presented to the college by Thomas Wallcutt, at the same time with many other old and rare books. The binding is much worn; but in other respects it may be said to be a very fine specimen. It corresponds with the collation of No. 4 by J. L. (Hist. Mag. vol. ii. p. 308). On the blank of the leaf preceding the title of the New Testament is the following in manuscript:

" Samuel Miller's Esq
 " Book. Given him by
 " his Dear Deceased father
 " Stephen Minott. Anno
 " 1729."

I have heard that a copy of this Bible is owned in Portland, and that several others are to be found in the State. P. M. B.

DIARY OF GOFFE (vol. ii. p. 304).—Goffe's Diary has never been heard of, to the best of my knowledge, since that fatal night of the 26th August, 1765, and little doubt can be entertained that it was then destroyed. The Governor (my great grandfather) was descended from William and Ann Hutchinson (from whom I am the eighth in descent), who went out from the neighborhood of Boston, in England, in Charles First's time, and a portion of whose family appears to have sailed in the same ship with John Cotton. At the Governor's death, he left behind him a Diary, dating from 1st June, 1774 (the day he left America), till his decease in 1780; a Dialogue which passed between George III. and himself, immediately on his arrival in England; and some other papers of historical interest (especially to Americans), which are still in existence.

P. HUTCHINSON.

(From the *London Notes and Queries*, Feb. 5, 1859, p. 111.)

JOSEPH HOPKINS (vol. iii. p. 122).—One of this name was a native of Maryland, and serjeant-major in the Queen's Rangers. He served in the old French war, and after the peace of 1763, entered the service of France, and was made a Brigadier General and Governor of Aux Cayes.

Silas Deane mentions frequently meeting him in Paris, and that because he did not treat him with the attention and regard to which he vainly thought himself entitled, he endeavored to frustrate the commissioner in his negotiations for attaining supplies for the Americans, representing that a reconciliation with Great Britain was meditated. The course he pursued brought Hopkins

into disgrace. Fulwar Skipwith represents him at a later period as inimical to the U. States, and as soliciting the command of a vessel to cruise against the enemies of France, but without success.

S. J.

(From the Directory.)

COL. HAY (vol. iii. p. 89).—Col. Hay was undoubtedly Col. Udney Hay, as no other officer of that name and rank is found in the Revolutionary army. He was a favorite officer of Gen. Washington, who in a letter to the President of Congress written in 1778, speaks of him as the best qualified of any man upon the continent, for the office of Quartermaster-General of the army, and again, to Gen. Arnold, in 1780, as "a faithful and indefatigable officer."

He was an Irishman by birth, and came to this country without property or friends. After the Revolution he resided in Vermont, and took an active part in the political affairs of the State, and was a member of that peculiar branch of the government denominated the Council of Censors. He was also a frequent contributor to the *Burlington Centinel*. He died in 1806, and his funeral sermon was preached by President Saunders of the University. S. J.

BOOKS PRINTED BY FRANKLIN (vol. iii. p. 121).—B. G. inquires for the earliest book or pamphlet now extant, printed by Franklin. It is entitled "A Modest Enquiry into the Nature and Necessity of a Paper Currency. Printed and sold at the New Printing office, near the Market. Philadelphia, 1729." A copy of it is in the possession of the Library Company of Philadelphia. The forty sheets of a history of the Quakers which he asks about, was, I presume, "The History of the Rise and Progress of the People called Quakers" by William Sewell, which was printed here in 1728. Speaking of it in his autobiography, Franklin says, it was "a folio *pro-patriâ*, size, in pica, with long-primer notes," which corresponds with the edition mentioned.

I have in my collection quite a number of the works issued from the press of Franklin, the earliest of which are,

1. Cato's Moral Distich's Englished in couplets (by Logan) 1735.
2. Christ the Eternal Word. A sermon by Charles Woolverton, 1738.
3. The General Magazine, 1741.
4. Cicero's Cato Major (by Logan) 1744.
5. A work on the Iliac Passion, 1745, and a reprint of Armstrong's Art of Preserving Health of the same date.
6. The Doctrine of Christianity as held by the people called Quakers, vindicated, 1748.

Will B. G. do me the favor to communicate to the Hist. Mag., the titles of the two works alluded to by him, printed by Franklin in 1732.

FALCON.

PHILADELPHIA.

SENECA (vol. ii. p. 246).—The French called the Senecas Tsonnontouan, said to be the name of their principal village when the French first knew of them. The Dutch on the Hudson and Delaware, called them Sinnecokes; and this word was varied by them and the English till it assumed the name of the great Roman. Sinnecokes is, in all probability, therefore, an Algonquin word.

WAS WASHINGTON A MARSHAL OF FRANCE? (vol. iii. pp. 83, 126).—As no direct or positive evidence has yet been adduced to prove that Washington had any commission from the French government, and as he has himself declared in one of his letters that he was not a Marshal of France, it may seem unnecessary to add anything further upon that subject. The instructions from the king to Count Rochambeau, however, at the time that he was placed at the head of the army destined for America, afford explanations that are not without interest. These instructions are printed in Sparks's "Washington," vol. vii. p. 493. The articles relating to the point in question are as follow:

"In sending such considerable succors to co-operate with General Washington, Commander-in-Chief of the troops of the Congress of the United States of America, in military operations which he may determine upon, the intentions of his Majesty are:

"Article I.—That the General to whom his Majesty intrusts the command of his troops, should always and in all cases be under the command of General Washington.

"Article II.—That all projects and plans for the campaign or private expeditions should be decided upon by the American General, keeping in view that harmony which his Majesty hopes to see between the two Commanders-in-Chief, and the generals and soldiers of the two nations.

"Article III.—The French troops, being only auxiliaries, should, on this account, as was done in Germany, in the campaign of 1757, yield precedence and the right to the American troops; and this decision is to be held good in all general or particular cases which may occur. The French general who took part in the campaign mentioned as an example, and who moreover is perfectly well acquainted with auxiliary rules, will give the greatest attention to maintain this arrangement, and to have it observed in its full

extent. He will take care to give particular information of it to the general officers and the troops under his command, in order to avoid any difficulty that might disturb the good understanding, which his Majesty hopes to see prevail between the two armies united under the command of General Washington.

"Article IV.—In consequence of the above article, the American officers with equal rank and the same date of commission, shall have the command, and in all cases the American troops shall take the right. In all military acts and capitulations, the American general and troops shall be named first, and will sign first, as has always been the custom, and in accordance with the principles above laid with regard to auxiliary troops.

"Article V.—It is his Majesty's expectation and very positive order to Count de Rochambeau, that he will see to the exact and literal execution of the above four articles."

These instructions show in the clearest manner in what relation the two armies stood to each other, and that the French army was put under the command of Washington as Commander-in-Chief of the American army, and not as having received any commission, rank, or title from the king of France. It moreover appears that this arrangement was in conformity with the usage in Europe where auxiliary troops were employed. Hence, to command the French army sent to the United States, there was no occasion that Washington should have any other rank than that conferred on him by Congress.

O. P.

PAOLI.—The note of "P. P." (vol. iii. pp. 124), may, perhaps, warrant a brief remark. In indicating a few mistakes in Irving's "Life of Washington," I was far from regarding them as "grave errors;" but merely as inadvertences; or, as I said, "slight inaccuracies." Certainly, I had no idea of *censuring* the accomplished author for errors—most of which were obviously typographical. I simply supposed, that it might be desirable to correct the most trivial mistakes in so highly finished a performance. I still think, that in a work of such national interest, strict accuracy is desirable—even in the minutest details—although "P. P." adheres to the inaccuracy of writing "Col. Hampton" for Col. Humpton.

I profess myself quite prepared—indeed, my *Chester County* pride in the fame of "mad Anthony" has always "compelled" me to "respect" the decision of the tribunal which honorably acquitted him for the surprise at *Paoli*; yet I am not aware that, forty years after the "mas-

sacre," when a humble *Memorial* was placed on the graves of the victims, the *Pennsylvania Society of Cincinnati* somewhat ungraciously declined to honor the occasion by their presence; alleging that it would be inconsistent with their respect and esteem for the military talents and services of Major General Anthony Wayne, "to assist at a ceremony which recognizes a military disaster."

W. D.

WEST CHESTER, PENN., April 7, 1859.

Obituary.

INTELLIGENCE has been received of the death of ROBERT WALSH, formerly of Philadelphia. The event occurred at his residence in Paris, on the 7th of February. As a former ornament of the journalist's profession in Philadelphia, Mr. Walsh was very highly esteemed here. He was born in Baltimore in 1784, making his age at his death seventy-five. His father was Irish, and his mother a Pennsylvanian, who belonged to the Society of Friends. He was educated at the Roman Catholic colleges of Baltimore and Georgetown, was then sent abroad, and returning at the age of twenty-five, studied law, married, and settled here to practise his profession. This he was obliged to abandon in consequence of deafness, and he became a writer for the press, his earliest contributions appearing in the *Portfolio*. In 1811 he undertook the first quarterly review in America, *The American Review of History and Politics*, of which eight numbers were published, the contents being nearly all from his own pen. He also contributed to other literary productions, and wrote several political works. One of the ablest of these was issued in 1819, and was called "An Appeal from the Judgments of Great Britain respecting the United States of America." It was an unanswerable vindication of his country from the calumnies of British writers. For this work he received a vote of thanks from the Pennsylvania Legislature, and a number of copies were ordered for their use. In the year 1819, Mr. William Fry, of this city, started the *National Gazette* and employed Mr. Walsh as its editor. It was first a tri-weekly and afterwards a daily afternoon paper. A leading object of Mr. Fry, in starting it, was the advocacy of the Missouri Compromise. It was greatly superior to any other journal of that time, was high-toned and dignified, and especially noticeable for its literary character.

The *National Gazette* declined, and in 1836 Mr. Walsh retired from it. He removed to Paris, where for a number of years he held the

office of United States Consul. On being superseded, he remained in Paris, and has ever since been the correspondent of the *National Intelligencer* and the *Journal of Commerce*. His literary style was clear, strong and masculine, free from ornament and surplusage of words, and, therefore, the more relied upon and the more admired by judicious people.

Mr. Walsh was a man of delicate frame and figure, with a fine intellectual face, and in conversation, in which he excelled, his manner was delightful. He married first the daughter of Gen. Moylan, an eminent lawyer of this city, and had by her a large family of children. His second wife was Mrs. Stocker, of this city, whom he also survived.

Probably no citizen of the United States, of his age, ever personally and immediately knew so many celebrated men and women. Secretary of Legation with Pinckney in London, when a young man, and familiar with all the leading Englishmen of that day, he returned to the United States to cultivate the society of the learned and distinguished in every sphere, and then went again to Europe to become a resident of Paris, and habitually associate with the authors, statesmen, and scholars who rally around the Institute, the Academy and the libraries, lectures and *salons* of that brilliant capital. It was the social worth and enjoyment of literature that he chiefly prized; a more disinterested votary of knowledge it would be difficult to find in our day. His vivacity of mind, his intellectual zest, his interest in politics, literature, science, and cultivated society, never flagged.

Within a few weeks of his death he wrote a masterly analysis of the new publications issued in Paris during the preceding three months, and a fond tribute to the casual literary labors of an old friend at home. He rose at four o'clock, kindled his own fire, made himself a cup of coffee, wrote until eight, passed the morning with his books, took a walk of observation, welcomed a circle of *savans* or friends after dinner, and retired early. Apt, quick, inquiring, eager, omnivorous in his mental appetite, for years his frail body seemed to be kept alive by his active, zealous intellect; and when he died the expression of his face was youthful.

MRS. JANE ERMINA LOCKE, wife of John G. Locke, Esq., of Boston, died in Ashburnham, Mass., on the 8th of March. Mrs. Locke was a daughter of Dr. Charles Starkweather, of Worthington, Mass., where she was born April 15, 1805. She was well known in the literary world as a writer and contributor to the press. A volume of her poetical waifs was published in 1842, and another in 1853. Her contributions

in prose and poetry to newspapers and periodicals have been numerous, and some of them, particularly her letters, highly interesting. She had recently prepared, says the *Boston Journal*, an essay on pauperism in Massachusetts, based upon facts contributed by her husband, who is an alien passenger agent, which is yet unpublished. The funeral of Mrs. Locke took place from Rev. Mr. Ellis's church, in Boston.

At Georgetown, D. C., on March 14th., Hon. GEORGE M. BIBB, died of pneumonia, at the advanced age of between 80 and 90 years.

Mr. Bibb was born in Virginia, and graduated at Princeton College in 1792, sixty-seven years ago. He was elected, and served three successive terms, as Chief Justice of Kentucky, served two terms in the Senate of that State, and was chosen Chancellor of the Chancery Court of Louisville. During the administration of President Tyler, when Hon. John O. Spencer resigned the office of Secretary of the Treasury, in 1844, Mr. George M. Bibb was appointed in his place, and served to the end of Mr. Tyler's term. He did not, however, assume this important position without Congressional experience, as he represented Kentucky in the United States Senate from 1811 to 1814, and from 1829 to 1835. After his retirement from the Treasury Department, Mr. Bibb resumed the practice of his profession in the city of Washington, which he has continued almost uninterruptedly since, serving in the meantime, as an assistant in the office of the Attorney-General of the United States.

He was a devoted disciple of Izaak Walton, and spent many hours of his life on the banks of the Potomac.

FAYETTE ROBINSON, a native of Virginia, died at New York, March 26th, 1859, from the effects of poison. He was the author of "Mexico and her Military Chieftains," published in Philadelphia in 1847; "Organization of the United States Army," in two volumes, published in 1848; and "California and its Gold Regions," published in this city in 1849. He was at one time employed as a translator on several of the daily papers.

Notes on Books.

Southern Literary Messenger. (April.) McFarlane, Fergusson & Co., Richmond, Va.

WE always look forward with interest to the advent of this ably-conducted and time-honored magazine, not less for the articles of a high literary merit that sparkle on its pages, but also for the American historical matter which it often

contains, and of which the Revolutionary Letters in the present number are a sample.

Sketches of the History of the Town of Camden, Maine; including incidental references to the neighboring places and adjacent waters. By John L. Locke, member of the Maine Historical Society. Hallowell, Masters, Smith & Co., 1859. 12mo. pp. 267.

THIS is another addition to our local history, and from the position of the town on the seaboard, is enlivened with sketches of naval operations in the Revolution and War of 1812. The early details of its settlement are well given, and the narrative is agreeable and interesting. It closes with a chapter on the churches, another of bibliographical sketches, and a view of Camden as it is in 1859. The town owes Mr. Locke a debt of thanks.

Pioneer History; or, Cortland County and the Border Wars of New York. From the earliest period to the present time. By H. O. Goodwin, author of the *Life of John Jacob Astor*. New York: A. B. Burdick. 1859. 12mo. 456 pp. portraits.

THE first chapter, vague and defective, is hardly a fair test of this work. The next covers the ground already trodden by Campbell: but from page 94 we have the original collections of the author, and these seem to give a pretty full and we presume, reliable history of that county. The biographical sketches are quite full, and will be found of interest and value.

Trübner's Bibliographical Guide to American Literature. A classed list of books published in the United States of America during the last forty years, with bibliographical introductions, notes and alphabetical index. Compiled and edited by Nicholas Trübner. London: Trübner & Co., 1859. cxlix. 554 pp 8vo.

THIS long expected volume appears in a neat and convenient shape: and must afford in Europe a far better summary of the extent of American literature than has been hitherto accessible. The introductory portion of over 150 pages, is devoted to American bibliography, chiefly by the late Dr. Ludwig, contributions towards a history of American Literature, by Benjamin Moran, and an article on the public Libraries of the United States by Edward Edwards. The classed list of books covering 521 pages, is divided into thirty-one heads. It does not contain all American works published during the last forty years, for we could from memory simply make a list of at least a hundred which do not appear there, many of them books with a history and connected with

important movements or events. Without some clue to the principles which governed the compiler in the selection, it is of course rash to pass an opinion on the merit of the execution. For many purposes however, as the only classed list of American books, it will be most useful for reference, and with Roorback at hand, can scarcely mislead, the errors which we have met being comparatively few, and to an American at once apparent.

Russel's Magazine. March, 1859. Charleston, S. C. THE present numbers sustains the high character of this southern periodical, and though in it we do not find, as in many previous ones, articles of that historic interest, which is our peculiar province, we no less cordially welcome its arrival.

Norton's Literary Letter. No. 4. The Bibliography of the State of Maine and other papers of interest, together with a catalogue. New York. C. B. Norton, 1859.

THIS number of the Literary Letter, printed in the usual neat style, contains a Bibliography of the history and bibliography of the State of Maine, by Wm. Willis, Esq: a paper on masonic numismatics, and some other pieces, with an additional catalogue of Mr. Norton's American and miscellaneous books.

Historical Sketch of the Presbyterian Church of Newcastle, Delaware. By the Rev. J. B. Spottswood, D.D., Pastor. "Hæc olim meminisse juvabit." Virg. Philadelphia: Joseph M. Wilson, 1859. 8vo. pp. 39.

DR. SPOTTSWOOD has, in this brief sketch, given a valuable account of the history of the church in question, which will be of great service to the student of local history, or of that of the Presbyterian Church in the country.

Historical and Literary Intelligence.

THE leading article in this number of the Magazine is regarded as possessing in itself great interest, from its being a delineation of occurrences at the outset of the Revolution, to which but little attention has been hitherto paid. What took place at Lexington and Concord is sufficiently familiar to readers of American history; but at the same time, in order to convey a complete idea of the state of the country at that period, circumstances occurring in other

localities should not be neglected. Mr. Hall, the author of a recent and excellent "History of Eastern Vermont," deserves the highest credit for the ability and zeal he has displayed in that work, and in the paper now published.

MR. RECORDER TALLMADGE, of this city, has recently caused to be printed a memoir of his father, the late Colonel Benjamin Tallmadge, a well-known partisan officer of the American army during nearly the whole period of the Revolutionary War. The following statement, by the Recorder, is prefixed to the volume:

"The following Memoir of Colonel BENJAMIN TALLMADGE was prepared by himself, at the request of his children, and for their gratification. It is confined, principally, to those incidents of the Revolutionary war with which he was more immediately connected, and therefore becomes more interesting to his descendants and family friends.

"For their convenience, and for the additional purpose of contributing to the authenticity of our revolutionary history, I determined to publish this Memoir; and, as it terminates with the close of the revolutionary struggle, I have added a brief sketch of his subsequent life.

"As a frontispiece, I have placed an engraved copy of a pencil sketch of my father, made by Colonel John Trumbull, soon after the close of the Revolutionary war, and which he presented to me, in frame, a few years before that venerated patriot's death.

"I need not say how much I appreciate his kindness, in furnishing me with so spirited a sketch of my venerable ancestor, as well as the pride that it awakened and gratified, by receiving it from one of the Aids of Washington, and the companion-in-arms of my father,

"F. A. TALLMADGE.

"NEW YORK, Nov. 16th, 1858."

This very interesting publication does not evince much of the spirit of book-making, for it contains only seventy octavo pages, although the incidents it describes might have been easily extended into one or more volumes of larger size. A brief outline of the principal events in the life of this patriotic and well-informed American officer will convey to our readers some idea of a class of men in the American army who combined education with natural intelligence, enough certainly to show the incorrect notions entertained by their opponents in the field as to the character of many of those who bore commissions in the American service at that period.

Col. Tallmadge was the son of a clergyman at Brookhaven, Long Island, where he was born in 1754. Both his father and himself were educated at Yale College, where Col. T. was graduated

in 1773. He took charge of the high school at Wethersfield soon after; but when hostilities commenced at Lexington, he says, "Among others I caught the flame that was spreading from breast to breast, and mounted my horse to go and see what was going on near Boston." Being invited to accept a lieutenant's commission in a regiment then forming, by Col. Chester, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, he decided to lay aside his books, abandon the design of entering upon the study of the law, and, in his own language, "take up the sword in defence of his country." His lieutenant's commission was signed by Gov. Trumbull, June 20th, 1776. He was then twenty-four years of age. His regiment was immediately ordered to this city, and his first duty was to drill the fresh troops attached to his company. "We arrived at the city of New York in the month of June, 1776, and my place of regimental parade was assigned in Wall street, where every morning and evening, the regiment assembled for exercise. Soon after, his regiment being ordered to Long Island, the young lieutenant was engaged in his first battle, and describes his sensations on that occasion. He afterwards followed the army in its movements out of the city, (during which he was made Brigade Major), and in the retreat through Westchester. In the re-organization of the army for the campaign of 1777, young Tallmadge received the command of a company in the 2nd regiment of dragoons under Col. Sheldon. His commission as captain bore date Dec. 14th, 1776, and being now transferred from the infantry to the cavalry service, he proceeded to Philadelphia for orders, and was engaged in some of the active movements of General Washington against the enemy at that time. After the army had gone into winter quarters, Sheldon's dragoons were ordered to Wethersfield, Conn., where Tallmadge and his men were occupied in "training and breaking their horses," preparatory to the next campaign. In the spring of 1777, they joined the army at Morristown, N. J. At this time Tallmadge was in several smart skirmishes, and received a major's commission in the same regiment, as a reward doubtless for his activity and address, for he was now under the eye of Washington. The battle of the Brandywine soon followed, which is well described, together with the other operations in that quarter. While the army was encamped at Valley Forge, in the winter of 1777-8, Major Tallmadge was stationed between the camp and the enemy, (then in Philadelphia), at the head of an advanced corps of observation, "for the double purpose of watching the movements of the enemy, and preventing the disaffected from carrying supplies of provisions to

Philadelphia." "My duties," he says, "were very arduous, not being able to tarry long in a place, by reason of the British Light Horse, which continually patrolled this intermediate ground. Indeed, it was unsafe to permit the dragoons to unsaddle their horses for an hour, and very rarely did I tarry in the same place through the night."

The next field of operation intrusted to Major Tallmadge, was in the county of Westchester, N. Y., and along the shore of Long Island Sound, where he continued his useful and important services during the remainder of the war, distinguished for his intelligence, zeal, and activity. During this period he held a secret correspondence with persons in the city of New York, communicating the information thus obtained respecting the enemy to Gen. Washington. At the same time he kept one or more boats continually crossing the Sound, to obtain intelligence from Long Island, also occupied by the enemy. But the most interesting service in which he was engaged during this period was in connection with the capture of Major André. It is probable that this unfortunate officer would have escaped, had it not been for the energetic course adopted as soon as his capture had come to the knowledge of Tallmadge. Of his agency in this melancholy affair, as described by himself, we reserve the details for our next number.

MR. G. W. CHASE, of Haverhill, Mass., is preparing a new history of that ancient town. Such a work is needed, as Mirick's history, issued in 1832, has been out of print for some time, and much new material has been brought to light since it was prepared.

Mr. Chase is also engaged on two other works, one to be called, "The Masonic History of New England," and the other a "Digest of Masonic Law and Jurisprudence." Both of these have been in preparation several years.

JOHN GILMARY SHEA, Esq., proposes to issue a Library of American Linguistics, edited from original manuscripts, making a series of distinct volumes, each comprising a Grammar, Dictionary, or Vocabulary of an Indian Tribe of North America, from unpublished manuscripts, French, Spanish, German, and Latin, of early missionaries and others, all of as early date as possible, in order to present and preserve these fast extinguishing languages in as pure a form as possible.

The edition will be limited to one hundred and fifty copies, and the subscription will depend on the size of each volume.

No. 1, French-Onondaga Dictionary, with Conjugations in full, is nearly ready. This will form

a volume of about 200 pages, and will be issued at \$3.

THE History of the City of New York, from its earliest settlement to the present time, is in preparation, and nearly ready for the press, by Miss Mary L. Booth. Such a work is much needed, and if faithfully executed, will be a valuable contribution to the historical literature of the State.

AMONG the property destroyed at the great fire in New Orleans on the night of the 30th March, was a collection of books, MSS., etc. There were valuable works belonging to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington; also books and papers of the Royal Society of Antiquarians of Copenhagen; a MS. copy of the history of Cuba, nearly ready for press, with valuable and important letters relative thereto: a private collection of relics of American history, and other valuable and interesting articles.

A VERY interesting collection of letters, from the papers of David Hartley, was sold in April, at London, by auction. Hartley was a member of Parliament during the Revolution, a friend of Franklin, and one of the commissioners who signed the treaty of Paris. His correspondence embraced many letters from Franklin, John Adams, Jay and Laurens, and constitutes the diplomatic history of the negotiation. Not the least valuable of all was a manuscript map of the United States, sketched by Franklin and Hartley in 1783, and used by the commissioners.

Merely as autographs, the collection is of immense value.

It is announced that Prof. George Ticknor is preparing a life of William H. Prescott, and will have the assistance of the eldest son of the historian, Mr. William G. Prescott, in preparing the work. Mr. Prescott dedicated his volume of "Biographical and Critical Miscellanies" to his friend Ticknor, who is now to be his biographer.

THE Rev. J. B. Ferland, Professor of History in the University Laval, Quebec, is delivering a series of lectures on the history of Canada, which are to be published. His extensive researches in Canada, France, England and Italy, have enabled him to master all that is accessible on Canadian history.

WE understand that it is proposed to issue a complete edition of Champlain's Voyages, giving each voyage in full, as first printed, with references to the abridged forms in subsequent editions, and to comprise also the recently discovered

manuscript of the founder of Quebec, describing his early voyages to Mexico.

THE Hon. D. P. Thompson, of Montpelier, Vt., author of the "Green Mountain Boys," "Locke Amsden," and other works of fiction, is engaged in preparing the history of that place for publication.

Judge Thompson is admirably qualified for the task. He wrote the account of Montpelier for his namesake Zadock Thompson, which was published in the *Gazetteer* as early as 1824; and his knowledge of its early and more modern history is probably unsurpassed.

THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY has commenced the publication of a journal, of which the second number has just appeared. It is in a 4to form, and very neatly printed. It is furnished free to members of the Society, and to subscribers at \$2 per annum.

"The principal object of the Society, in this undertaking, is to furnish information on geographical and statistical subjects, by the publication, in a form adapted to their preservation and convenient use, of the papers read before it, and of communications with which it may be favored; to cultivate and cherish a taste for research in the wide field of geography and statistics, and to create among its members an interest that will secure their hearty coöperation in the promotion of its objects." The numbers now published seem to us finely adapted to accomplish the object thus set forth in the introduction.

SEVERAL of the auction sales of libraries and collections, announced for May, are worthy the attention of such as are making up libraries of American history, and kindred subjects. Messrs. Bangs, Merwin & Co. sell, on the 4th, 5th and 6th, W. Leggett Bramhall's cabinet of American and foreign coins, tokens, medals, etc.

G. A. LEAVITT & Co., on the 16th, sell a large private library, embracing many fine editions of works in every department of literature, rare illustrated works, among which is a very fine copy, and probably the only procurable one, of the *Chacographie du Musée Royal*, which formerly belonged to Louis Philippe. It is in 78 volumes, and contains over 3,000 of the finest specimens of engravings.

ON the 23d, and the following days, the valuable library of the Rev. Rufus W. Griswold, will be sold by Messrs. Bangs, Merwin & Co., and offers much that is seldom found.

MR. GEORGE CHAPMAN is writing the history of the town of Gilead, Me., for publication.

THE
HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

VOL. III.]

JUNE, 1859.

[No. 6.]

General Department.

EARLY DAYS OF JOHN MARSHALL.

BY JOHN ESTEN COOKE.

IN the spring of 1776, a number of the Virginia troops who had participated in the battle of Great Bridge, tarried on their journey home, at the good old town of York. Among them was a young man of twenty, who became a great favorite with the gentlemen and ladies of the borough. He was tall, slender, with sparkling black eyes, and lips which wore an habitual smile. In his walk, his bearing, his simple and winning gestures, were observable that characteristic called "thoroughbred." In costume he was far from representing a very imposing appearance. His dress was plain, and somewhat the worse for wear; his slouch hat was actually shabby—he plainly paid not the least attention to his personal adornment. He had another suit which he sometimes wore—no doubt to the terror of his nervous young lady friends. This consisted chiefly of a rude cap, decorated with the tail of a buck—a leathern belt sustaining a tomahawk and *couteau de chasse*, and a green hunting shirt, with the words "Liberty or Death!" in large white letters on the bosom. It was the uniform of the "Culpepper Minute Men," in which corps the youth held the post of lieutenant.

Tarrying thus, in the fine spring days, at Yorktown, he became a regular visitor to the houses of the old gentry who at that time made the borough an attractive spot, illustrating it with all the charms of former manners and refined festivities. Among other friends whom the young lieutenant made, was Mr. Jaqueline Ambler, Collector of Customs for the port, and afterwards Treasurer of the new commonwealth, when his incorruptible integrity secured for him the noble name of "The Aristides of Virginia." With the whole household of the worthy Col. Ambler, the youth soon became what was then called "a great toast;" but especially did he manage to find his way to the heart of a little damsel only fourteen years of age—Miss Mary Willis Ambler by name. He read poetry to the ladies in his

sweet voice filled with melody and pathos, waited upon them with the grand, simple gallantry and knightly elegance of the old regime, and endeared himself to one and all by his kindness and dignity; when one day he was forced to bid the happy circle farewell, there was not one of the family who did not regret that young Lieut. Marshall could not remain longer with them, to cheer them with his happy smile, to read to them in his feeling tones their favorite ballads, or tell with flashing eyes and flushed cheeks of the day when Fordyce, the bravest of the brave, fell gallantly on the causeway at Great Bridge, in front of his grenadiers.

Such is the figure which accurate family tradition has preserved for us. This was John Marshall at twenty; when, only the son of a poor planter scarcely known beyond the limits of his county, he had never dreamed of the great future before him. To the present writer, at least, the picture is not without interest. It is pleasant to see an illustrious personage in undress as it were; to have him presented to us in a homely and familiar attitude, just as he lived among his friends. The real character of the man is apt to be thus revealed to us more clearly and truthfully than in the grand historie portrait. Those who love and cherish the memory of this eminent and noble person will not dissent from these views. He can never suffer from a close inspection—familiarity in this case breeds the deepest reverence. Marshall was always Marshall—he was always the simple-hearted gentleman. His beautiful urbanity and dignity in the high places which he filled, were not a robe put on for the occasion—it was the spontaneous *utterance*, of the inner man. It is worth while to glance at such a life, even from its source—to see what a child-like sweetness and goodness may be united with gigantic intellectual strength. The stream of his life flowed out into the open plain, and rolled along in majestic force and volume, fertilizing and refreshing everything wherever it passed. But from the first, its current was pure and limpid. It was unstained in the river, because it had preserved itself from taint in the fountain. His career would always command attention, for it is writ-

ten in enduring letters on the corner-stone of a great nation. But there is more than this—this life contains a great and noble moral. This moral is that the truest fame is that which is *deserved*. Marshall did his duty *everywhere*.

He was born in Germantown, in Fauquier, under the shadow of the Blue Ridge, in 1755, the eldest of fifteen children. His father, Col. Thomas Marshall, was a planter of vigorous mind and high character, of narrow means, but good stock. At fourteen the youth was sent to school in Westmoreland where he made the acquaintance of a boy called James Monroe, afterward President of the United States. He did not remain in Westmoreland long—his father's limited means, no doubt, compelling his recall. He returned home at sixteen—and never afterward had any public tuition, with the exception of a course of lectures which he snatched time from his military duties to attend long afterward in Williamsburg. The want of regular instruction by a professional teacher was, however, admirably supplied by the vigorous training of his father who seems to have been a gentleman in every way qualified to direct the energies of such a mind as the boy's. But no spur was needed. The quick and excitable intellect of the youth delighted in mental exertion—the struggle of acquisition was a delight—and, very early, the future judge plunged into the attractive fields of poetry and belles lettres. His mind craved food for its restless appetite, and turned to every species of literature, with eager pleasure. At the age of twelve he had *transcribed* the whole of Pope's "Essay on Man," and could repeat by heart a number of his moral essays. The taste for poetry never deserted him. We find him reading aloud his favorite ballads to Miss Ambler and the ladies of Yorktown; he read poetry still, in his serene old age.

But these literary pursuits did not absorb his attention. He delighted in field sports, in lonely rambles in the early morning before the dew had dried upon the grass, in visits, riding parties, country frolics, and all the diversions familiar to an honest old country neighborhood in the past. He used to speak of his younger days with delight—the grey-haired man returned to them joyfully in memory, and his face would glow and his eyes sparkle. He would speak of his father with eyes swimming in tears—of his goodness, kindness, and noble character; of his mother, and all the old scenes and occupations of his youth. All was plain and homely, but honest and simple; he said no one was ashamed. Often the repast would consist of corn meal "mush," and the ladies used thorns, in the absence of pins, to secure their dresses. It was pleasant to hear

this kind-hearted gentleman and great intellect speak of those youthful times when the good Colonel Marshall reigned like a worthy patriarch in the midst of his large family, and love, reverence and innocence presided over the household, at their frugal board, or pursuing their stated duties. It was an admirable school for a great republican judge, who was designed by Providence for the lofty post of interpreter of right and justice. An immense strength of mind and genius for the severest logic, he possessed indeed by the gift of God; but in this primitive and honest school of the country home, he learned the vast importance of what is called "common sense"—the value of *judgment*—above all, the nobility and beauty of the *right* and *true*. When he crossed the threshold to go out into the world, the youth had become what he always remained, an infallible "truthfinder," and a Spartan in honesty. The merits of an issue might bury themselves beneath a mountain of legal rubbish—they never escaped him. Internal influences might seek to direct his decisions, by menaces, coaxings, cajoleries—he went straight on. Simple country faith was his guiding star.

Thus passed in rural pursuits of a healthful and innocent character, the life of the young man until he reached his nineteenth year. Then the Revolution began to mutter in the distance. The contest in Massachusetts was followed immediately by that in Virginia. Dunmore evacuated Williamsburg, and Virginia was in a flame. Companies were raised in every county, nearly—among the rest in Culpepper, adjoining Fauquier. This troop, which was 350 strong, assembled near an old oak which is still standing—and Colonel Thomas Marshall was elected Major. His son John was made Lieutenant. The flag of the troop presented a coiled rattlesnake—the head for Virginia, and the twelve rattles for the other States: the mottoes, "DON'T TREAD ON ME!" and "LIBERTY OR DEATH." These latter words were also painted upon the breasts of the green hunting shirts of the company. The men were armed with rifles, tomahawks, and knives. Such was the warlike guise, in which the afterward famous Chief-Justice appeared at the head of his ardent troop.

I need not detail the events of the march of the minute men, or their behavior at the battle of Great Bridge. All this is recorded in the volumes of Virginia history, and need not be dwelt upon. Young Marshall acquitted himself with great courage and coolness, and must have read with youthful pride the words in the *Virginia Gazette* five days afterward: "Col. Stevens of the Culpepper battalion was sent round to the left to flank the enemy, which was done with so much spirit and activity that a rout immediately

ensued." The advance was made in the face of a murderous discharge of ball and grapeshot—it was a rough baptism of fire for the youth, but it did not find him wanting. We may feel sure that he followed the body of Fordyce to the grave—the noble Englishman who, struck by eleven balls, and falling, leaped up, brushed his knee as though it were an accident, and fell dead, waving his hat above his head, and cheering on his grenadiers. The Virginians buried him with all the honors of war. His very enemies loved him and praised him—as I read the other day in an old, yellow, crumbling letter, written a short time after the battle, by the father of our venerable Bishop Meade. But I dwell too long upon these scenes. The young lieutenant of the minute men behaved well under fire, and returned homeward with his laurels. The Virginia troops were disbanded, with the exception of a company which Col. Thomas Marshall commanded at Yorktown, and hither, as I said in the commencement of my brief sketch, came his son on a visit. The visit seems to have been more lengthy than he had intended. He tarried a good while at York. The reason of this extended sojourn was that the young soldier had surrendered at discretion, as the romance writers phrase it, before an enemy of another description.

There is something in the story of the youth's love, courtship and marriage, extremely pleasant and attractive to those who like the exhibitions of generous emotion, and simple, faithful affection. The little drama there at York, the scenes of which have been carefully preserved in family papers, is a sort of pastoral poem. It seems to "dally with the innocence of love, like the old age." It displays the character of John Marshall in the most beautiful and amiable light; and possesses the further and additional interest of presenting a favorable example of the manner in which the Virginia gentleman of the ancient regime—the honest old unsophisticated times of yore—conducted himself in the prosecution of a "love affair."

As I have said, the young soldier became particularly intimate with the family of Jaqueline Ambler, Esq., then Collector of Customs at the port of York, a gentleman whose memory is still cherished in Virginia, where he is known as "the Old Treasurer." He was descended through his mother from the distinguished Huguenot house of De la Roche Jaqueline, one of the purest families of the old French noblesse, and was a worthy representative of the race. His wife, the daughter of Lewis Burwell of Gloucester, a well-known patriot, had been a celebrated beauty at Williamsburg, where Rebecca Burwell was the synonym of loveliness and sweetness. She was the "R. B." "Belinda" and "Admire" spoken

of in the published letters of young Tom Jefferson, afterward President Jefferson, of Monticello, a gentleman whose head she turned, whom she discarded, and who thought of exiling himself from America on that account. Thus Mrs. Ambler came near influencing seriously the struggle of the Revolution, in which the genius of Mr. Jefferson effected so much. Another similar incident suggests itself in this connection. Edward Ambler, the brother of Jaqueline, married Miss Mary Carey, the young heiress who discarded Washington—of whom a writer says, "it is more than probable that had he obtained possession of the large fortune which it was known Miss Carey would carry to the altar with her, he would have passed the remainder of his life in inglorious ease." This seems rather an extreme idea, as Martha Custis, whom the General actually married, had a fine fortune; but the historic fact remains that Miss Carey did discard "the foremost man of all this world," and so will not be entirely forgotten.

These old traditions have drawn me too far from the pleasant family circle at York, in which young Marshall spent so many happy hours. Doubtless he enjoyed the refined hospitality and delightful conversation of the good Collector and his lovely wife—as tender-hearted and pious as she was beautiful—but the paramount attraction was a young girl of fourteen years of age, Miss Mary Willis Ambler, the daughter of his host. "An attachment was formed at first sight," says the document from which I derive these particulars "between him and the youngest daughter of Colonel Ambler, she being only fourteen years of age. Mr. Marshall endeared himself to them all, notwithstanding his slouched hat and negligent and awkward dress, by his amiable manners, fine talents, and especially his love for poetry, which he read to them with deep pathos. In proof of the ardor of his character and the tenderness of his attachment, he often said "that he looked with astonishment on the present race of lovers, so totally unlike what he had been himself."

So unlike what he had been himself! This was the declaration of the venerable Chief-Justice, in his old age, when conversing with the good lady who furnished these particulars. We may fancy the expression of his kind, honest face, the smile on the lips, the light in the penetrating eyes, growing soft at these old memories, as at three score and ten the aged man recalled the scenes of his youth. They were filled with unalloyed pleasure and sweetness to him, as he thought and conversed of them. They may please and interest us too, who cherish and value every incident connected with his life. It is a cheerful picture which we see through the gathering mists of more than fourscore years. It requires but a slight effort of the imagination to transport our-

selves from the hurry and bustle of the present—from the dust and turmoil of the rushing city—to the cheerful old mansion in the silent old borough of York. We enter the hospitable door, and pass into the drawing-room, with its high-backed chairs, and carved sofas and tables, its tall, narrow mantelpiece, and ornamental wainscoting reaching to the wooden cornice. In front of the great fireplace are seated the youth and the little maiden, his plain costume worn carelessly, his slouched hat thrown down on a chair; while the young lady is clad in the tasteful and becoming dress of her epoch and social rank. The powdered hair is carried back from the fair young temples—the little rosetted slipper just appears beneath the ample skirt; the rosy cheek resting on her hand, she is listening to the young man, who reads in his moving and pathetic voice some touching ballad, or poem of the affections. It is a pleasant little scene—taken, as it were, from out the old romances—such as we do not see often to-day. Now the young men are impudent—or witty, as they think; they laugh and quiz, and pay their addresses with a careless air. The youth whom we have looked upon reading poetry, and loving so romantically in the silent old mansion had the right to be “astonished at the present race of lovers,” and to contrast them with himself when he was young.

In this happy manner passed some months; and then the youth was compelled to bid adieu to the lady of his heart. In July, 1776, he was appointed first Lieutenant in the 11th Virginia regiment; in May, 1777, he was made Captain. I shall not follow him in his military adventures. These are not necessary to the sketch I am attempting, and which has already, perhaps, extended too far. He fought bravely at Iron Hill, Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth; at Valley Forge he was one of that noble host who left upon the snow the traces of their bleeding feet. He remained in the army until Arnold retreated from Virginia, and then finding a redundancy of officers in the corps, resigned, having thus served throughout the whole Revolution. On a visit to Virginia in the winter of '79-'80, he had attended the law lectures of Chancellor Wythe at William and Mary College, and obtained his license. He now applied himself to the practice of the law. In the spring of '82 he served in the State Legislature—in the autumn of the same year in the Executive Council—in January, '83, at the age of twenty-six, he married, at the “Cottage” in Hanover County, Miss Mary Willis Ambler.

Such, in brief outline, were the early years of this noble and celebrated gentleman. He has been too often regarded as a mere statute of justice—a cold embodiment of the science of juris-

prudence—as one who lived amid parchments and volumes of “reports,” and had no sympathies beyond the letter of the law. I have tried to draw, from authentic records, the living, breathing man—the warm, honest, kindly heart of the faithful son, the ardent patriot, the courtly cavalier. Some persons may possibly regard my picture as of doubtful propriety. The name of John Marshall is so venerable that they would not have him represented as a reader of ballads, a suitor of young ladies. But this seems to me a false sentiment. There is something beautiful and touching in this old traditional picture of the youthful gallant, honestly loving and wooing. Indeed, the whole period of his early manhood presents pictures calculated to stir the sympathetic emotions of the heart. We see the Virginia boy of nineteen enroll himself in defence of his native soil, and do his duty nobly in a post of deadly peril. We see him, next, as the faithful lover of a young lady, worthy of his generous heart, and returning his affection. But the call of duty is heard—he tears himself away from the bright scene of youthful romance and plunges into the bloody struggle of the Revolution. In that struggle he does his duty as a true and fearless gentleman—everywhere, without shrinking ever, as without complaint. Then he returns, the heat of the day over—and faithful affection was rewarded. No perils or sufferings had effaced his memories of the fair spring days which he spent at York—and a heart in the silent old mansion there was as changeless as his own. After seven years, the young man of twenty-six came back to the old scene, to find the child of fourteen a beautiful woman—and their troth was plighted.

So they had an honest old country wedding at the “cottage” in Hanover. It was an estate of the Amblers, and lay not far from “Offley,” the Nelson Mansion where the Marquis of Chastellux so lovingly lingered, and which he has described for us in such a pleasing manner in his journal. There was no pomp or parade. All was kindly and true welcome—but little more, it would seem, for all families had been reduced. We are told that the bridegroom was so poor that “after having paid the minister his fee, his fortune was only one guinea in pocket.” But that was little in the brave old days when hearts beat warmly and courageously. There was little doubt or despondency about the future, now that peace smiled again and Independence and honor remained. All the clouds of war had passed away, and America was free. The nation had set forward on its mighty career. In the supreme judicial tribunal of that nation, the boy who had fought for her was to occupy the most distinguished post—as his genius was to illuminate with his impe-

rial lustre the obscurest depths of political science. He had worn the hunting-shirt with "*Liberty or Death!*" upon his bosom; under the new regime he would wear the judicial ermine, upon the hem of which might have been written "*Fiat justitia ruat cælum.*"

It was the motto of John Marshall's career.
THE CENTURY.

REVOLUTIONARY LETTERS.

NO. XI.—GENERAL HEATH. 1777-1778.

I SEND you a small collection of letters, copied under my own eye, from the originals, from the pen of General Wm. Heath, and addressed to a distinguished member of Congress. They range in date from December 1777 to December 1778, inclusive. The handwriting of Gen. Heath is particularly good; free, easy, uniform in direction, legible and firm. It is not unlike that of Lord Stirling; is neater and smoother, but less bold and picturesque.

W. G. S.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

No. 1.

[Extract of a letter from Gen. Heath, dated 7th December 1777.]

It is with the most painful sensations that I represent the Commissary's Department; and how an army is to be kept and fed another Campaign, if matters continue as at present, I cannot conceive. The 12,000 Bushels of salt, ordered by Congress, in the month of October last, to be forwarded to the middle district, for salting Provisions for the magazines, is every ounce yet in the stores here. The northern district [is] entirely destitute of that article. The late Commissary-General directed, by Resolve of Congress, to deliver all the stores in his hands to the Dy Com^r Gen. of Issues, no such person has appeared! The gentleman who is to forward the salt [is] now waiting. The two Houses of Assembly, in addition to my request, have desired Col. Trumbull, who is present, to deliver the salt. He replies that their Resolve will not vouch his accounts with the auditors; [he] therefore, cannot deliver it. In this embarrassed situation of affairs, seeing the destruction of the army inevitable, if neglect longer continues, I have determined to take and deliver the salt to Mr. Colt, who is waiting to receive it. I have taken this Resolution upon the extreme necessity of the case; thinking it better to risk the sacrificing my own interest, than that the public cause should suffer irreparable injury. And, my dear Gen^l, I must entreat your interposition with Congress, that such measures may be adopted as will save me, the commissary and the store-keepers harmless. I will only

add, that I wish if matters remain just as they stand at present, the Army may not be starved out of the field in less than nine months.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

WM. HEATH.

[This letter was addressed directly to General Washington, and through him the above extract was submitted to Congress. It does not state whence Heath wrote at the moment. Our next letter finds him writing from Boston, April 21, 1778.]

No. 2.

HEAD QUARTERS, BOSTON, April 21, 1778.

SIR: I have made enquiry with respect to the engagement of Mr. Dodd, and find that he is not in the particular service of this State, but that he was engaged by the Hon^{ble} Mr. Hancock to ride [express of course,] for Congress during the time that Gentleman was President of that Honorable Body.

I have the honor to be,

With great respect, your Honor's

Most obedient humble Serv^t,

W. HEATH.

No. 3.

HEAD QUARTERS, BOSTON, June 19, 1778.

SIR: Since my last of the 9th instant [not in the Collection] I have received the honor of yours of 23d by Captain Nevers. The day before yesterday one of our centinels, posted at the foot of Prospect Hill, shot a lieutenant, Richard Brown, of the troops of the Convention, for not stopping when repeatedly challenged, as he was riding out of the lines with two women—the orders which were given to the centinels being not to allow any officer, without side-arms, or non-commissioned officer, private soldier, woman, or child, without a written passport, to pass the chain of centries. Immediately upon my receiving the report of the officer's being shot, and that the centinel was confined, I gave orders for his being closely kept so, and notice given to the coroner of the county of Middlesex, that a jury of inquest might sit on the body, [Qu.] for the investigation of the truth of facts; at the same time I wrote to Major General Philips. I do myself the honor to enclose copy thereof (No. 1). A few minutes after I received a paper from him (No. 2). The next morning I again wrote him (No. 3), and a parole (No. 4), and gave Col. Pollard written orders for the delivery thereof (No. 5). General Philips refusing to sign the parole, Col. Pollard, in obedience to my orders, restricted him to the limits therein mentioned, and planted three centinels around the house and gardens; in which state matters now remain. In consequence of this most audacious affront and

insult offered by Major-Gen. Philips to the honor and dignity of the free, independent, and sovereign States of America, I thought it my duty to take the foregoing steps with him, and now beg leave to represent the whole to the honorable Congress for their approbation and further directions. Enclosed is a copy of the inquisition taken by the coroner.

The epithets made use of by General Philips, as they are pointed at all the United States, and at this [State] in particular, has given almost universal disgust here; and I am happy to say that the steps which I have taken meet a general approbation; but to Congress I must stand or fall. General Philips has behaved with great composure and decency since his confinement; and I am confident he now sees his error and folly. His own officers condemn him.

The Victuallers having discharged their several cargoes of provisions, sent here to replace such as were supplied the troops of the Convention the first four months of these troops being here, I do myself the honor to enclose a copy of the state of the accounts; the balance of the account is now in my hands in gold. I beg to be informed of the pleasure of Congress, whether this sum shall be forwarded to the Treasury immediately, or whether I shall defer it until I receive the next [illegible], the accounts being now preparing for the supplies of the [illegible] of March, April and May. If this money is now sent on, the expense will be considerable for a small sum; and when the other will be received is uncertain, as the accounts must first be presented to Sir Henry Clinton, before the money (which I believe is ready) is paid. In a letter which, a day or two since, passed through my hands from General Pigot to General Philips, the former acquainted the latter, that more provisions were coming round for the troops. General Philips, in consequence of a letter which he has received from Sir Win. Howe, which also passed through my hands, and was the last, he informed General Philips that he should write to him, and advised General Philips to protest against the removal of any more of the troops of Convention to the interior parts of the country; which General Philips has done. I have replied to him that he was undoubtedly right in protesting, if he was instructed so to do; and that I conceived myself equally so when I was removing of them in consequence of express orders for that purpose. I have the honor to be, with great respect,

Your Honor's ob^t Serv^t,
W. HEATH.

[The troops of the Convention here referred to, were British and Hessian, the prisoners taken with Burgoyne, and the capitulation with

Gates after Saratoga. The affair of this Convention, the treatment of the prisoners, etc., formed the subject of an interminable correspondence, and no small bitterness between the treating parties. The portrait of the hauteur and insolence of General Philips, the haughtiest and proudest of all the British grand captains in America, is quite characteristic.]

No. 4.

HEAD QUARTERS, BOSTON, 30th Aug., 1778.

SIR: Nothing of consequence has passed between General Philips and myself, respecting his being restricted to his House and Gardens, since I did myself the honor to lay our former correspondence before the Honorable Congress. He is silent; makes no concessions or application for enlargement. Knowing him to be the aggressor, I have said nothing to him, more than informing him that Congress had approved my conduct, and sending him a copy of the Resolve, without any comments. He acknowledged the receipt of my letter, without saying anything further. I could wish the Honorable Congress had thought fit to have given me some instructions respecting him, and I shall be exceedingly obliged if you will do me the honor to hint your opinion, or obtain the opinion of Congress whether he is to be confined until he makes some concessions, or whether his present restriction is to be taken off at such period as may be thought a sufficient punishment.

The present situation of the French Fleet is very unfortunate, and I fear it will not be possible to supply them with such quantities of Flour as they call for, unless it be by water from the Delaware. If the Count D'Estaing should think proper to send one Ship of the Line, and the Frigates of his Squadron as a convoy, and the Provision Vessels should be ready to sail the moment the men-of-war arrived at the Delaware, perhaps a supply might be obtained pretty easily, and a vessel or two belonging to the enemy taken. *Two* [doubtful, almost illegible; it may be "some,"] are reported to be now lying in that river; but what the Count's determination on that head will be, I do not yet know. He appears to be much concerned, and his countenance plainly discovers that he feels the keenest sensations, and deeply laments his misfortune.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect,

Your Honor's most ob^t Serv^t,
W. HEATH.

[We see from this that the stomach of the haughty General Philips has not become subdued by compulsory and close quarters.]

No. 5.

ROXBURY, *Dec. 5th, 1778.*

SIR: I am just honored with the receipt of yours, private, of the 21st ultimo, per Mr. Dodd, enclosing the "advertisers" of the 19th and 21st, for w^{ch} and the many marks of honor and politeness conferred on me, I beg you will be pleased to accept my warmest acknowledgements of gratitude and thanks.

As you are pleased to mention my particular situation, and Major-General Gates taking the command of this District, I cannot forbear just observing, that this measure has given me some uneasiness, inasmuch as no mention has been made of me, or my future destination. Be that as it may, I beg you will be assured, Sir, of my warmest affections, and most sincere wishes for the honor and happiness of yourself and family. With every sentiment of respect and esteem, I have the honor to be, sir,

Your most ob^t Serv^t,
W. HEATH.

No. 6.

ROXBURY, *Dec. 28th, 1778.*

SIR: A few days since I was honored with yours of the 3d instant, enclosing an Act of Congress, of the 24th ultimo, for further arranging the Army, and a newspaper of the 3d instant.

Capt. Brewer being this day [to] set out with dispatches for Congress, I cannot omit this opportunity to express the gratitude I feel for the many honors and personal favors you have been pleased to confer on me, to beg your acceptance of a newspaper of this date; and to assure you that, with every sentiment of respect and esteem,

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient and very humble Servant,
W. HEATH.

FROM GEN. GREENE,* to ABEL THOMAS.

CAMP BEFORE NINETY-SIX, *June 7th, 1781.*

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 6th is before me; from the good opinion I have of the people of your profession, being bred and educated among them, I am persuaded that your visit is purely religious, & in this persuasion have granted you a pass, and shall be happy if your ministry shall contribute to the establishment of morality & brotherly kindness among the people, than which no country ever wanted it more.

I am sensible your principles & professions are opposed to war, but I know you are fond of both political and religious liberty; this is what we are contending for, & by the blessing of

* In the possession of William T. Akinson, Burlington, New Jersey.

God we hope to establish them upon such a broad basis as to put it out of the power of our enemies to shake their foundation. In this laudable endeavor I expect at least to have the good wishes of your people, as well for their own sakes as for ours, who wish to serve them upon all occasions not inconsistent with the public good.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble serv^t,
NATH. GREENE.

AMERICAN BIBLIOGRAPHY.

WILLIAM BRADFORD.

THE following Biography is derived in substance from one written by a descendant of Wm. Bradford—and which will appear shortly in a work entitled, "Lives of Eminent Philadelphians," by H. Simpson. I am under obligations to the editor of the above work for much information. The collations of books printed by Wm. Bradford, are nearly all from copies belonging to a well known book collector in New York. I am under much obligation to him for furnishing me with such valuable bibliographical materials—the bibliomaniac can only properly value such priceless gems. The American bibliographer a century hence will alone do full credit to those who are now attempting to preserve the ancient landmarks of American typography. I shall in a future number of the Magazine publish a collated list of all the works which, after many year's search, I even find to have been printed by Benjamin Franklin—my list is already getting large—and in a short time it will be communicated.

William Bradford, the first printer in Pennsylvania was the son of William and Anne Bradford, of Leicester England, at which place he was born in 1658. His parents were Quakers, and emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1682, and landed where Philadelphia was afterwards laid out—and before a house was built. He served his apprenticeship in London with Andrew Sowles, printer, in Grace Church street, and married his daughter Elizabeth—at what time the biographer saith not. The first work that is at present known that was printed by William Bradford, is a small 4to. tract, of four or six leaves—printed in 1686—this is on the authority of Henry Stevens; a full collation he has not yet given. In the year 1692 a great excitement took place among the Quakers through the turbulence and contentions of George Keith, a Scotchman. He was a man of ability—he held the office of Surgeon-General for New Jersey—and he was employed as superintendent of schools by the Quakers of Philadelphia. It appears that this Keith was an excellent speaker—and among those that enlisted in his favor was Wm. Brad-

ford. A division among the Quakers was the result, and Bradford became attached to Keith. Much was written that partook of the party spirit of this time—and it should be remembered, that no period in English or American history can point to a time in which vindictiveness and malevolence reigned so triumphantly among hostile parties. Keith and his party wrote much in favor of their position, and of course against their opponents. For the publication of these writings Keith was condemned—and for printing them Bradford was arrested and imprisoned. The sheriff seized all his types and paper, and the address that was printed and all the books he could find in his shop. Keith and Bradford state they were persecuted in all their religious assemblies, which condemned and excommunicated them. The day after the imprisonment of Bradford, Thomas Budd and John MacComb, “a private sessions as it was called of the County court was holden by six justices, all Quakers—who, to modify the matter, requested the attendance of two magistrates who were not Quakers. They were charged with seditious conduct—but the two magistrates who were not Quakers refused to hear such a charge; as it seemed to them to be a mere religious warfare, of which the civil authorities had no jurisdiction. They however advised that Keith and the others should be sent for, and if anything should be found of a seditious character, they would insist in punishing them—to this the Quaker magistrates would not agree—and the two in consequence left the bench.

This court proceeded in an arbitrary manner, and without a hearing or trial, found them guilty. One of the judges declared they could hear matter of fact without evidence, and therefore without delay proclaimed George Keith by the common crier in the market-place, a seditious person, and an enemy to the King, Queen and government. Bradford and MacComb, who had been imprisoned, appeared at this court, and requested that they might be brought to trial, pleading that it was very injurious to them and their families to remain in prison. They claimed the rights of free-born Englishmen as handed down in the Magna Charta. Bradford especially urged on the court his case—as everything connected with his business was in the hands of the court, and without these he could not maintain his family. The trial was put over to the next term. The next sessions of the court was held the following December; Bradford was placed at the bar. The pamphlet called an “Appeal,” was held as tending to weaken the power of the magistrates, and William Bradford was put on trial as the printer of this seditious pamphlet. He pleaded not guilty—and the jury, after sitting forty-eight hours, could not agree, when

the court discharged them. Bradford during this trial stoutly maintained in contradistinction to the charge of the court to the jury—that *the jury were judges of the law as well as of the fact.* At this next session of the court, Bradford attended and wished to know, if the court would allow him his utensils and discharge him? Justice Cook—“Thou shalt not have thy goods until released by law.” Bradford—“The law will not release unless executed.” Justice Cook—“If thou wilt request a new trial thou may have it.” It appears soon after this session Bradford was released from his confinement.

It is well known that on the examination of the “frame,” the jury not being acquainted with reading backward, attempted to move it from the plank upon which it was placed and to put it in a favorable position for inspection, and in doing so one of them assisted with his cane and pushed against the bottom of the types as the form was placed perpendicularly, when like magic it fell to pieces, and thus the evidence against Bradford vanished. It is natural to suppose that Bradford was surrounded on every side by a dominant religious faction who lost no chance to injure him in every possible manner, and that if he could release himself from such an unpleasant position he would do so.

At this time he received encouragement to proceed to New York, and in 1693 he removed to that city, but it is supposed he still had an interest in the press in Philadelphia. In 1693 he set up a press in New York, and was appointed printer to the government, which he continued for thirty years. He was also during this time printer to the colony of New Jersey.

The first book from his press in New York was printed in 1693, entitled a proclamation, etc.—In the imprint he styles himself printer to their majesties, at the sign of the Bible. There is a pamphlet printed in New York in 1711 by William and Andrew Bradford, from which it appears that at that time there was some connection in business between Bradford and his son Andrew—but this connection could not have been more than a year or two, for Andrew, in 1712, removed to Philadelphia. Franklin mentions that when he first visited New York about 1723, William Bradford was a printer, and the only printer in the city, he asked Bradford for work, but it appears he could not employ him, but recommended him to his son in Philadelphia, to which place Franklin went. On the 16th of October, 1725, Bradford commenced the publication of the first newspaper printed in New York. After this time there appears to have been but little in his life worth recording. He had two sons, Andrew and William, and one daughter: both sons were brought up to printing. Andrew was named af-

ter his grandfather, Andrew Sowles, and he settled as before stated in Philadelphia. William not enjoying good health on land, now after he became of age, adopted the life of a seaman. Lucy his daughter was named after his grandmother, was married to Mr. Hyat, who for several years was sheriff of Philadelphia county. Bradford continued his residence in the city of New York, and enjoyed a long life, without the usual infirmities of old age. Several years before his death he retired from business and lived with his son William in Hanover Square. As early as 1728 he owned a paper mill at Elizabethtown, New Jersey. When this mill was built cannot be determined—but it is supposed to be the first paper mill that was erected in New Jersey—and it is not altogether improbable that it was the second built in British America. On the morning of the day in which Bradford closed his life, he walked over a great part of the city of New York. He died May 22d, 1752, aged 92 years. The *New York Gazette* which announced his death states "that he was a man of great sobriety and industry, a real friend to the poor and needy, and kind and affable to all." He was for several years a member of the vestry of Trinity Church in the city of New York. The following inscription was visible on his tombstone a few months ago:

"Reader reflect how soon you quit this stage
You'll find but few acting to such an age.
Life's full of pain. Lo! Heaven's a place of rest,
Prepare to meet your God; then you are blest."

CATALOGUE OF WORKS PRINTED BY WILLIAM
BRADFORD.

A.D. 1686.—In the Quaker Library in London is a small 4to. *Tract* of four or six leaves, printed by Bradford, at Philadelphia, in 1686. I have not been able to procure the title. (This on the authority of H. Stevens, Esq., who informs me he has the full title.)

I am unacquainted with the subject matter of the above, and can give no information respecting them. You will notice that they are only *Tracts*, not books, in the correct acceptation of the word.

A.D. 1687.—An almanack for the year of the Christian account, 1687, particularly respecting the meridian and latitude of Burlington, but may indifferently serve all places adjacent, by Daniel Leeds, Student in Agriculture. Printed and sold by William Bradford, near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, pro Anno 1687.

This is a sheet almanack, with a compartment for each of the months, the year commencing with March and ending with February; at the bottom is an explanation, list of the eclipses for the year, courts and fairs at Burlington and Philadelphia, with some short rules in husbandry.

Some, if not all copies, have a notice that "There is now in the Press The excellent Privilege of Liberty and Property, to which is added a Guide for the Grand and Petit Jury."

This has always been considered to be the first issue from Bradford's press, until the discovery of the *Tract* in the Quaker's Library, at London.

A.D. 1688. The
Temple of Wisdom
For the
Little World,
In Two Parts.

The First Philosophically Divine, treating of
The Being of all Beings.

And whence everything hath its original, as
Heaven, Hell, Angels, Men and Devils, Earth,
Stars and Element.

And particularly of all mysteries concerning the
Soul; and of *Adam* before and after the Fall.

Also the Treatise of the four Complexions, With
the Causes of Spiritual Sadness, etc.

To which is added a postscript to all Students in
Arts and Sciences.

The Second Part, Morally divine, Contains,
First. Abuses Stript and Whipt, by *Geo. Wither*,
with his Description of Fair Virtue.

Secondly. A Collection of Divine Poems from
Fr. Quarles.

Lastly. Essayes and Religious Meditation of
Sir Francis *Bacon*, Knight.

Collected, Published, and intended for a general
Good. By D. L.

Printed and sold by William Bradford in Philadelphia. Anno 1688.

Collation.—Title, one leaf; Preface, two and a half pages. Jacob Baume, to the Doctors, &c., three pages, pp. 1 to 126. Title to Second Part, with Bradford's imprint, 1688. Notice to the Reader, pp. 3 to 86, and one page of errata. Quarto.

Bacon's Works. Montague's Edition, vol. 16, note 31. (Life, page 37.) At the close of the note Mr. Montague states that this was the first Book printed in Philadelphia, and I have no doubt of it; my copy is in the finest state of preservation and clean as when issued. 'Tis the rarest of the rare American books.

A.D. 1689.—Gershom Bulkeley. A *Tract* by him, printed by Bradford, at Philadelphia, in 1687; eight leaves, 4to.; a copy of which is in the New York Historical Library, and another in the British Museum (same authority as above).

A.D. 1689.—Keith's Presbyterian and Independent Visible Churches in New England. Printed by Bradford at Philadelphia, 1689.

This work was reprinted at London, in 1689–1691. A.D.

The People's Rights to Election, or Alteration

of Government in Connecticut argued in a letter by Gershom Bulkeley, Esq., one of their Majesties' Justices of the Peace in the County of Hartford, &c., 4to. Philadelphia 1689.

A.D. 1692. *Blood Will Out; or, an Example of Truth by Plain Evidence of the Holy Scriptures, viz: Pardon Tillinghast, B. Keech and Cotton Mather and a few words of a letter to Cotton Mather.* By George Keith. Philadelphia. Printed and sold by William Bradford, 1690. 4to. pp. 74.

A.D. 1690.—A Refutation of Three Opposers of Justice in the Tryal, Condemnation, Confession, and Execution of Thomas Sutherland, who barbarously murdered John Clark, of Philadelphia, and was executed at Salem, in West Jersey, 23d February, 1692. 4to.

A.D. 1692.—Keith's Serious Appeal, &c. Bradford, Philadelphia. 1692.

A.D. 1692.—An Appeal from the twenty-eight Judges to the Spirit of Truth and True Judgement in all Faithful Friends, called Quakers, that meet at this yearly meeting at Burlington, that meet at this yearly meeting at Burlington, the 7th month. 1692. 4to. no date or place.

This book was printed at Philadelphia in 1692, by William Bradford, for which he was imprisoned, upon the charge of "uttering and spreading a malicious and seditious paper." His tools and type were taken away from him; and this was the beginning of the persecution which afterward drove him with his printing from Philadelphia to New York, in 1693.

This excessively scarce little quarto consists of eight pages only.

A.D. 1692.—A Serious Appeal to all the more Sober, Impartial, and Judicious people of New England, into whose hands this may come. Printed and sold by William Bradford, at Philadelphia, in Pennsylvania, 1692. 4to. pp. 72.

A.D. 1692.—A True Copy of Three Judgements given forth by a party of men called Quakers, at Philadelphia, against George Keith and his friends; with two Answers to the said Judgements. 4to. sheets, good condition. Printed by William Bradford, in Philadelphia, 1692.

On the verso of the last leaf of this very rare and curious book is a list of the Books to be sold by William Bradford at Philadelphia, 1692, with the prices; and at the bottom of the page is the following note, "And whereas it is reported that the printer, being a favourer of G. K., he will not print for any other, which is the reason that the other party appear not in print as well as G. K. These are to signify that the printer hath not yet refused to print anything for either party; and also signifies that he doth not refuse,

and is willing and ready to print anything for the future that G. K.'s opposers shall bring to him." 15 pages 4to.

A.D. 1692.—A Counter Testimonial, Signed by Seventy-eight persons, disavowing all those concerned in the denial of George Keith. Written by George Keith, A.D. 1692.

An Expostulation with Samuel Jennings, Thomas Lloyd, and the rest of the Seventy-eight unjust judges and signers of the paper of condemnation against George Keith and his friends.

A.D. 1692.—The plea of Innocent, etc.

A.D. 1693.—Keith's Heresie and Hatred, etc. Bradford, Philadelphia, 1693.

A.D. 1693.—New England's spirit of persecution transmitted to Pennsylvania, and the pretended Quaker found persecuting the true Christian Quaker, in the trial of Peter Boss, George Keith, Thomas Budd, and William Bradford, at the session held at Philadelphia, December, 1692, etc. 4to. Printed 1693, where not mentioned. 15 pp.

This is Bradford's own account of his trial; it has been questioned whether this volume was really printed in Philadelphia, because Bradford, having suffered imprisonment for printing and publishing "The Appeal," would not likely have ventured to issue a work of this character there, and thereby subject himself to a probable recurrence of difficulty. It has been surmised that the volume might have been printed in New York; but if that were the case, he could have had no possible motive for withholding his name from the title-page. The work was reprinted in London in the same year; and I find the title of the English edition ending as follows: "Printed in Pennsylvania. Reprinted in London, for R. Baldwin, 1693," which, in my opinion, effectually dispels all doubts about the matter. In addition to which Bradford, having been discharged from prison, and had his press restored to him by Governor Fletcher, on the sole ground of his having been "imprisoned for a religious difference," could not have had any misgivings whatever respecting the publication of a bare recital of the circumstances attending his trial.

NEW YORK, A.D. 1692.—A Proclamation, being a warning to the people to erect a beacon, to be fired as a signal on the approach of the French fleet, then expected as an invading force, and for all to hold themselves in readiness. Printed by W. Bradford at New York, printer to their Majesties, 1692.

Supposed to be the first production of Bradford's press in New York. Nothing else is known to exist bearing this date.

NEW YORK, A.D., 1693.—A volume of "The Laws of the Colony, &c." Printed and sold by

William Bradford, Printer to their Majesties, at the sign of the Bible, in New York 1693.

NEW YORK, A.D. 1694.—The Laws and Acts of General Assembly for their Majesties' Province of New York, as they were enacted in divers Sessions, the first of which began April the 24th, Anno Domini 1691. Printed at New York by William Bradford, Printer to their Majesties King William and Mary: folio. No cover. 1694.

This volume embraces all the laws up to date of publication. The Acts of each session seem to have been published separately.

NEW YORK, A.D. 1696.—A Letter of Advice to a Young Gentleman leaving the University, concerning his Behaviour and Conversation in the World. By R. L., 24mo., pp. 45. Printed and sold by W. Bradford, Printer to his Majesty, King William, at the Bible, in New York, 1696.

This rare little volume is the earliest book known to have been printed in the city of New York, with the exception of the Laws of the Colony, which appeared in 1694. Both were printed by the celebrated William Bradford. This volume may be considered unique; it is the only one that I have seen or heard of. It was sold at the sale of the late Mr. E. B. Corwin's library, for \$12 50.

The author was doubtless Richard Lyon, for an account of whom, see Allen's Bio. Dictionary.

NEW YORK, A.D. 1696.—A Reprint of a London Gazette, containing an account of an engagement with the French. THE FIRST NEWSPAPER PRINTED IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, A.D., 1698.—The Proceedings of His Excellency, Earl Bellemont, Governor of New York, and his council on the 8th of May 1692. Printed and sold by William Bradford, Printer to the King, New York, 1698. One sheet folio.

NEW YORK, A.D. 1699.—A Trumpet sounded out of the Wilderness of America which may serve as a warning to the Government and People of New England, to beware of Quakerism, wherein is shown how, in Pennsylvania and thereaway, where they have the Government in their own hands, they hire and encourage men to fight, and how they persecute, fine, and imprison, and take away goods for conscience sake: By Daniel Leeds. Printed by William Bradford, Printer to the King, New York, 1699.

NEW YORK, A.D. 1702.—A refutation of a dangerous and hateful opinion maintained by Mr. Samuel Willard, an independent Minister of Boston, and President at the Commencement at Cambridge, in New England, July 1st, 1702, 4to. No Title, pp. 7.

NEW YORK, A.D. 1702.—An account of the illegal trial of Nicholas Bayard. Printed by William Bradford, at the sign of the Bible in New York. 1702.

NEW YORK, A.D. 1703.—A Reply to Mr. Increase Mather's Printed Remarks On A Sermon Preached by G. K. at her Majesty's Chapel in Boston, the 14th of June, 1702. In vindication of the six good Rules in Divinity there delivered. Which he hath attempted (though very feebly and Unsuccessfully) to refute. By George Keith, M. A. Printed and sold by William Bradford, at the Bible in New York. 1703. 4to. pp. 35.

NEW YORK, A.D. 1703.—The Rebuker Rebuked, In a Brief Answer To Caleb Pusey his Scurrilous Pamphlet, Entitled, A Rebuke to Daniel Leeds, &c., Wherein William Penn, his Sandy Foundation is fairly quoted, shewing that he calls Christ The Finite Impotent Creatre. By Daniel Leeds. Printed and sold by William Bradford at the Bible in New York, 1703. 4to. Title. To the Reader, one leaf. pp. 5 to 11.

NEW YORK, A.D. 1703.—The spirit of Railing Shimel and of Baal's four hundred Lying Prophets entered into Caleb Pusey and his Quaker brethren in Pennsylvania, who approve him. 4to., printed and sold by William Bradford, at the sign of the Bible in New York.

NEW YORK, A.D. 1703.—A Sermon Preached at Kingstown, in Jamaica, Upon the 7th June, Being the Anniversary Fast for that Dreadful Earth-Quake which happened there in the year 1692. By William Corbin, T. B. Printed and sold by William Bradford at the Bible, in New York, 1703. 4to. Epistle 1 leaf, and 16 pp.

NEW YORK, A.D., 1704.—Some brief remarks upon a late Book entitled George Keith once more brought to the Test, etc., having the name of Caleb Pusey at the end of the preface, and C. P. at the end of the Book. (W. Bradford New York, 1704.) 4to., pp. 20.

This volume has no title page, and was doubtless published without one. It was written by George Keith, and is dated March 2d, 1704, over his signature. A great portion of the matter relates to Bradford's trial and his final discharge, with the restoration of his printing implements, by Governor Fletcher.

NEW YORK, A.D. 1704.—An Answer to Mr. Sammel Willard (one of the Ministers at Boston in New England). His reply to my Printed Sheet, called a dangerous and hateful Opinion maintained by him, viz.: That the Fall of Adam, and all the sins of men, necessarily come to pass by virtue of God's Decree, and his determining both of the will of Adam, and of all other men to sin. By George Keith, M.A. Printed and sold by William Bradford, at the sign of the

Bible in New York, 1704. Dedicated to his Excellency Edward Viscount Cornbury, Captain General and Governor-in-Chief, etc., etc. 4to. pp. 41.

NEW YORK, A.D. 1704.—The notes of the True Church, With the Application of them to the Church of England, And the great Sin of Separation from Her, Delivered in a Sermon preached at Trinity Church in New York, Before the Administration of the holy Sacrament, at the Lord's Supper, The 7th of November, 1703. By George Keith, M.A. Printed and sold by William Bradford, at the sign of the Bible, in New York, 1704. 4to. Title. Epistle 3 leaves, pp. 20.

NEW YORK, A.D. 1705.—The Great Mystery of Foucroft Discovered And the Quaker plainness and Sincerity Demonstrated First, to their great Apostle, George Fox; 2dly, In their late Subscribing the Oath or Act of Abjuration. Introduced with two letters written by George Fox to Coll Lewis Morris, deceased, exactly spelled and Pointed as in the Originals, which are now to be seen in the Library at Burlington in New Jersey, and will be proved (by the likeness of the Hand, &c.) to be the Hand-writing the Quakers Learned Fox, if desired. To which is added, A Post-script into some remarks on the Quakers' Almanack for this year 1705. 4to. pp. 16.

NEW YORK, A.D. 1706.—Sharpe, John.—A Sermon preached at Trinity Church in New York, Aug. 13, 1706, at the Funeral of Katherine Lady Cornbury, heiress to the Duke of Richmond and Lenox, and wife of Lord Cornbury, Governor of New York, New Jersey, etc. 4to. Printed and sold by William Bradford at the Bible in New York.

NEW YORK, A.D. 1709.—An Alarm Sounded To Prepare the Inhabitants of the World To Meet the Lord In the Way of his Judgement. By Bath Bowers. Dated at the end Philadelphia, July 1709, but evidently printed by Bradford at New York. 4to. pp. 23.

NEW YORK, A.D. 1710.—Lex Parliamentaria, etc., etc.

NEW YORK, A.D. 1710.—Acts of the General Assembly of New York, now in force. Bradford's usual imprint.

NEW YORK, A.D. 1717.—The Laws and Acts of the General Assembly of his Majesty's Province of Nova Caesarea or New Jersey, as they were enacted by the Governor, Council and General Assembly, for the time being, in divers sessions, The first of which began in November, 1703. Printed and sold by William Bradford, Printer to the King's most excellent Majesty for the province of New Jersey, 1717.

W. B.

Societies and their Proceedings.

MARYLAND.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Thursday, April 7th, 1859.*—Monthly meeting. The President in the Chair.

Dr. J. J. Hays of Philadelphia, and P. G. Van-Winkle, of Parkersbury, Va., were elected corresponding members.

The President reported that the accounts and vouchers of the Treasurer, for the past year, had been examined, and found correct.

The Corresponding Secretary read letters from Henry B. Dawson of New York, and George F. Elden of Castine, Me., accepting Corresponding membership.

The proposition made at a previous meeting, to reduce the number of the Library Committee from twelve to five, was taken up and considered, and after some discussion, rejected. The former members were then reelected.

Mr. Streeter stated that he had been requested at the last monthly meeting, to prepare a paper, giving a list of documents and materials relating to the history of the State. If this referred merely to materials in the possession of the Society, a full catalogue had already been prepared by a former assistant Librarian, and printed; if to all the documents that might be found in various places, at home and abroad, it would require more time and research than he could bestow at present.

The subject of the publication of a volume by the Society having been brought forward and discussed, it was resolved, "that the President, Secretary and Corresponding Secretary be a committee to confer with a printer of the city relative to the terms on which he will print the proposed volume, the papers to be selected by the same committee; and they are desired and authorized to contract for the same."

Adjourned to the first Thursday in May.

Monthly Meeting Thursday evening, May 5th, 1859.—General Smith, having taken the chair, the proceedings of the last meeting were read and approved.

The following gentlemen, nominated at the last meeting, were elected active members: Horace Magne, Samuel Sands, Joseph M. Cushing, David L. Bartlett.

Rev. Isaac W. R. Hardy, was elected a corresponding member.

The President announced that he had appointed F. W. Brune and George W. Dobbin, Esqrs., a committee to obtain a portrait of the late Wm. H. Prescott. Also that the Committee of Publi-

cation, have taken the preliminary steps toward ascertaining to what extent the members will sustain by subscription, the issue of the proposed volume.

Rev. Dr. Dalrymple nominated Jno. N. Alexander and Rev. Ethan Allen as additional members of the Publishing Committee, and they were elected.

The annual report of the President was read by the Secretary, and showed the Society, in all its departments, to be in a prosperous condition.

Reports were presented from the assistant Librarian, and the Committee on Natural History.

The Corresponding Secretary read letters from gentlemen, returning acknowledgments for election as corresponding members; also a letter from Wm. E. Mayhew, Esq. President of the Board of Trustees of the Peabody Institute, accompanying a Report of a Committee on the principles and organization of the Peabody Institute.

On motion of Mr. Streeter, it was resolved that the consideration of the subject be postponed till the October meeting, and that, in the meantime, the President take measures to supply each member of the Society with a printed copy of the Report.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Morris, the subject was likewise referred to the committee of seven, formerly appointed, to report at the October meeting.

On motion of James R. Partridge Esq., it was resolved to tender to George L. Davis, Esq., a member of the Society, the use of its library room, for the delivery of three lectures on early Maryland history.

Mr. Streeter, read an extract from the "History of the Susquehannock's" now in course of preparation by him.

The Society then adjourned.

MASSACHUSETTS.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers vol. iii. p. 145.)—*Boston, May 12.* President, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, in the chair.

George Livermore, Esq., announced the donation to the Society of an exceedingly valuable collection of manuscripts, ancient newspapers and pamphlets, from Amos A. Lawrence, Esq. There were in all forty-five volumes, being the collection of Major-General William Heath, and covering the entire period of the Revolutionary war. Among them are—1 two volumes of Orderly Books containing a record of orders given and of transactions in camp between 1776 and 1783; 2—twenty-six volumes of letters, official and other papers; 3—six volumes of pamphlets; 4—eleven volumes of newspapers printed between 1764 and 1818. In the collection are letters from John Adams, Samuel Adams, Benedict Arnold,

(before he turned traitor,) Governor Bowdoin, General Burgoyne, Governor Clinton, General Clinton, Baron De Kalb, Judge Dana, Elbridge Gerry, General Gates, General Greene, John Hancock, Alexander Hamilton, Kosciuszko, General Knox, General Lincoln, General Lee, Lafayette, Timothy Pickering, Colonel Prescott, General Putnam, Paul Revere, General Schnyler, Lord Stirling, Baron Steuben, Charles Thompson, Colonel Trumbull, General Wayne, and no less than four hundred letters and papers from Washington.

In a note to Mr. Livermore, Mr. Lawrence states that the first knowledge he obtained of these papers was from Mr. Sparks, who had examined them in writing his life of Washington. This was in 1837. After considerable delay and hesitation on the part of the heirs of General Heath, he purchased them the following year, upon condition that "they should never be separated."

When Mr. Lawrence purchased the papers they were in chests without order. He has since been at the trouble and expense of arranging them chronologically, had them bound, and added an index of the letters to each volume. He now presents them to the Society, imposing only the condition made by those from whom they were received.

Mr. Sparks offered a resolution that the thanks of the Society be presented to Mr. Lawrence for this valuable donation made by him. He said he had examined the papers and could testify to their importance and great value. General Heath was an officer high in rank through the whole of the Revolutionary War.

Richard Frothingham, Jr., Esq., in seconding the resolution, said he had also an opportunity to examine these papers, particularly with reference to the "Siege of Boston," and that they contained many particulars nowhere else to be found.

The resolution was then unanimously adopted.

A donation was also received from Mrs. Abbott Lawrence, of a beautifully engraved portrait of her late husband, a member of the Society. It was engraved in London by Holl, and elegantly framed. On motion of Governor Washburn it was voted that the thanks of the Society be presented to Mrs. Lawrence for this beautiful and highly prized gift.

After the transaction of some other business, the meeting was dissolved.

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—*May 4th.*—The American Antiquarian Society held their semi-annual meeting in Boston, Wednesday, at the hall of the American Academy. Hon. Stephen Salisbury of Worcester, President of the Society, occupied the chair.

Charles Folsom, Esq., of Cambridge, was appointed Secretary *pro tem.*, and read the records

of the last meeting, in the absence of the Secretary, Hon. Alexander H. Bullock of Worcester.

The semi-annual report of the Council was read by the President. The material wealth of the Society has been increased in valuable books, but there is wanted an increase of funds to allow these acquisitions to be promptly made ready for use. The report speaks in the highest terms of Mr. Haven, the Librarian of the Society, who has by his scholarship and laborious attention to the duties of his office, increased the friends of the Society, and its sphere of usefulness. The report paid a tribute of respect to the memory of William H. Prescott, of Prof. William W. Mather of Columbus, Ohio, and of Henry Hallam, and gives a favorable notice of Hon. John Gorham Palfrey, and Thomas C. Amory, for historical works.

The report of the Treasurer shows the financial condition as follows: Amount of funds reported at the last annual meeting, \$41,390.84; receipts from subscribers, \$1,329.82; expenditures, \$1,075.38; amount of funds of the Society now on hand, variously invested, \$41,825.28; librarian and general fund, \$21,850, book-binding fund, \$5,600; publishing fund, \$6,375.28.

The Librarian's report was then read. The increase of the library for the last six months has been larger than ever before. It has been increased by 846 bound volumes, and by 1,418 pamphlets. The pamphlets have all been given by the members and friends of historical knowledge.

After passing a vote of thanks to the Academy of Arts and Sciences for the use of the hall, the Society adjourned.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIO-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, vol. iii. p. 78). *Boston, May 4.*—Monthly meeting. The president in the chair.

The Librarian reported additions to the library during the past month; among which was a large folio manuscript, containing a complete list of the births, baptisms, marriages, and deaths, in the town of Westminster, Mass. from its foundation to Feb. 1st, 1857, copied from the town records, by Frederick Allen, Esq., of that place, and by him presented to the Society. On motion of Hon. Charles Hudson, thanks were voted to Mr. Allen for the elegant and well-arranged manuscript volume.

The Corresponding Secretary reported that letters accepting membership had been received from Rev. Denzel M. Crane, of Boston, as a resident member; and from Isaac J. Greenwood, Jr. of New York, as corresponding member.

A letter was read from J. Y. Akerman, Esq., Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, London, tendering their thanks to this Society for the donation of a complete set of the Historical and Genealogical Register from 1847 to 1858.

Mr. Dean read an interesting manuscript memoir of John Greenwood, a Revolutionary soldier, presented by his grandson, Isaac J. Greenwood, Jr., of New York. It was voted that the thanks of the Society be presented to Mr. Greenwood for this valuable memoir.

Dr. Palmer, the Historiographer of the Society, read a biographical sketch of Lieut. Joshua Sidney Henshaw, a corresponding member, who died in Utica, N. Y., on Friday last, the 29th ult., at the age of 47.

Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee, of North Cambridge, Mass., read a memoir of John Milton, in which particular attention was paid to the points in his life and character that were of interest to us as New England men. On motion of Mr. Kidder, the thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Bradlee for the valuable paper which he had read.

Col. Samuel Swett, after paying a high compliment to Washington Irving, as being an ornament to the country by his superlative talents and brilliant imagination, proceeded to point out some inaccuracies in his recently published life of Washington. Col. S. stated that he should recur to the subject at a future meeting.

After the election of several members and the transaction of other business, the meeting was dissolved.

BOSTON SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY.—The annual meeting of the Boston Society of Natural History, for the choice of officers and for other business, was held at the building in Mason street, Boston, Wednesday evening, May 4th. The following officers were elected:

President—Jeffries Wyman, M.D. *Vice-Presidents*—Charles T. Jackson and V. H. Storer, M.D., *Corresponding Secretary*—Samuel L. Abbott, M.D. *Recording Secretary*—Samuel Kneeland, jr., M.D. *Treasurer*—Amos Binney. *Librarian*—Charles K. Dillaway. *Curators*—Thomas T. Bouve, of Geology; John Bacon, M.D., of Mineralogy; Charles J. Sprague, of Botany; Thomas M. Brewer, M.D. of Oölogy; Henry Bryant, M. D., of Ornithology; Thomas J. Whittemore, of Conchology; J. N. Borland, M.D. of Herpetology; F. W. Putnan, of Ichthyology; Theodore Lyman, of Radiata; J. C. White, M.D., of Comparative Anatomy; Samuel H. Scudder, of Entomology; Albert Ordway of Crustacea; Silas Durkee, M.D., of Microscopy. *Cabinet Keeper*—Charles Stodder.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, vol. iii. p. 43.) *New York, May 10th.*—Hon. Luther Bradish, Pres., in the chair.

Henry O'Reilly, Esq., presented to the Society

six volumes of MSS relating to the History and progress of Telegraphing in the United States, embracing Profs. Morse's and House's account of their experiments.

An interesting paper, by Thomas Ewbank, "On the Arts of the Ancient Peruvians," was read, showing that evidences of civilization have ever been confined to the temperate zone. The theory that a higher degree of civilization was the normal condition of the human race, and that barbarism is the consequence of degeneracy, was combated, from the testimony of history—scriptural and profane, as well as by universal experience, which goes to show that the infancy of the human race is one of barbarism, and that civilization is the consequence of long cultivation.

Several new members were elected, and several others proposed.

Mr. H. B. Dawson then read the paper of the evening, entitled "The Sons of Liberty of New York." The author said that the Mother Country, as our English friends still delighted in calling her, and her Transatlantic daughters, were never a happy family, but were always divided against each other. There was always a contest between the twelve Colonies and the Mother Country for privileges. There was a thirteenth, New York, which was denied even the privileges which were accorded to the other twelve, by royal charter. She was governed by laws from England, which were enacted, without the consent of the popular voice, in a legislative assembly. The author entered into a history of the settlement of the early government of the Colony by the Duke of York, and the despotic rule which prevailed under that prince, by whom the people were taxed without representation—New York being at that time the only British colony, with the exception of Jamaica, which had been acquired by conquest. Accordingly, it was governed as a conquered province. In the year 1675, the Duke of York, in answer to a letter from the then governor, said he was right in discouraging the desire of the people for a popular form of government. The author proceeded to mention several instances of the people petitioning the duke to grant them a General Assembly for legislative purposes, to no effect; till, after a number of refusals, he had to yield to the popular demand, and in October, 1683, the first Assembly of New York was held on Long Island, for the ostensible purpose of enacting local laws, but in reality for the purpose of upholding the duke's authority. The delegates formally expressed their allegiance to the duke, and their humble acceptance of the laws which he had decreed for the government of the colony. The Dutch, on the other hand, smarted under the indignities to which they were subjected at the

hands of their English conquerors, and resisted the imposts that were laid upon them, refusing to pay the import duties. It was this resistance to arbitrary laws, and the assertion of the principle, that taxation without representation was tyranny, which eventuated in the settlement of a popular form of government. The author read a long catalogue of disabilities under which the colonists labored, and gave a succinct history of the efforts made by the Assembly to define and extend their privileges, and the rights of the people to enact their municipal laws. One principle involved in this struggle was the extension of the English Toleration Act to the Colony, which was denied by the British Government, but triumphantly affirmed by a Colonial jury, on the trial of a dissenting minister. The rights and privileges claimed by the Assembly were affirmed, in a series of strong resolutions, passed by them in the early part of the eighteenth century. Accustomed as the people were to the enunciation of the principle, that they had no rights but such as the king was graciously pleased to accord them, as a conquered people, they at length fell back on the original principles of all government, and claimed entire self-government, to effect which they formed a regularly organized opposition to the crown, through the agency of the press, which culminated in a determined resistance to the odious Stamp Act, which the British Government, attempted to fasten on the Colony. Another source of disagreement was the claim which the colonists set up, of representation in the British Government, by an agent to be appointed by themselves, who should advocate and support their just claims in England. On the death of the then chief justice, in 1760, the local Legislature, having experienced the inconvenience of the judges holding office during the king's pleasure, passed an act, providing that the judges should in future hold office during good behavior, and be removable on an address from both Houses of the Legislature. This act was disallowed, and a judge was appointed during pleasure, as heretofore, whereupon the Assembly, holding by their resolution, refused to grant the new judge a salary. The consequence eventually was that the colonists prevailed. Several events, all tending to widen the breach between the Colony and the Mother Country, were glanced at till the history of the protracted struggle was brought down to the era of the Revolution. The action taken by Virginia, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New York, in opposition to the Stamp Act, then pending before the British Parliament, was dwelt upon at some length, as evincing the determined spirit of the colonists, to submit to no impost placed upon them, without their own

consent, through the constitutional channels of their own Legislature. The passing of the act, and the opposition of the colonists against its practical operation, led to the augmenting of the military force, in order to overawe them. On the other hand, the merchants of New York met, and resolved to write to their correspondents in England, instructing them not to ship any English goods to their order, and countermanding orders already sent, until the Stamp Act should be repealed. They also bound themselves not to purchase any merchandise from any person who should import it from Great Britain, after the ensuing 1st of January, 1776, unless the act should be previously repealed. Thus was all trade with Great Britain cut off. Then followed the posting of placards, admonishing all persons who should use the obnoxious stamps to beware. These proceedings excited the alarm of the authorities, who forthwith made preparations for defence. This, so far from intimidating the people, invited them to march in procession to the fort, under the very guns, bearing with them three effigies, one of them that of the Governor. They were then borne to the Common; or, as it is now called, the Park, and there hung on a gallows. From there they returned to the castle, with the effigies, full in view of the Governor's residence, and afterward burnt them on the Bowling Green. They then proceeded to the house of Major James, and destroyed his furniture. Several instances were mentioned, of overt acts, showing the determination of the people not to use the stamps, and to oppose the act in every conceivable shape—among others, the resolution of the young ladies not to use marriage licenses bearing the stamp. The spirit of the people in their aspirations after liberty now began to manifest itself in the action of the Sons of Liberty, in repeatedly erecting liberty poles, which were successively cut down by parties of soldiers. These repeated acts of opposition led to serious conflicts between the citizens and the military. One of the worthies who did good service in an encounter of this kind, was a chair-maker's apprentice, named Michael Smith, a youth short in stature, but in spirit every inch a man. With no other weapon than the leg of a chair, he joined the conflict, and succeeded in wrenching a musket from the hand of a soldier, which he carried home in triumph as a trophy. From that day he was an apprentice no more. Entering the service of his country, he took an active part in the Revolutionary War, which ensued, and at the conclusion he started to his home, and lived to a good old age, and always retaining the old musket as a memento of his first act in the war of Independence. (Mr. Dawson here displayed the identical musket.)

The paper closed with the complete success of the patriots, in their struggles for liberty.

On motion of Dr. Francis, the thanks of the meeting were awarded to Mr. Dawson, for the paper just read.

THE ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, vol. iii. p. 81.)—*April 12.* The ancient Peruvian double vase was presented by Captain J. M. Dow, Commander of the steamer Columbus which runs between Panama and the Pacific ports of Central America, and a corresponding member of the Society.

He exhibited a number of fine photographs, received from an officer sent to verify the surveys made on the line of the proposed Honduras Railroad.

PUBLIC TANKS.—One of the most interesting classes of public edifices in the world, for their utility, and among the most creditable to that country, are the Tanks, constructed within a few years, after the plans of an enlightened citizen, and connected with aqueducts, by which they are supplied with water.

The Recording Secretary reported a copy of the Rev. Mr. Walker's *Translation* of Genesis, parts of Exodus, Proverbs and Acts, in the *Gaboon language*, just printed, under his supervision, by the Bible Society. The Secretary remarked that the older members would remember that another of their associates, Rev. Mr. Wilson, first reduced that language to writing, as he had previously done with that of Cape Palmas. The Grammar which he published some years ago, showed the Gaboon language to be one of the most remarkable in the world for multiplied modifications, to express by slight changes in words, minute distinctions of times, number, relations, etc. Like most of the native American languages, the Gaboon far exceeds, in this respect, all the classical tongues.

PERUVIAN ANTIQUITIES.—Mr. Ewbank, chairman of the committee appointed at the last meeting on Mr. Farres' collection, presented a valuable report, which was read by the Librarian, Mr. Moore. The collection contains 96 earthen water-pots of from $\frac{1}{2}$ pint to $\frac{1}{2}$ gal., double, on the plan of the monkey-jars now in general use in Brazil. They are ornamented with forms or heads of animals of many native kinds; some have the human face or figure, generally executed with little skill; some taste occasionally appears in borders, etc. There is not a vessel for heating water in the whole collection. The figure of a woman, bearing a heavy load, supported on her back by a strap across her forehead, indicates that females were beasts of burden in Peru, as among our savages.

One of the *most valuable* collections of Peru-

vian antiques in the world is that made by Gen. Alvarez, last Spanish Commandant at Peru, carried by him to Rio, and there sold. Mr. Ewbank obtained access to it, although it is kept from public view, and has described and depicted the objects in his work, "Life in Brazil."

Among the most remarkable objects were numerous thin plates of base silver, a natural alloy with copper, rudely cut in forms of fish, $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, sewed as ornaments to garments found in the graves of Incas. The garments are of spun and woven cotton, with two threads in the woof and three in the warp, one or two with borders of birds' feathers. One of the articles of dress is a shawl, 36 by 31 inches, with remains of a border of red feathers; another a coat or shirt sewed together. A mine of silver and copper has been lately visited.

Dr. Davis remarked, that the metals were intermingled, not united by amalgamation when the material was obtained from our northern mines. The silver is visible in specks.

Mr. Ewbank, mentioned that a large ornament for the forehead, found on the head of the Inca, whose garments he had described, was one of the greatest curiosities in the collection.

Mr. E. concluded by remarking, that high civilization has never existed out of the temperate zones, in America as in the Eastern Continent. American antiquities still present a silent blank, no light on the period, or origin, or fate, of the mound-builders. All we can hope to learn from them still lies underground.

Mr. Squier approved of the able report of the Chairman of the Committee, and differed from Mr. E. only on two or three collateral questions. He thought the articles in the collection ought not to be called Peruvian, because they are of the arts of a different people, and derived from the north, the Muisca of New Granada, of their relatives. The ruins of China attest the existence of a people distinct, who were governed by independent chiefs until a late period, when they were subjected by the Incas.

As for implements of hand-alloyed copper, an alloy used in Central America, called campanilla, is obtained from ore in a mine near the borders of Chiapas.

Mr. Davis mentioned that he has analyzed specimens of implements from that region, and found from 14 to 20 per cent. silver, with generally 4 of tin, and sometimes 6.

Professor Renwick being appealed to, said that copper can be hardened like steel, by slow cooling, when mixed with tin, but too much tin makes it brittle. The discovery has been made within a few years, and was not put to use in the Philadelphia Mint until some time after it became known in England.

On motion, the thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Ewbank, and a copy of his report requested for the archives.

The interest and value of that paper were so highly estimated by some of the members, that the wish was expressed that it might be read at some large meeting of the friends of science, for the information of the public, and to secure the purchase of Mr. Farres' collection, as a nucleus of a permanent Cabinet of Peruvian Antiques.

Mr. Prime's paper on *Egyptian Antiquities*, and exhibitions of specimens from Dr. Abbott's collection, being next in order, the attention of the Society was invited to that subject.

PENNSYLVANIA.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA—*Pittsburgh, May 9.*—Judge M'Candless presided, and Judge Veech, of Uniontown, one of the Vice-Presidents, being present was warmly welcomed by all the members. Hon. A. W. Loomis presented to the Society a handsomely bound volume of his address in November, 1858. N. B. Craig, Esq., presented by the hand of Mr. Bigham, a book containing "The Minutes of Conferences held at Fort Pitt under the direction of Col. George Croghan, with the Ohio and other Indians, in April and May, 1768." Quite observable was the fact that the last of these conferences, here noted, was held on the 9th of May, 1768, exactly ninety-one years before May 9, 1859, or yesterday.

Mr. Bigham also presented from Mr. Craig, the original order-book of General William Irwin, in the years 1781-3, at that time commanding at Fort Pitt. The Society ordered these gifts to be preserved in the archives of the Society, and passed a vote of thanks to the generous donors.

An essay was then read by J. T. Bigham, Esq., on the early explorations in the Ohio Valley. It was replete with interesting historical facts, and is one of the valuable papers which the Historical Society has already drawn out. Material enough has already been contributed to form an interesting volume, and the Society is now in a fair way of becoming one of our institutions. Mr. B.'s address was ordered to be preserved in the archives of the Society for future publication.

Mr. Veech stated that he is about preparing for publication a memoir of George Croghan. This, we think, must be a book of rare interest and of special local value. Judge M'Candless resides on the spot where General Washington found Colonel Croghan living in his cabin. Mr. Veech is anxious to procure any documents touching upon the life of his hero, and those having such will confer a great favor, doubtless, by sending them.

He stated that the first deed of lands from Scarioti to Croghan bore date 1749. He had grants of land covering a territory of 100,000 acres. Many deeds of land from him are still extant in Washington County. He had one child, who was married to General Prevost, who succeeded Gen. Bouquet in the command of Fort Pitt. Many other facts of interest were stated by Judge Veech.

The President appointed as Essayist, for the next regular meeting, second Monday in June, Rev. Dr. Howard.

Rev. Dr. M. W. Jacobus, Gen. Wm. Robinson, and John W. Riddell, Esq., were elected members of the Society.

GAZETTE.

WYOMING HISTORICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of this Society was held on Monday evening at their rooms. A letter was read from David Stafford, a survivor of the massacre.

Judge Jessup was called on, who gave a short sketch of the origin and objects of the Pioneer Society which is to hold its next session in Wilkes-Barre. A committee of three were appointed to confer with the committee of the Pioneer Association and make the necessary preparation for the meeting of the Association.

The Publication Committee received a hint to attend to its duties in publishing the Constitution and By-laws.

George G. Butler, Esq., of Pass Christian, Miss., and Hon. T. Meredith Mead, of Philadelphia, were proposed for honorary membership. Messrs. James H. Plinney, and D. W. Frothingham, of Scranton, George Reichart, and John M. Court-right, of Wilkes-Barre, were proposed for active membership.

Among the donations received are: Autograph letter of Wm. Penn, letter of Hon. Richard Peters to Colonel Butler, August 20, 1778, from Mrs. Dr. Mayer. Autograph of Wm. Penn, signed to a Surveyor-General's Warrant, from Captain Dana. Indian stone knife and arrow heads, from R. F. Brown, Sugarloaf. Indian stone knife and spear heads, from Dr. Bulkley. "Encyclopedia of Arts and Trade," nineteen volumes, from Judge Conyngham. Pine Tree shilling of Mass., 1652, from Jacob Sloyer, Nescopeck, through A. T. McClintock, Esq.

For the Museum was deposited a natural curiosity, a calf with two heads, from Mr. David Rood, of Ross, by Dr. Ingham.

RHODE ISLAND.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Providence, April 6th, 1859.*—The quarterly meeting. Donations of pamphlets were announced from Rev. E. M. Stone, Prof. James B. Agnell, Rev.

Caleb D. Bradlee of Cambridge, Mass., the Chicago Historical Society, and the American Philosophical Society. A mezzotint engraving of Thomas W. Dorr, published by Harrison in Philadelphia, was exhibited.

May 5, 1859.—Monthly meeting. Donations of books and pamphlets were announced.

Dr. O. W. Parsons read a highly interesting paper, suggested by the publication of the census of 1774, containing a compilation of important facts, illustrated by statistical tables, in relation to the increase of population in this State from 1774 to 1850, and the relative distribution of that increase.

Rev. E. M. Stone made some remarks suggested by facts brought out in Dr. Parsons' paper, in relation to the degradation of labor, consequent in part upon the influx of foreign immigration, and moved a vote of thanks.

Rev. Mr. Stone gave an interesting account of the first visit of Washington to Providence, which took place immediately after the evacuation of Boston by the British in 1776, and also related some facts of interest connected with his visit to Providence and Boston, after he was elected President, derived from an eye-witness, Rev. Joseph Snelling.

John Howland, Esq., presented and read extracts from some papers comprising the original records of a committee appointed by the General Assembly in 1775, with discretionary powers to act during the recess of the Assembly in obtaining powder from Bermuda for the Army of the Revolution. They comprised two letters to Dr. Solomon Drowne, and an extract from an oration delivered by him on the death of Gen. Varnum. After this reading, a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Drowne, with a request that he will furnish a copy of some other papers of interest which are in his possession.

WISCONSIN.

WISCONSIN STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Stated Meeting, February 1, 1859.*—Nine members of the Executive Committee present—General W. R. Smith, the President, in the chair.

Several letters were read; and 234 volumes announced as added to the library by purchase, and 21 by donation.

A sword used by Lieutenant George Sherman, in the battle of Plattsburg, September, 1814, from the Hon. L. S. Van Vliet; a copper axe, seven inches long, and three inches wide across the edge, over one inch at the head, found on the farm of Henry Gilman, Plymouth, Sheboygan County, a gift from Mr. Gilman; a cuneiform inscription on a piece of stone or marble, about

two by five inches in size, from the walls of ancient Nineveh, brought to this country in December, 1857, by Mrs. Eliza Crane, widow of Rev. Edwin H. Crane, an American missionary who died in Persia in 1854; and this interesting specimen was obtained by the American missionaries in that country in or about 1856—from Colonel L. H. D. Crane. A large stone axe, weighing some seven pounds, and eleven inches in length, found on the farm of William Adams, Wheatland, Kenosha County, a gift from Mr. Adams; a specimen of earth coral, and a flint spear nearly seven inches in length, and a small flint arrow-head, found on the farm of Hon. J. C. McKisson, Wheatland, Kenosha County, gift of General McKisson; a flint arrow-head, gift of Mrs. Peck, Mazo Manie; a political broadside of New York, 1801, from Mr. Vedder, Mazo Manie; a MS. Sermon preached in Colchester, Connecticut, in 1735, gift of L. Kennedy.

The thanks of the Society were voted to Hon. John Y. Smith for his Annual Address on the "Origin of the Indian Race," and a copy requested for publication.

Voted, that the portraits of Nathaniel Ames, a surviving revolutionary soldier, Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. Graham, of the army, and Francis Vivian, a Wisconsin pioneer, be respectfully requested for the Society's Picture Gallery.

The Library Committee were authorized to purchase certain autographs.

March 1st, 1859.—Gen. W. R. Smith, the President, in the chair.

Several letters read, and the following additions to the library and collections announced: "Espy's Meteorological Report, and mechanical part of Patent Office Reports," 3 vols., from Hon. O. Durkee; "Genealogy of the Steele Family," from the author, Daniel S. Durrie.

Voted, That the Library Committee be authorized to select and purchase from a certain book catalogue.

Mr. Shipman, from the committee on seal, reported two devices. Referred back, with instructions to report a proper device of the State Seal.

Messrs. Lapham, Watson, and Carpenter were appointed a committee to secure some suitable person to deliver the next annual address before the Society.

April 5th, 1859.—Hon. Simeon Mills in the chair.

A specimen of stalactite from a cave in Verona, Dane County, gift of E. M. Hawes; an elk-horn, grown into an oak-tree, found near Black Earth, the horn with the section of the tree in which it is imbedded, obtained by exchange with E. M. Hawes; a specimen of native float copper, weighing five pounds, found in

Manitowoc County; a deer's horn, in the velvet, from Hon. S. H. Thurber; a curious war club from the Feejee Islands, four feet long, from Edward B. Smith; a photograph of Hon. Jos. McM. Shafter, a speaker of Assembly in 1853, from Hon. W. N. Shafter; a printed list of ancient marriages in Taunton, Massachusetts, between 1684 and 1713, from John W. Dean.

A manuscript copy of the Laws of Louisiana, as passed in 1806, in force at that time in what is now Missouri, in the handwriting of Otho Shrader, then one of the judges by appointment of President Jefferson. It was then so difficult to procure printing, that the judges were constrained to prepare manuscript copies of the laws for their use on the circuit. Gift of Hon. Charles Dunn, son-in-law of Judge Shrader.

A bunch of four keys, and the remains of a pen-knife, from the wreck of the steamer Erie, sunk in Lake Erie in or about 1841. Gift of Hon. D. Worthington.

Proclamation of Gen. Wm. Walker, printed, and bearing date at Granada, March 10th, 1856, addressed to the people of Central America, gift of Dr. J. W. Hunt.

Two Roman bronze coin, gift of John J. Cole—one of the time of Dioclesian, who reigned 245 to 313; the other of his colleague, Maximianus, who reigned 250 to 310.

The following coin, gift of B. A. Atwell: a farthing of George III., 1773; Bremen coin, 1748; half cents of 1829 and 1834, and a small brass United States coin, either 1793 or 1803; three small English coins, Victoria, 1841, 1843, and 1850; half shilling, 1841; kreutzer, 1851; German penny, 1845; 4 skillings, Danish, 1854, and a silver groschen.

An oil portrait of Nathaniel Ames, of Oregon, Dane County, a surviving soldier of the Revolution, now ninety-eight years of age, painted by S. M. Brooks.

On motion of G. P. Delaplaine,

Resolved, That the secretary solicit from Gen. Henry Dodge a personal narrative of his recollections of the West for publication in the collections of the Society.

A seal for the Society was adopted, and the secretary directed to have suitable blanks printed for the use of the Society.

The meeting then adjourned.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

LETTER FROM WILLIAM LEE.

N. F. CABELL, Esq., has performed the laudable task of arranging the Lee manuscripts, de-

posited in the library of the University of Virginia, and of having transcripts made of a part of them. From these, which he has obligingly allowed me the use of, I inclose, for the Historical Magazine, a copy of a letter from William Lee to Arthur Lee (containing a description of the seal for the State of Virginia); also one from Arthur Lee to R. H. Lee. O. C.

PETERSBURG, April 27th.

FRANKFORT, 8th Oct., 1778.

DEAR BR.: I wrote to you the 4th, and yesterday I received yours of the 1st. I forgot to mention that directions were given to Mr. Sauvage, Orfèvre, à l'aineau blanc, Quai des Orfèvres, Pont neuf, to make his estimate for a small portable vice, as well as the seal for the State of Virginia; but, on recollection, I think the vice will be unnecessary, because they must have had something of this sort to use their former seal with; therefore, all that is now wanted will be the two silver pieces properly engraved, to make the proper impression on each side of the wax. This can't cost near what you talked of, nor can it be difficult to execute. Let me know if you can have it done in Paris; if not, I will have it done in Holland.

Le Dessein d'un grand Sceau pour un Etat.

Sur l'un côté de la cire, l'impression doit être la Vertu, le génie de l'Etat, habillée en Amazone, s'inclinant sur une pique avec la main gauche, et tenant une Epée nue dans la main droite, avec la Tiranie sous ses pieds, dont tombera une couronne de sa tête, tenant une chaîne cassée de la main gauche, et une fouette dans sa main droite.

Dans l'exergue le mot *Virginia*, sur la tête de la Vertu, et en bas, les mots, *Sic semper Tyrannis*.

Sur l'autre côté de l'impression doit être la Liberté, tenant une pique de la main droite, avec un bonnet au bout de la pique. D'un côté de la Liberté est la Déesse Ceres, avec la Corne d'Abondance dans la main gauche, et une branche d'olivier dans la main droite. De l'autre côté de la Liberté est l'Eternité, avec un Globe dans sa main gauche, et un oiseau phœnix dans sa main droite.

Dans l'exergue les mots: "Deus nobis hæc otia fecit."

Design of a Great Seal for a State.

On one side of the seal the impression should be Virtue, the Genius of the State, dressed as an Amazon, resting on a spear with her left hand, and holding a drawn sword in her right hand, with Tyranny under her feet, a crown falling from his head, holding a broken chain in his left hand, and a sceptre in his right hand.

In the exergue the word "Virginia" over the

head of Virtue, and below the words: "Sic semper Tyrannis."

On the opposite side of the shield should be Liberty, holding a spear in her right hand, with a cap on the end of the spear. On one side of Liberty should be the goddess Ceres, with her horn of plenty in her left hand, and an olive branch in her right hand. On the other side of Liberty should be Eternity, with a globe in her left hand, and a phoenix in her right.

In the exergue the words: "Deus nobis hæc otia fecit."

Indorsed on the original design of the Great Seal the following names: Leonard, Graveur à la Monie, du Galerie de Louvre; Lorthier, rue de la Monie; Gammôt, vis à vis Sainte Chapelle, Cour du Palais; Sauvage, Orfèvre, Quai des Orfèvres.

THE INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT WASHINGTON.—The following letter was from a gentleman of this city to his wife. W. D.

PHILADELPHIA.

NEW YORK, May 1, 1789.

DEAR S—: Just as the sun set, on the day I left you, I arrived here. Our journey was so rapid and expeditions that I could scarcely believe that I was in New York; but so it was, and I met with a very kind reception.

I was just in time to see the inauguration of the President-General, which affecting solemnity was performed yesterday at one o'clock, in the front gallery of the State House, in view of thousands of admiring spectators. After he was sworn in, he was declared from the gallery, by Chancellor Livingston, President of the United States, upon which the admiring crowd gave three cheers, which the President returned with a most gracious bow. He then retired into the Senate Chamber, and delivered to the Senate and House of Representatives an elegant speech, for which I refer you to the newspapers. He then proceeded to St. Paul's Church, where divine service was performed by the Bishop, in his pontificalibus, to a very crowded congregation. But I must not forget to tell you, that on his way to the church, through a numerous collection of spectators, I caught his eye, and had the honor of a very gracious bow from him: this, from so great a man in so high a station, I thought myself highly honored by. In the evening we had fireworks, transparent scenery and illuminations. I intend to wait on his highness this morning, for there was no doing so yesterday. I esteem myself very fortunate in having arrived in time to see this novel ceremony performed: I only wish that it had been in Philadelphia, that you and our children might have seen it, and for a few other selfish reasons.

This day I devote to visits of ceremony, which you know I like exceedingly; but it must be done. . . . R— R—.

THE MOHEGAN SACHEMS.—Miss Caulkins, in the "History of Norwich," mentions the Sachem Oweneco alone, among the descendants of Uncas, who is supposed to have died in 1683. In the burial-place of the sachems are the gravestones of others; in addition to which I find the following obituary notice, in the *Historical Chronicle* and in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, of July, 1736:

"Died in Ardamanbury, Mahomet Weyonoman, sachem of the tribe of Moheagain, in the province of Connecticut, in New England. He was great-grandson to the famous sachem Owkass, who took part with the English upon their first settlement of that country."

S. J.

AMERICAN MOUND ANTIQUITIES.—Our government has evinced a laudable zeal for science and exploration in various expeditions sent forth within the last twenty years, and human knowledge has received thereby accessions of no unimportant character. The work on the Indian tribes, though not what the student had a right to expect, showed no indisposition on the part of the government to do things on a stinted scale. New York has erected a noble monument in its Natural History, and in the publications which may be styled its Political History. All this is a source of national honor, a just motive of national pride, but we must deplore the inactivity of the General and State Governments in causing a scientific exploration of the mounds, and the formation of a national museum, like that at Rome drawn from the catacombs. Anterior to the tribes whom our fathers found on the land, were these nations, whom we can style only "mound builders," these tumuli being the only record of their existence, arts, and customs. The march of material civilization is fast sweeping away these monuments of a lost race—monuments second only to the Pyramids of Egypt or the Catacombs of Rome. A movement will, we trust, be made to form a corps to explore all yet remaining, and give accurate reports of the results.

What is yet known with any certainty, is due to Caleb Atwater, Esq., and still more to Dr. E. H. Davis, both of Ohio, who have explored the mounds of that State fully and understandingly. The results of Dr. Davis' investigations appear in a volume of the Smithsonian Contributions, edited by E. G. Squier, which is well known. But even that work

failed to draw attention to this subject. While Mexico boasts her National Museum, with so much to illustrate the semi-civilization of the Aztecs—while the government collection at Lima displays the advanced state of the early inhabitants at Peru—while numerous collections in Brazil evince a similar taste, in which the Emperor, a profound archæologist, leads the way—our own country can point to none but individual collections, and the noblest of these, as collected during twenty-four years from one set of mounds, that of Dr. Davis, is about to be lost to the country forever, the truly American Emperor of Brazil having commenced negotiations for its purchase, and Ampère, in France, urging his government to purchase this collection to fill "an important place till now vacant in all the scientific museums of Europe."

A minor collection of Western antiquities, belonging to Mr. McBride, the Peruvian antiquities of Rev. Dr. Taylor, and a few others, are in a similar precarious state. If no action can be expected on the part of government, we may at least look to the Historical Societies to make an effort to secure them either by some joint action or by inspiring some noble lover of his country's history to add them to its collection.

To such as have never perused Dr. Davis' work, it would be impossible, in the limits of a note like this, to give any idea of the treasures of archæology contained in his collection, in warlike weapons, arrows, spears, tomahawks, stone knives, pipes, copper rings, bosses, tubes used for drilling, pottery of various kinds, etc. The pipes, mostly of porphyry, are the most valuable and interesting, as each one has the figure of a bird or animal exquisitely carved, and except an evidently intentional magnifying of the head, extremely accurate as representations of even trifling details. Many of the animals do not exist in the section of country where the mounds are from which they came, and either came from a distance, or required that models should have brought to the home of the native artist. But of the greater part, as we have said, his work furnishes a description, and we feel assured that none can read it without being impressed with the necessity of its preservation in this country, and of the no less imperious necessity of an exploration of the untouched mounds by our government.

COL. NINIAN BEALL (vol. i. pp. 184, 345; ii. p. 26; iii. p. 58).—We have received from our correspondent Opecquon, a copy of the whole of Col. Beall's will from the Records at Annapolis, and regret that we have not space to insert it entire.

It is dated January 15, 1717, and was admitted

to probate in Prince George's County, Feb. 28, 1717.

It begins as follows :

"In the name of God. Amen. I, Ninian Beall, of Prince George's County, in the Province of Maryland, being indisposed of Body, but of sound and perfect memory, God be praised for the same, and considering the mortality of human nature, and uncertainty of life, doe hereby make, ordain, constitute, and appoint this to be my last Will and Testament, in manner and form following, viz.:

"I give and bequeath my soul into the hands of Almighty God in hopes of free pardon from all my sins, and as to my body to be committed to the earth, from whence it came, to be decently buried at the discretion of my Trustees hereafter mentioned.

"*Item.* I will and bequeath that all my debts and funeral charges be first paid and satisfied; and as for what portion of my worldly goods as shall be then remaining I bequeath and bestow the same in the manner following :

"*Item.* I doe give and bequeath unto my son George my plantation and tract of land called the Rock of Dumbarton, lying and being on Rock Creek, containing four hundred and eighty acres, with all the stock thereon, both cattle and hogs, both them and their increase, unto my said son George and unto his heirs forever."

"I may add," says Opequon, "that his coat of arms has for motto 'Roy, Loy, Foy.' It accords well with the bequests he makes, and his conduct at Dunbar."

TALLIES.—The following humorous explanation of the word *tally*, is from a communication of "Sagina" in the *Boston Transcript*, Oct. 22, 1857.

ITEMS.

As indentures were originally indented, at top, the correspondence between the several parts being thereby established, so it was, of course, with tallies, which were a sort of *wooden indentures*. Some sixty years ago, when I was a boy, our baker, when he brought in his basket of loaves and biscuits, brought also a stick, about a foot long, resembling a piece of lath: Molly Guerin, our cook, produced a counterpart, and being placed, side by side, the baker with his knife made deep notches across both these sticks, near one end, for loaves, and less deep, near the other end, for biscuits. Molly kept one part, and the baker the other; and when pay-day came, these sticks were put alongside of each other, to see if they *tallied*.

Tallies in money matters, or as evidences of indebtedness, at the exchequer, in England, though no longer in use, were much the same thing. The word is from the French verb *tailler*, to cut.

Johnson defines *tally*—"a stick, notched or cut, in conformity to another stick, to keep counts by."

These tallies were retained in use in the exchequer, to quite a recent period in the present century.

ATTEMPT ON OSWEGO, 1783.—The following interesting account of the attempt on the enemy's garrison at Oswego, in 1783, was written by Lieut. Alex. Thompson, of New Jersey—an officer of the detachment sent out for that purpose from Fort Rensselaer, on the Mohawk, under the command of Col. Marinus Willetts of New Jersey. Lieut. Thompson was retained in the service after the close of the war, and at the time of his death was captain in the engineer corps. Among other works upon which he was engaged was the construction of the early fortifications on Governor's Island, New York harbor. He was the father of the lamented Col. Alexander Thompson, U. S. A., killed in the Florida war.

We are indebted for this letter to Thomas J. Buckley, Esq., of Brooklyn, who married a granddaughter of Capt. Thompson.

FORT RENNELAER ON MOHAWK RIVER,
January, 24th, 1783.

MY DEAR BROTHER.—The day after I wrote you by Mr. Lee, a wounded officer, I left Albany for my station on this river, which I assure you, far exceeds my expectation. The idea I entertained of the country, was here & there at some very considerable distance, to find a little cleared land & a small log house; to be destitute of all society & entirely confined to the walls of the garrison, but to my satisfaction my expectations are exceeded. This fort is situated on a height about half a mile from the river, which affords a beautiful prospect of the country around & shows you at one view as far as the eye will carry, fine fields like those of Bottle Hill,* and likewise of the ruins of buildings and improvements you would little expect to find in this supposed hidden country, which has been destroyed by the fury of the savages—all the settlements from *Caughnawaga* twenty miles below this place, until you get to old *Fort Stanwix*, fifty miles above are destroyed except a few houses which the inhabitants by their great exertions have secured with stockades, and cut loop holes through the walls to prevent their coming near to set fire.—Six & seven families are crowded in one of these houses, it would really cause a tender feeling from you to visit & see the sufferings of these unhappy people, among the whole you will find but three or four men to help them through their difficulties.—The savages made it an invariable rule to put every man to death they took which they have exercised to a

* Now Madison, New Jersey.

great amount.—The widow and daughter to stop the cries of the hungry infants have taken up the fatigues of the farm. You will see the poor creatures cutting of wood, thrashing of grain, and performing the other laborious kinds of work. The people of this country are of the High Dutch all together, which affords us but little society among them—they seem so much attached to their own language that few of them will speak to you in any other.

The produce of this country has been very great, and I am induced to believe this country will soon flourish again if the savages remain quiet. On the morning of the 8th inst., just before the sable curtain was drawn, I left this post with a detachment of four hundred troops, in one hundred & twenty sleighs, on an expedition against *Oswego a British Garrison* about one hundred and eighty miles north west from this place, which we intended to surprise. We passed by *Old Fort Stanwix* and arrived at the *Onieda Lake*, the evening of the twelfth, and for fear of being discovered we crossed the same night on the ice, which is about thirty miles over.—We left our sleighs at the *lake* and marched along the *Onieda river* for *Oswego*.—After we got below *Oswego falls* we took the ice but were frequently obliged to take the land for fear of being discovered by the enemies Indians that were out on hunting parties.—We found but one track during the march, which was of one Indian who had killed a deer a little in front of us, he left the skin on the snow which was warm when we came to the spot.—When we got within nine miles of the enemy we halted & made our ladders to execute our business.—We carried them with us, & when within three miles of the garrison our guide took a circuit in the woods with an intention he said of advancing on the works the lake side, we were led on over hill and through swamps to a considerable distance from our object, until the day began to break which advanced so fast as to make it impossible to arrive at the works before broad day light—our guide confessed he was lost—& here the glorious persuite was given over: the orders we had from the Commander in chief were positive, that if we did not attack before day to return.—Colonel Willet was under the necessity of ordering us to the right about. You may be assured we are sensibly mortified at the disappointment to be within three miles of the important object entirely undiscovered, and then to be led a most tedious way by an *Indian*.—On our return we immediately took the ice, because the marching was better.

I am fully persuaded the enemy were not apprized of our approach, when we got within two miles of *Oswego Falls*.—On our return, we discovered a party of Indians on the other shore—

three of them came immediately to us—supposing we were their own troops going down the country to commit depredations.—When they found they were among other troops they appeared a good deal alarmed—we told them we intended to surprise the Garrison, but losing our way—were on our return—that we did not want to hurt them—that they were at liberty—which last expression altered their countenance much—they left us with a seeming satisfaction, and I believe this treatment prevented their harassing our rear, which we momentarily expected.—The Garrison consisted of three hundred regular troops & two hundred Indians. The snow was very deep and we found much difficulty breaking the road.—We had two days a most severe storm, and the whole of the time exceeding cold weather—we had three men perish before we could return to the lake—and we dare not make fire for fear of being discovered when advancing—we had one hundred and thirty *bit* with the frost, some very dangerously.—I am myself one of the unfortunate number, but by the frequent applications I have made, my feet are much better, and I flatter myself will soon be well.—I have not heard from you since by Mr. ——— think of me often—I long to hear from you—I must conclude, with my love to each of the family your affectionate brother,

ALEXANDER THOMPSON.

BEVERLY TUCKER'S ACCOUNT OF JOHN RANDOLPH.

WILLIAMSBURG, OCT. 12, 1833.

Sir: I hasten to answer your letter received yesterday. The affairs of my brother's estate are still unsettled. His papers are in the hands of one who is my antagonist at law, and I have no means of resorting to them. Hence I am withheld from fulfilling the task to which he consecrated me.

Under these circumstances, I have no right to expect that others will forbear it. I should indeed be glad if my avocations permitted me to avail myself of the space offered me in your valuable work. At certain seasons of the year I have some leisure. At this none at all. For the information of any one whose pen you may employ, I add a few particulars which may not be exactly known to any but our family.—Born June 2, 1753, at Matoax, his father's seat, 3 miles above Petersburg. The newly established manufacturing village of Matoax, on the falls of the Appomattox, is on the estate. Mother, daughter of Theodoric Bland, of Cawson's, in the county of Prince George. Descended through his *father's mother* (Jane Bolling) in a direct line from Pocahontas. His English ancestors—Randolphs, Blands and Bollings—all of Yorkshire. Not bred to the bar, as some have sup-

posed. Education irregular (for want of proper school-) at different places in Virginia, at New York, Philadelphia, and finally at William and Mary,—duel there with late Judge Robt. B. Taylor, dismissed in consequence. Visit to his friends Henry Middleton Rutledge, of Charleston, and Joseph Bryan, of Savannah, and tour through Southern States. Return domesticated nowhere, but spending his time among friends *passim*. Death of elder brother in '96. Took charge of his family rather as a guest than a master. Candidate for Congress in '99. Unknown to the people. Boy in appearance. No family influence or connexion in district; elected by the powers of his eloquence. Patrick Henry at same time candidate for Assembly brought forward to oppose Madison's resolutions, which Mr. R. supported; last appearance of one and first of the other *in mutual opposition*. While speaking in answer to Colonel H., a countryman said to the latter, "Come Colonel, let us go—it is not worth while to listen to *that boy!*" "Stay my friend, there is an old man's head on that boy's shoulders," was the reply. Temper always fiery, but in youth, generous, kind and obliging. Remarkable for delicacy and tenderness to the feelings of *his friends*; cheerful and amusing, and when a boy, remarkable for personal beauty and fondness for athletic exercises. Constitution gave way at age of puberty, because delicate and frail, but retained his spirits and good humor. Change in his temper, deportment, and in many points of his character, by circumstances *which perhaps may never be explained*, but which fixed his lot in life as one who was to live alone. Became moody and morose, capricious, suspicious of friends, sarcastic and bitter toward those he loved best, and a riddle to all around him. Mystery at last explained by a paroxysm of insanity in 1811, of which he had frequent returns as long as he lived. On political subjects mind always clear. Many of his constituents seemed to think of him as the Mohammedans do of madmen—that in regard to politics he was inspired.

Let me not deprecate any more distinct allusion than I have made to the afflictions which unsettled his mind. No one knows the whole truth. My knowledge is mixed up with conjecture, and what I know I could not make public, but at the expense of the feelings of persons now living. I say this not of myself nor of any of my family. In the little that I have said, there is more than I would like to be known to have come from me, unless I had time and opportunity to say much more. But he cannot be at all understood by those who do not distinguish between J. R. before 1806 and after. The first was my mother's son, as she brought him into

the world, and trained him up. The last was the victim of calamity, "smitten of God, afflicted, and scourged" to madness.

Yours respectfully,
B. TUCKER.

on the back—

To JAMES B. LONGACRE, Esq.,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
with post-mark: Williamsburg, Oct. 12.

HOW THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOURTH OF JULY WAS KEPT IN BOSTON.—From Diary of Brig. Gen. Jedediah Preble, of Falmouth, dated * Wednesday, Aug. 9, 1775. From the same Diary, under date of July 4, 1777, I extract the following (Brig. Preble was one of the Council):

"A fine day. At 9 o'clock the Council met, transacted several affairs of a public nature. At half past ten the Council and House walked in procession to the Old Brick Meeting House, where Mr. Doct. Gordon preached from the 1st of Kings — chapt. and — verse a discourse well adapted to the occasion. After service the Council and House walked in procession, the Company of cadets at their head, about half way down the street to the Town House, and back to the Council Chamber, where the Council and House of Representatives and a number of gentlemen partook of a handsome collation provided, and many loyal toasts were drunk. The Council met at half after three. I omitted to mention that the cannon were discharged at the Castle, Fort Hill, and from sundry ships in the Harbor. Thirteen cannon were fired in the street below the Town House, and about 300 of the militia of Boston, and the Cadet company drawn up in the street fired three volleys. At night Fireworks were played off and several shells thrown. Several thousands of men and women, General Ward, Brigadier Danielson, Mr. Paine and myself went on the common to see the Performance."

If acceptable, I may at my leisure send you some further extracts from this Diary, and his letters written during the Revolutionary period. Gen. Preble was appointed by the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts, on the 27th of Oct., 1774, Commander-in-chief of the forces, but declined the appointment on account of his ill health and advanced age, when it was conferred upon Gen. Artemas Ward. He was also the father of Commodore Edward Preble. P.

CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

THE ERA OF GOOD FEELING (OR FEELINGS).—The reader of Halleck's poems will remember these lines in "Alnwick Castle":

"'Tis what 'our President' Monroe
Has called 'the era of good feeling.'"

It would seem, however, from Buckingham's "Newspaper Literature and Reminiscences," (Boston, 1850) vol. ii. p. 96, that not "our President," but an editor, originated the phrase. Mr. Buckingham, after describing the cordial manner in which President Monroe was received by political foes as well as friends, on his visit to New England in the summer of 1817, proceeds thus:

"This union of old political enemies to honor the chief magistrate of the Union, was called, by the editor of the *Centinel*, the 'Era of Good Feelings'—a phrase which passed into a by-word, and was frequently quoted as a word of reproach by those who clung to the Federal organization."

The paper referred to was the *Columbian Centinel*, a newspaper published at Boston, and edited by Major Benjamin Russell.

MOSSAHGWAMOO.

YANKEE DOODLE SONG.—*Willis' Current Notes*, for May, 1857, (London), has these verses communicated to that publisher's miscellany, by R. S. Hawker, "obtained from the recitation of a very aged individual."

"Now cross over, Jonathan—
Figure in, Jemima ;

Mother take the stools away,
'Twill make the room look wider.

CHORUS—Yankee Doodle, Yankee Doodle,
Yankee Doodle Dandy.

"Sister Sue is very sick,
We don't know what ails her ;
She yesterday ate forty eggs,
And now her stomach fails her.

CHORUS—Yankee Doodle, Yankee Doodle,
Yankee Doodle Dandy,

"General Gage is very brave,
Very brave pertikular—
He gallop'd up a precipice,
And down a perpendicular.

CHORUS—Yankee Doodle, Yankee Doodle,
Yankee Doodle Dandy."

CENTURY.

ANOTHER OLD LANDMARK TO BE REMOVED.—The old frame building, situated at 447 Hanover street, Boston, is to be demolished for the purpose of widening that thoroughfare on the easterly side, near Commercial street. This old dwelling-house was erected in the year 1770, and was formerly known as the "Anchor Tavern," kept at that time by Samuel Phillips. It was noted as the headquarters at the North End, for all masters and seamen of vessels arriving in port. Within the walls of the old "Anchor Tavern" was dealt out to the patrons of the house the real pure old wines and liquors from the mother

country, with plenty of good food, at a shilling per day.

In 1775, during the outbreak for liberty, a large number of the citizens assembled at the "Anchor," and discussed the question whether it was best to take up arms against the King or to sustain him. They were divided on the question, and the consequence was that many present partook too freely of the spirits, and the meeting broke up in a desperate row, in which a number were seriously injured. Another meeting of the friends of liberty was held at the "Anchor," when Paul Revere was called to the chair, and almost every man voted in favor of a strike for Liberty and Independence. A number of those who fought bravely in the battles on Copps and Bunker Hills were among these men who attended the meeting at "Blue Anchor Tavern," Shawmut Lane, North End.

SAMUEL ADAMS.—"No idle statue apes thine air." The author of the "Consolation of Solitude," not "*Solicitude*," as wrongly named in the May number of this Magazine, has the following note to the passage quoted in the article on the Burial Place of Samuel Adams:

"The principal memorials of the person of Samuel Adams, are as follows: First, the picture by Copley, which represents him in the attitude of an orator. It was painted for Gov. Hancock; became afterwards the property of Mr. Wells, and is now in Faneuil Hall. A spirited engraving was made from it by T. House, for the work of Mr. Wells; but only a few proofs have been taken from the plate. Second, a full length, taken in old age, by Johnston. He is seated in an arm-chair, his hand resting on a chart, and on open window discloses a view of the old State House in Boston. It was faithfully engraved in mezzotinto by Graham in 1797, and the print, which is in folio, is scarce.

J. S. L.

INDIAN NAMES OF LOCALITIES AND THEIR DERIVATIONS.—*Penobscot*.—From *Penopsk*, a stone; hence *Penopskeag*, stony land. *Williamson Hist. of Maine*, i. 512.

Weekawoken, N. J., maize land; from *Weachin*, Indian corn. *Neal's N. Eng.* 569.

Housatonick, Conn.—From *Ossun*, or *Hussun*, a stone, *otan*, a town or village, and *ick*, the locative case.—*Roger Williams' Key*.

Connecticut.—This river was originally called *Qunnihticut*. But the name would seem to apply to some locality on it; perhaps to Hartford, where the first settlement was made. The word is derived from *Qunni* long, *te*, apparently a contraction of the Mohican *thepou*, river, and

gut, at, or in. Compare 2 *Mass. Hist. Coll.* ix., 261 & (post 312) viii., *Duponceau sur les langues Indiennes*, p. 388, and *Hist. Mag.* iii. 48, ART. Titicut.

Espating—N. J., in the rear of Jersey City; from *Ishpa*, it is high, and *ink*, a place; hence *Ishpatink*, or *Espating*, a high place; supposed to be Snake Hill.

Occapogue.—Riverhead, L. I., takes its name from *Accup*, a creek. *Roger Williams' Key* in R. I. Hist. Coll. 102. The Indian town of "*Accopogue*," was situated on the creek which enters Little Peconic bay on its North side.

Wachanakassick—a creek in Columbia Co., the North bounds of Livingston Manor; "Reedy Creek," or more strictly, "Place of Reeds;" from *Wekinaquash*, reeds.

Quinnahung—a neck of land at the mouth and West side of the Bronck river, in Westchester Co.; from *Quinni*, long, and *unk*, locality.

Aquehung—Bronck river, "Place of Peace;" from *Aquene*, peace. (R. W.) A peace was concluded with the Indians in 1642 at the house of Jonas Bronck, who resided here, and whose name this river now bears. Does the Indian name owe its origin to that treaty?

E. B. O'C.

QUERIES.

1. Who wrote the hymns, viz:

"While shepherds watched their flocks by night."

found in Supplement to "Tate and Brady."

"All hail the power of Jesus' name,"

usually ascribed to Duncan and Perronet; and,

"Ye Christian heralds go proclaim
Salvation in Immanuel's name,"

which appears in most collections as anonymous;

BIBLE.—Can any of the readers of the *Hist. Mag.* furnish a collation, including title in full, of a Bible printed in English, in this country, in the year 1800, or of an edition of the New Testament, also printed in English in the United States, in 1812?

JOHN PEARCE, OF RHODE ISLAND.—In the communication from Lord Cornbury to the Board of Trade, dated New York, December 26, 1715, relative to the charges against Rhode Island, the names of John Pearce, Daniel Pearce and John Moss being committed, as I understand it, on account of their religion, I wish to inquire through the *Historical Magazine*, who John Pearce was? where he then resided? what was his religion? and if there are now any of his de-

scendants in the male or female line? and if any, where might they be found?

I find the above in the Rhode Island Colonial Records, vol. 3, page 546.

I. H.

EAST GREENWICH, R. I.

AMERICAN ORDER OF INDEPENDENCY.—In the *Historical Chronicle of the Gentleman's Magazine* for March, 1777, under date Saturday 15, it is stated that the Hellespont, Capt. Lister, a transport from New York, brings an account that the Continental Congress had established an Order of Independency; the badges which the members wear is a green ribbon, with a star of six-points, with America making offerings to the shrine of liberty; and that they have likewise voted Mr. Washington, Protector of the United States.

Query?—Was such an order established or proposed? Is there any other mention of such an order?

P.

CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

Who can tell why the list of Postmasters of the United States always commences with Osgood, and that Hazard, who was postmaster at New York, when the office was vacated by the royal Postmaster and Postmaster-General when the new Constitution went into operation, is never mentioned?

B.

URY'S DYING SPEECH.—Horsemanden in his *Negro plot*, mentions an edition of the speech of the unfortunate Ury as having been printed in Philadelphia. Can any bibliographer refer to a copy or tell its form, the printer's name and date?

DANA.—Is not the American surname *Dana* a corruption of the English *Denny*? The name of the stirps of the American family was spelled, I think, "Danie" and "Daney." Griswold in his "*Poets and Poetry of America*," conjectures that the American name was derived from the English, *Dane*; one of which name, "Will. Dane" was sheriff of Middlesex, according to Fuller's *Worthies*, in the 11th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth; but this I think improbable as *Dane* has always been a word of one syllable.

QUERIST.

PITT BUTTON.—I have before me a composition button, nearly the color of copper, with solid eye. Its size is No. 7, by C. H. Morse's catalogue. The surface is flat on which is the head of Pitt, within a ring. Inscription:

"Pitt," at bottom; "NO STAMP ACT 1766," around the edge. What is its history?

QUERIST.

REPLIES.

GEN. JOHN P. BOYD (vol. ii., pp. 183, 213, 340).—The letter from Gen. Boyd to his father, which follows, has been furnished me by Joshua Coffin, Esq., of Newbury, Mass. I think it will prove interesting to the readers of the Magazine, and therefore send it for insertion there.

DELTA.

Boston, April 13.

MADRAS, April 19th, 1791.

MY DEAR FATHER: Your very affectionate letter of July 9th, 1789, came to me at Golconda, August 10th, 1790, accompany'd by one from my dear brother Joseph. They afforded me an infinite deal of pleasure as you may suppose, being the first epistolary indulgence since I parted from America. Being well assured that whatever attends to promote my fortune and happiness will in some measure be conducive to your own, I therefore as explicitly as possible relate to you my present situation, the eligibility of which I shall explain. Fourteenth of June last after having procur'd recommendatory letters to the English Consul, residing at the Court of his Highness, the Nizam, I proceeded to his Capital (Hydrabad) 450 miles from this. On my arrival I was presented to his Highness in form by the English Consul. My reception was as favorable as my most sanguine wishes had anticipated. After the usual ceremony was over, he presented me with the command of two Kausolars of infantry (each of which consists of 500 men) with the commission of Buxy & paymaster of my Soldiers. I am also indulged with the clothing. My pay, small at present, is only 500 Rupees pr month, but my other emoluments will make it about 1,200 pr mo. The Nizam is in alliance with the English company, and had when I arrived taken the field against Tippoo Sultan, with about 150,000 Infantry, 60,000 Horse & 500 Elephants. This was the noblest sight I had ever seen, each Elephant supporting a large Castle, containing a Nabob, & four servants. The size of the Animals, the glittering of the Castle, & elegance of the equipage, was the most brilliant sight the eye could behold. I am now down here, purchasing Arms for his Highness. The method of traveling in this country is very luxurious, as you must have heard. My servants & escort in all consists of 50 men, 16 bearers to my Palanquin, domestic servants, runners, &c., are included, & all but 20 are paid by my Prince, who is the greatest Prince now in India. His Capital is Hydrabad,

as I have already informed you, an ancient walled City within 4 miles of Golconda, the diamond mines. I could wish to be more particular in my information if my time would permit, but am now debar'd that pleasure, as the Indiaman, that takes this, only stays here on her way from Calcutta to Europe. A few days since I was favored by the receipt of your very esteemed epistle of April 9th, 1790, as likewise Brothers Jo., Eben'r, my new adopted Brother Little, and uncle Coffin's, they gave me much pleasure. I most heartily congratulate my dear sister Fanny on her being united to Mr. Little, a gentleman so deserving & whom I so much esteem. That their happiness may never meet an alloy shall be my fervent prayer. I have run over this so precipitately that I hope to be in time to answer all my friends' letters, if not, they may be assured I shall anticipate the sailing of the next Indiaman. Could my dear sister only conceive the gratification it would be to me in receiving a line from them, they most surely would not debar me that pleasure. After recommending you, my Sisters, Brothers, my affectionate uncle Charles & Cousins to the care of a most merciful God, I remain, my dear Father, your most affectionate & dutiful son,

JOHN P. BOYD.

19th April, 3 long years have now elapsed since I tore myself from those whom I hold more dear than life.

JAMES BOYD, ESQ.,

Boston N. American.

INITIAL CHRISTIAN NAMES (vol. i. pp. 25, 51).—About the beginning of this century, there were so many persons named William Vandegrift residing in Bensalem Township, Bucks County, Pa., and its vicinity, that they inserted letters in their names for the sake of distinction. William T. Vandegrift was a tenant on my grandfather's farm in the above-named township. He was universally called Billy T. without his last name.

W. D.

PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM THE FOURTH.—I have observed with no little interest in your number of March '58, a query in relation to a pugilistic encounter between William the Fourth, styled the "Naval King," and the Yankee sailor.

As no one of your many correspondents seems disposed to furnish any well-authenticated facts in relation to this romantic, and seemingly improbable event, I will state the circumstances as related to me by one, who received his information directly from one of the parties engaged in "the affair," and also from an eyewitness of the scene, a gentleman not long since

deceased, whose character for sound judgment, and integrity, was so well established among those that had the good fortune to know him, that his simple credit of the facts would almost stamp them with authenticity.

Nathan Lord served, during the Revolution, on board an American privateer, which was captured by a frigate of the Royal Navy, and its crew taken prisoners. The young Duke of Clarence, afterwards William the Fourth, was an officer of the English ship. One night subsequent to the capture, while some of the rebel sailors were standing upon the upper deck, the Royal Middy addressed them with insulting words, calling them rebels, Yankees, etc. Lord, one of the number, being of rather an inflammable spirit, we presume, and not relishing his remarks, replied that if he were at liberty he would compel him to retract, and suggested some rather *forcible* arguments that he would use if necessary.

The English officer was disposed to test his fighting qualities, and accordingly a common seaman's chest was brought up from below, the combatants were placed upon each side and a regular *set to* was the result. The Englishman was the first "to cry enough," and thus the affair ended.

Soon after the arrival of the ship in England, and while the American prisoners remained on board previous to being removed to Dartmoor prison, a messenger arrived from the Duke of Clarence, bearing an official dispatch commanding young Lord's release, granting him full pardon, and giving him permission to return to America.

J. H.

JUDGE HOPKINSON ON RELIGION (vol. i. p. 312).—The Mr. C—— mentioned in the letter of Judge Joseph Hopkinson, from which an extract is given, was Jonathan W. Condry, Esq., of this city. He was admitted to the bar on the fourth of May, 1791. At one time he was Secretary to the U. S. House of Representatives, and figures as such in the caricature representing the fight in Congress on the 15th of February, 1798, between Matthew Lyon of Vermont, and Griswold of Connecticut. I saw the extract from Judge J. Hopkinson's letter, published several years ago, with Mr. Condry's name therein in full. He was an uncle of the late Condry Raguet of this city, a writer on Political Economy, who also was a Swedenborgian.

W. D.

PHILADELPHIA.

CANADA (vol. i. pp. 153, 188, 217, 315).—Among the various explanations, or attempts

at such, of the origin of this word, I do not find that given by Hennepin, who says that it came from *El Capo de Nada* (The Cape of Nothing), given by those who were struck with the desolate appearance of the country at the mouth of the St. Lawrence. It has been objected to this that Capo is not a Spanish word. It is not good Spanish in our day; but what is now spelt *Cabo* was formerly spelt Capo.

W. D.

PHILADELPHIA.

PAOLI, (vol. iii. p. —.)—In the last line of the second column, page 159, an *erratum* occurs, which rather obscures the meaning, and might as well be corrected. It now reads—"I am not aware that forty years after" the "massacre" at Paoli, etc., the *Pennsylvania Society of Cincinnati* declined to assist at the erection of the *Memorial* on the graves of the victims. In the article referred to, I wrote (or intended to write), "I am not *un-aware*,"—and so it should read; for I was perfectly aware of the fact, having received at the time, and being yet in possession of, the official note of the Society, declining to be present on that occasion, for the reason stated.

W. D.

WEST CHESTER, Penn., 1859.

WILLIAM PITT.—In looking over a periodical published for a short period in London during the year 1779, I found a communication relative to the character of the elder Pitt, commencing, "The Secretary stood alone," etc. This communication was at that time attributed to Robertson, the historian. It has been credited to him down to our own time, and can be seen so credited in school books of a recent date. The *Literary Fly* assumes that it was the work of Flood, a writer of some note, who was often styled the Irish Fox. Can any of your correspondents throw any light upon the authorship of this forcible delineation of the character of a great man?

E. P.

EAST BOSTON.

Obituary.

Died, on the 14th of March, 1859, in a small village near Paris, France, AUGUSTUS L. HILLHOUSE, aged about 66. He was the son of Hon. James Hillhouse, of New Haven, and graduated at Yale College in 1810. Soon after this he went to Europe, and during most of his life abroad, he resided in retirement in or near Paris. He was a scholar of uncommon endowments and attainments, yet few of the fruits of his labors have been made public. To the scientific

world he is known by his excellent translation of Michaux's great work on the forest trees of North America.

The U. S. Consul at Paris, in announcing his death, says: "He was a man of very retired habits, devoting himself entirely to literary pursuits. . . . Although he refused to receive visitors, yet he had the name of being a generous warm-hearted man, kind to all around him, giving away much in charity, and at the funeral there was a general attendance and much grief displayed by the inhabitants of the village."

At Hanover, N. H., March 29th, Rev. JOHN RICHARDS, D.D., died of apoplexy, resulting from general debility. Dr. Richards was the son of Capt. Samuel and Sarah W. Richards. He was born in Farmington, Conn., 1797, graduated at Yale in 1821, and at Andover 1824. He was ordained at Woodstock, Vt., 1827, for three years previous, having been an agent of the American Board For. Miss. He went to Windsor 1830 where he was for nine years associate editor of the *Vermont Chronicle*. He was installed in Hanover 1841. For several years he has been Secretary of the N. H. branch of the Am. Ed. Society. The degree of D.D. was conferred by Dartmouth College in 1845. As a theological scholar, he ranked with the foremost; as a man, he was open, frank and genial. He was deeply interested in the welfare of learning; and contributed, directly and indirectly, very material assistance to its propagation. In connection with his pastoral labors Dr. Richards found time to write learnedly for the quarterlies, and popularly for the newspapers. As an expositor of the Scripture he was very felicitous: studying to attain the *status* of the divine writers; interpreting Scripture by Scripture, translated by the analogy of faith. He was acknowledged by sufficient judges to be one of the ablest clergymen of New England. In his views of social and political life, he was eminently conservative; but loving, generous, and genial, and blessed with great equanimity and self-possession.

DR. WILLIAM A. ALCOTT, was a man of rare merit and usefulness. He has done much—perhaps more than any man now living—for the physical education of the young, and to disseminate a knowledge of the principles of physiology and hygiene. For more than a quarter of a century his name has been almost a household word in New England, as a lecturer and writer. He has written nearly a hundred different works, besides contributing largely to periodicals and newspapers. Among the most popular

of his publications have been "The House I live in," in which the anatomy of the human body is taught in a most interesting manner; "The Young Man's Guide," "The Young Woman's Guide," "The Physiology of Marriage," "Courtship and Marriage," "The laws of Health," etc.

Aside from some radicalism in the matter of diet, the views of Dr. Alcott upon physiological subjects were sound and eminently worthy of public attention, and the good which has been accomplished by his labors can hardly be over-estimated. Professor Hopkins of Williams College, in a letter to Dr. Alcott, some two years ago, remarked: "You have been a public benefactor, a pioneer in a great work, and I have no doubt have prevented untold suffering." This testimonial to the value of his labors was truthful and well deserved.

Dr. Alcott was a man of very spare habit, and it has been said that he was a living witness of the *erroneousness* of his dietetic views. It is not generally known, however, that he was given over some thirty years ago as incurable of consumption. But he bravely battled with disease, and by abstemious habits and careful attention to the laws of health, prolonged his life to the age of nearly sixty-one years. His death, which was finally quite sudden, resulted from an attack of pleurisy, which was probably aggravated by the long-standing lesion of his lungs. Dr. Alcott was a native of Walecott, Connecticut, where he was born Aug. 6, 1798. He died at Auburndale, Mass., Tuesday, March 29, 1859, aged 60 years. He was a son of Obed Alcott, and a cousin of A. Bronson Alcott, the transcendentalist.

At Burlington, N. J., 27th April, Rt. Rev. GEORGE WASHINGTON DOANE, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the diocese of New Jersey, died at his residence, Riverside. He was born in Trenton, May, 27th, 1799. He received his early education in New York, under the charge of Rev. Edmund D. Barry. Afterwards he was at Geneva, N. Y., and he then entered Union College, Schenectady, where he graduated in 1818. He studied law for a time in New York city, but gave that up for the study of divinity, and was ordained a deacon by Bishop Hobart, in 1821. For four years he was an assistant rector of Trinity Church, New York. In 1824 he was appointed Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in Washington College, now Trinity College, Hartford. In 1828 he went to Boston, as assistant rector of Trinity Church, and in 1830 he became its rector. In 1832 he was elected Bishop of New Jersey, and was consecrated October 31, 1832. In the succeeding year he was chosen rector of St. Mary's Church, Burlington, and he has resided there ever since, fulfilling besides his Episcopal duties, those also of rector and princi-

pal of St. Mary's Hall and Burlington College—institutions for young ladies and young men, established by himself. He made a visit to England in 1841, and preached the sermon at the consecration of a new church in Leeds. This was the first instance of an American bishop preaching in an English pulpit under a new law authorizing the admission of the transatlantic clergy.

No man has figured more conspicuously in the affairs of the Episcopal Church than Bishop Doane.

AT Utica, N. Y., on the 29th April, the death of JOSHUA SIDNEY HENSHAW Esq., took place. His name originally was Joshua Belcher, which was changed by the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1845. He was the eldest son of Joshua and Charlotte (Babcock) Belcher; was born in Boston, 16th October, 1811, and was therefore 47 years of age. He was a descendant of the Colonial Governor Belcher. Mr. Henshaw was educated partly at Leicester Academy, and partly at the High School in Boston. In 1827 he entered the counting-room of H. H. Williams, dry goods dealer—but it was soon evident that this was not his element. He then began the study of the classics with a view of entering Harvard College, but was obliged to relinquish his studies on account of ill health. The winter of 1829, he passed in Florida, and returned in the spring. In September, 1833, having regained his health, he accepted the appointment of Teacher in Chauncey Hall Institute, Boston. In September, 1837, he was appointed Professor of Mathematics in the United States Navy, and wrote a very interesting work which was published under the title—"Around the world." In 1841, he temporarily resigned his position in the Navy, and entered the office of Judge Mallory of Philadelphia. He was admitted to the bar in 1843, and the same year was reinstated in the Navy as Professor of Mathematics. In 1847, he went to Europe in the frigate Macedonia. He married, 11th March, 1846, Jane Hardy of Utica.

He published: 1. *Philosophy of Human Progress*, 1835; 2. *Incitement to Moral and Intellectual Well-doing*, 1836; 3. *Around the World*, 1840, and a second edition in 1846; 4. *Life of Father Mathew*, 1847; 5. *United States Manual for Consuls*, 1849. When taken by his last illness, he was engaged on a work designed to apply to practical life the rules of Scripture. The plan is quite novel, and indicates the line of thought and study in which he delighted. The work was nearly completed, and is entitled "Bible Ethics."

To the knowledge acquired by travel and intercourse, Mr. Henshaw added the resources of study. His reading was careful, varied and extensive, and his memory singularly tenacious.

He knew history in its various branches, books of travel, and political philosophy.

Notes on Books.

A History and Description of New England, General and Local. By A. J. Coolidge and J. B. Mansfield. Illustrated with numerous engravings. In 2 vols. Vol. I., Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. Boston: Austin J. Coolidge: royal 8vo. 1024 pp.

THIS is a most creditable work, in whatever respect it is considered. The typography and paper are of the best description, and as the press-work and binding have been carefully done, the volume is one that a New Englander may refer to with satisfaction, and all use with comfort. The scope of the work is ample, and is like an enlarged gazetteer, the towns in each State being arranged alphabetically, and the history and topography of each given in a condensed form. The early French colonial history as bearing on Maine, was not sufficiently investigated, and the articles in which this element enters will need some alteration in subsequent editions. In some few instances, too, where matters of recent occurrence are treated of, we notice a partisan tone, misplaced in a work intended for all. With these exceptions, the work seems very ably done, reflecting much credit on the industry, research, and discrimination of the compilers: and though aware that such a work could not be free from error, they have undoubtedly done their part conscientiously, and made use of all materials in their power. The ensuing volume, which will embrace the rest of New England, will be even more interesting than this, as it will treat of the cradles of New England life.

The Annals of Albany. by Joel Munsell. Vol. X. Albany: Munsell & Rowland. Albany, 1859. 12mo. 497 pp.

MR. MUNSELL here closes his *Annals of Albany*, ten volumes of priceless matter for the local history of that city, and though issued at his individual risk, comparing favorably with our Valentine's Manuals, the cost of which is borne by the greatest commercial city of the western world. Too much credit cannot be given to Mr. Munsell for his labors; and while we join in the hope which he expresses: "Let us hope that some future Common Council will undertake the task—which proved too great for the unaided means of the writer—of presenting to the world a complete edition of the City Records of Albany;" to which we would add

the hope that when the task is undertaken by the city, the execution will be confided to the hands of Mr. Munsell. The present volumes contain extracts from the City Records to 1753, notes from the newspapers to 1847, where his annual chronicle begins; Schoolcraft on the Geology of Albany, Macauley's Description of New York, Worth's Random Recollections, Watson's Reminiscences of Albany, Tyrone Power's Impressions of Albany, a sketch of Abraham Van Vechten and John Lovett, with notices of new churches. There is in the volume a fine steel portrait of C. E. Dudley.

Dictionary of the United States Congress, containing biographical sketches of its members from the foundation of the government; with an appendix, compiled as a manual of reference for the legislator and statesman. By Charles Lanman. Philadelphia: J. B. Lipincott & Co., 1859. 8vo. 534 and 159 pp.

THIS most useful work will be invaluable as a book of reference in regard to political men of the country down to our day, as it necessarily includes almost every man who has obtained prominence since the formation of the Constitution. Mr. Lanman has evinced no less judgment in marshalling than industry in collecting, and though errors may be pointed out, it must be borne in mind that it is far more easy to detect a fault in the case of a familiar name, than to collect and arrange facts as to a thousand without an error, or without detecting error in information given. The remarks of the Vice-President on the meeting-places of Congress form an appropriate preface to the volume, while in the appendix, lists of the officers and members of the Continental Congress, the heads of departments, officers of the houses, presidential electors, foreign ministers, and other valuable matters of reference.

Historical Collections of the Essex Institute. Salem: Whipple & Son. Vol. 1. No. 1; April, 1859.

WE are not a little flattered to find the form and make-up of our Magazine adopted by literary bodies. The leading article of this number of the Salem Collections, is Endicott's narrative of the piracy of the ship *Friendship*, of Salem. It also contains extracts from records of births, deaths, and marriages, wills, etc., of Salem; materials for the history of the Ingersoll family, and some Revolutionary matter. The numbers are not to appear at stated times, but "occasionally, as circumstances may permit." We shall look for subsequent numbers with interest.

Sketches of the History of Ogle County, Ill., and the early Settlement of the Northwest. Written for the *Polo Advertiser*. Polo, Ill.: H. R. Boss, 1859. 88 pp. 8vo.

THIS little work evinces an interest in local history in the West which may well find imitators. The part relative to early Illinois history might be made much fuller, but the latter portion is very circumstantial, and is what the reader will naturally seek here, purely local, and apparently very accurate. The town whence it issues is so called after Marco Polo, and claims the somewhat singular privilege of having no namesake.

Secret History of the French Court under Richelieu and Mazarin; or, Life and Times of Madame de Chevreuse. By Victor Cousin; translated by Mary L. Booth. New-York: Delisser & Proctor, 1859.

WE regret the new title added, for really, taste in this country must be almost incurable, if Cousin's "*Madame de Chevreuse*" has to wear a cloak or seek a chaperon. The translation of the present edition is well done, and the English reader must be thankful to both translator and publisher.

Brief Biographical Sketch of the late Col. Albert James Pickett, of Alabama; by Hon. Crawford M. Jackson, of Autauga Co., Ala. Montgomery: Barrett & Wimbish, 1859. 15 pp. 8vo.

THIS brief sketch is a just tribute to the historian of Alabama, whom death arrested in the midst of his labors on the early annals of our Southwestern States, whose history has been so imperfectly given in our language.

Historical and Literary Intelligence.

A vigorous effort is about being made to purchase the collection of Egyptian antiquities sent to this city a few years since by Dr. Henry Abbott, who, during a residence of more than twenty years at Cairo, devoted much time as well as money to the acquisition of these memorials of ancient Egypt. He is said to have expended over one hundred thousand dollars in this way, and thus brought together probably the most interesting and valuable collection ever made. The present effort is undertaken with the purpose of forming a museum of antiquities, to be intrusted to the keeping of the Historical Society in this city, and we are glad to hear it is likely to prove successful, several well known gentlemen having engaged in the matter

to whose energy and influence such an enterprise may be safely committed.

Dr. Abbott has recently died (in Egypt), leaving an interesting family to depend for their support mainly on the proceeds of the sale of this collection. His American executor is his brother-in-law, Mr. Stewart Brown, of the house of Brown, Brothers & Co., of this city, who is fully authorized to act in the premises. Mr. William C. Prime, a friend of Dr. Abbott, and well known for his books of oriental travel, especially for his "BOAT LIFE IN EGYPT," is also actively engaged in promoting the object in view.

In the meantime, another collection of antiquities, brought from Peru, much less extensive than Dr. Abbott's, but extremely interesting, has been secured for the benefit of the Ethnological Society, but will probably be deposited with that of Dr. Abbott as the basis of a general museum of antiquities, comprising those of Greek and Roman as well as American origin, with the Historical Society. Something of this kind is evidently wanted in this country, and cannot fail to excite a very general and permanent interest. May the enterprise prove eminently successful.

MR. MURPHY, U. S. Minister at the Hague, has sent us an extract from a Dutch manuscript, relating to a visit made by two clergymen of Holland to the "Apostle of the Indians," Rev. John Eliot, in 1769-80. It will appear in the next number of the Magazine; and we take this occasion to express our gratitude to Mr. Murphy for this and other favors of a similar kind. His position in Holland, as well as a cultivated taste, enable him to gather much valuable *matériel*.

THE people of the old town of Chelmsford, Mass., are taking steps toward the erection of a monument to the memory of those citizens of the town who were killed in the Revolutionary War. They have organized a Chelmsford Monument Association, "for the purpose of erecting a granite memorial upon the public Common, and dedicating the same, both in honor of the Chelmsford men of 1775, who enrolled themselves in the army of the Revolution, and in *eight* instances, at least, met a soldier's death; and also of those men and women who, with equal courage and devotion to the cause of their country, supplied with liberal hands the wants of the army, and sheltered with pious hospitality many of their countrymen, driven from their homes by British soldiers.

Deacon Otis Adams of Chelmsford, is Treasurer of the association. The first number of a paper, called the *Chelmsford Memorial*, has

been published, containing some highly interesting facts in relation to the affair.

MR. W. H. SAFFORD of St. Louis, has procured from the family of the late R. S. Blennerhassett, in whose possession they were placed for publication, the papers of the famed but ill-fated Blennerhassett, rendered conspicuous for his associations with Burr. The Blennerhassett papers are thus described.

They consist chiefly of his private journals, correspondence, essays, historical and political, letters in relation to the Burr conspiracy, from Burr, Alston, Tyler, Bollman, Meade, Floyd and others implicated; also the journal of the expedition until arrested and broken up. I have also the letters, manuscripts and fugitive pieces of poetry of Lady Blennerhassett, which of themselves would form a respectable sized volume.

These papers are voluminous, and afford a satisfactory biography of the Blennerhassett family, and a minute and complete disclosure of the objects of and parties concerned in the Burr expedition.

Mr. Safford is about to publish these documents.

DR. KING of Newport, R. I., has published in a handsome volume, with a portrait, a brief biography of Governor Dorr, with a history of the political controversy between the "free suffrage" and "charter" parties of Rhode Island, in 1842. That controversy, unfortunate as was the immediate result to the cause of free suffrage, was ultimately a triumph of the doctrines to which Mr. Dorr devoted himself. The author was one of the early Rhode Island constitutionalists, served in the General Assembly at the time of the first agitation of the question, and was supported for Congress, in 1837, on the same ticket with Mr. Dorr. His sympathies are, of course, warmly in his favor, but he has improved every opportunity offered to render his work one of value and interest.

J. SMITH FUTNEY Esq., of West Chester, Pennsylvania, is preparing a genealogy of the FUTNEY family and others connected therewith. He invites communications from persons having any knowledge in relation to any branch of the family.

P. R. KILBOURNE, Esq., has in press a history of Litchfield, Ct. From Mr. K.'s past labors, we are confident he will make a valuable and interesting volume.

THE State of Maine has passed an act to enable the towns and cities to procure the writing and publication of their histories of the same.

THE citizens of the town of Amherst, Mass., propose to hold a centennial celebration of the settlement of the town, on the 4th of July.

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

VOL. III.]

JULY, 1859.

[No. 7.]

General Department.

THE FIRST NORTH AMERICAN COINS.

THE FIRST DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, AS EXHIBITED
IN THE COINS STRUCK IN NORTH AMERICA IN 1652,
"USUALLY CALLED PINE-TREES."

THE following account of these coins, mainly taken from the Mass. Hist. Colls., will show that they were a riddle, the true interpretation of the devices upon which will be found in the xvii. chapter of Ezekiel, the second verse of which is, "Son of man put forth a riddle, and speak a parable to the House of Israel."

Dr. Robertson, in his History of Massachusetts, says, after enumerating several instances of the address and ambition of the colonists in the northern provinces: "These were followed by an indication still less ambiguous of the aspiring spirit prevalent among the people of the Massachusetts. Under every form of government, the right of coining money has been considered as a prerogative peculiar to sovereignty, and which no subordinate member of a state is entitled to claim. Regardless of this established maxim, the General Court ordered a coinage of silver money at Boston, stamped with the name of the Colony, and a tree, as an apt symbol of its progressive vigor. Even this usurpation passed without notice."* Thereupon a writer in the Mass. Hist. Colls. remarks: "It seems to be the opinion of Dr. Robertson that the people of Massachusetts assumed this peculiar prerogative of sovereignty, in defiance of, or at least in opposition to, the royal authority; but it ought to be *particularly* noticed that the first coinage was made in the year 1652." This argument is a mere quibble and may be thus stated. This coinage was *not* in opposition to the royal authority, being made in 1652, because this was during the rule of the Commonwealth in England. But as the Commonwealth had not only been erected in defiance of the royal authority, but had actually beheaded King Charles I., and as early as 1642, before it had assumed the name of commonwealth, had passed a resolution in

favor of New England, styling it the "Kingdom of New England," this statement to the son of Charles I. would have been even more offensive than the usurpation of his prerogative.

Under these auspices the first coins were struck in North America. Gov. Hutchinson in his History of Mass. p. 164, ed. 3, says: "It was thought necessary for preventing fraud in money, to erect a mint for coining shillings, six-pences, and three-pences, with no other impression at first than N. E. on the one side, and XII., VI., or III. on the other; but in October, 1651, the court ordered that all pieces of money should have a DOUBLE RING with this inscription: MASSACHUSETTS and a TREE in the centre on one side, and NEW ENGLAND and the year of Our Lord on the other side."* In his note on that passage he says, "the first money being struck in 1652, the same date was continued for thirty years after; although, as there are a variety of dies, it cannot now be determined in what year the pieces were coined." Commenting on this passage, a writer in Mass. Hist. Colls. vol. vii., p. 228, says: "In the above are several mistakes. The first act of the General Court, which provided that the impression should be N. E., was passed May, 1652. Two pieces, having on one side N. E., and on the other XII., each impression very full and distinct, are in the possession of William J. Shaw, Esq., among the collection of our late associate, Rev. Dr. John Elliot. They are not worthy of the name of money. It is probable very few of these coins were uttered, and that they continued but a very short time in circulation, for at the October session of the same year, the mint was regulated, as Hutchinson above represents. The subsequent issues, *usually* called *Pine Trees*, are respectable coins. Hutchinson takes no notice of the two-pences, which were not authorized to be coined, until ten years after. This fact and the discovery of his mistake about the date of 1652 on all our money, I was led to the knowledge of, by seeing such a piece of our old money marked 1662, which is in perfect preservation. But the old

* Mass. Hist. Coll. 1st series. vol. vii., p. 228.

* Mass. Hist. Colls. 2d series, vol. i. and ii., page 274, title, New England Coins.

edition of our laws, 1658 and 1672, contains the same statute about money, and Hutchinson perhaps thought that none had been made in the interval. Where, then, did he imagine the authority for issuing two-penny pieces, or had he never heard of any?

As the act has never, I believe, been printed, it may be thought worthy of insertion, for its existence is known to few. "It is ordered by this court, and the mint-master is hereby enjoined, out of the first bullion that comes to his hand, to coyne two-penny picces of silver in proportion to the full value and alloy of other money here, to answer the occasions of the country for exchange, that is, the first year, fifty pounds, in such small money, for every hundred pounds by him to be coyned, and for aftertime twenty pounds in like small money annually, for every hundred pounds that shall be coyned, and this order is to continue in force for seven years, any law to the contrary notwithstanding." The variety of the dies is remarked by Hutchinson. It may interest some to be informed of part of them. "'Inest sua gratia parvis;' of the shillings, one side is impressed with a pine-tree and the letters MASSACHUSETTS IN around it within the ring; the other side has NEW ENGLAND, AN. DOM. in the ring inclosing 1652-XII. Some shillings omit the final M. The six-pences have a similar stamp on each side, excepting the substitution of VI instead of XII. in the centre, and omission of D as well as M. The three-pences are like the last, except that the A. N. O. are omitted, and the change in the centre to represent their value.

"The two-pences *have not a pine-tree*, but a sort of shrub, spreading like a thistle. All of them, I presume, have the year 1662; at least, of six that have come to my knowledge, two only are in this particular legible. They have the latter year, and may be seen in the collection of the Boston Athenæum. One three-penny piece, in Mr. Shaw's collection, has the shrub instead of the pine-tree."

The above remarks are full of interest as connected with these first of American coins. It appears there was an issue in 1652 during the commonwealth, and a second in 1662, after the restoration of Charles II., and it is worthy of remark that in the order, beginning with the usual preamble in such acts, viz. "for preventing fraud in money," directing the coinage of 1652, specific devices were ordered, viz. "a Double Ring" and a "Tree." In the order of 1662, the coinage is ordered, to answer the occasion of the country for exchange, and to convey the idea of ignorant simplicity as to any impropriety in ordering a coinage, it is ordered to be continued for the ensuing seven years, "any law to the

contrary notwithstanding," and nothing is said about the devices on these coins, leaving it to be supposed they were of course to be the same as those on the coins previously uttered.

This, however, an examination of the coins shows was not the case, and the account above given is, that the order of 1662 was not printed.

We will here remark that Charles II. came to the throne in 1660, and there was no good feeling in his mind toward New England. The commissioners for New England sent over by him assert in their narrative,* that the colony solicited Cromwell to be declared a free state. The same writer who has already been quoted as saying (in reference to Dr. Robertson's remark that the people of Massachusetts assumed this "peculiar prerogative of sovereignty" in defiance of, or at least in opposition to, the royal authority), that "it ought to be particularly noticed that the first coinage was made in the year 1652," i. e. under the commonwealth, proceeds to quote "an extract from the memoirs of the late truly patriotic Thomas Holles," viz. "Sir Thomas Temple, brother to Sir William Temple, resided several years in New England during the interregnum. After the restoration, when he returned to England, the king sent for him, and discoursed with him on the state of affairs in the Massachusetts, and discovered great warmth against that colony. Among other things he said they had invaded his prerogative by coining money. Sir Thomas, *who was a real friend* to the colony, told his majesty that the colonists had but *little* acquaintance with law, and they thought it no crime to make money for their own use. In the course of the conversation, Sir Thomas took some of the money out of his pocket, and presented it to the king. On one side of the coin was a pine-tree of that kind which is thick and bushy at the top. Charles asked what tree that was? Sir Thomas informed him that it was the royal oak, [adding, that the Massachusetts people, not daring to put his majesty's name on their coin during the late troubles, had impressed upon it the emblem of the oak,†] which had preserved his majesty's life," (referring to the oak of Boscobel, which King Charles thus described: "This oak had been topped some three or four years before, and, being grown out again very bushy and thick, could not be seen through." In this he secreted himself after his defeat at Worcester.) "This account of the matter brought the king into good humor, and disposed him to hear what Sir

* Gordon i., p. 32.

† This does not appear in the account in the Mass. Hist. Colls., but is to be found p. 397 of Thomas Hollis' Memoirs, Astor Library.

Thomas had to say in their favor, calling them 'a parcel of honest dogs.'"

This whole account shows this was only a gloss, and there can be little doubt the order of the court, ordering the two-pences of 1662, in which the necessity for making coin is indicated in terms and the coinage ordered during the next seven years, was a part of it. For on these coins, as appears from the above account, the device was altered so as to appear thick and bushy, similar to the royal oak of Boscobel. But in the coinage of 1652 there is in the order no prelude as to the necessity for coining money, except the usual one for preventing fraud in money; it directs a coin to be struck bearing certain devices—it was a coin—that of 1662 was a device as well as a coin. But coins, it may be laid down as a maxim, always refer in a special manner to the tone of thought and temper of the times, when struck, as indeed do those struck in 1662, inasmuch as they exhibited a disposition to avert the wrath of King Charles II. For an example, the first coin struck by the Gueux—Beggars—as the opponents of the Spanish Domination in Holland were called, bore a ship without sails or oars, and the motto "Quo fata ferant." It is unnecessary to multiply instances of this further than to advert to the devices on the continental paper money during our own Revolution. We would reiterate, that the coins uttered in 1652, were coined while the commonwealth ruled England; while New England was in great favor—at a time when some reference to the Bible was deemed almost a necessity, not only in grave but in trivial matters, even in ordinary conversation.

In New England the government was essentially theocratic, none but church members could be elected deputies, or even vote for deputies to the General Court and this General Court, almost without an exception, always in matters of importance, took counsel of the clergy. In 1662, after Charles II. had been restored to the throne, there was an evident anxiety, not only about the coins struck at the time England was ruled by the commonwealth which had beheaded King Charles I., but also about the device of a Tree upon it. So much so that to give color to the statement of Sir Thomas Temple, that they were ignorant of law, which we well know was not the case, and that they labored under a necessity for exchange, which we cannot doubt, they would seem to have ordered in 1662, an apparent reutterance of coins by the mint master, with the same devices as those of 1652, but which examination shows were in reality different, and upon which the Tree bore a singularly striking resemblance to the Royal Oak of Boscobel, and doubtless being aware of the order

of the General Court about this issue of 1662, in which no device was mentioned, and which, from the preceding account it was not deemed expedient to print or to produce unless driven to it by necessity. Sir Thomas Temple was prepared to act the part of a "*a real friend* to the colony." The whole statement, as reported in the Memoirs of Thomas Hollis, shows there was something behind; that there was a "riddle"—something not generally known about the device on the coins of 1652. And the statement they were "*usually called Pine Trees*" would also indicate that they were *unusually* called some other tree—as would also the following account of the coins given by Edmund Randolph, who is called in Hollis' Memoirs "a court spy upon the people of Massachusetts," where this account appears: "As a mark of sovereignty, they coin money stamped with the inscription 'Massachusetts,' with a tree in the centre, on the one side; and 'New England,' with the year 1652, and the value of the piece on the reverse—all the money is stamped with these figures, 1652, that year being the æra of the commonwealth, wherein they erected themselves into a free State, enlarged their dominions, subjected the adjacent colonies under their obedience, and summoned deputies to sit in the General Court; which year is still commemorated on their coin." This account was given in 1676.

Let us consider the motto, "*Inest sua gratia parvis*"—that evidently would refer to God's Providence—God's providence in the Prophet Ezekiel is always typified by (the wheel within a wheel) a double ring. The application of the double ring, or two circles, one within the other, as a reference to the outer one to God's embracing providence, is curiously illustrated by the following account of an early coin of the city of Leyden, at which city some of those who afterward came to America, gathered in churches.

The following account of it is from Thomas Hollis' Memoirs—p. 9, Astor Library copy:

"Mr. Hollis had a specimen of the paper money that was made current during the time of this memorable siege," (of Leyden by the Spaniards, raised 1574). "There is a fair impression of it in Muersius's *Athenæ Batavæ*, to which is subjoined the following description: 'To supply the want of money, they restored the currency of the paper that had been coined during the former siege,' (in 1573) "which, after the siege, they changed into silver money," (with the same stamp). "There were two sorts of it; the larger was of the value of 28 stivers, and the smaller 14. On one side of the larger was a lion erect, supporting the cap of liberty on a spear, with this inscription,

HAEO LIBERTATIS ERGO. On the reverse was a shield within two circles,* charged with cross keys, the arms of Leyden. On the outer circle was inscribed, GOT BEHOEDE LEYDEN—God preserve Leyden. On the inner rim were the letters N. O. V. L. S. G. I. P. A. C.—that is NVMMVS OBSESSÆ VRBIS LVGDVNENSIS SVB. GVBERNATIONE ILLVSTRISSIMI PRINOIPIS AVRIACI QVSVS. On the face of the lesser coin, is the lion erect, with a sword in one paw, and on the other, a shield charged with the cross keys, as before. The legend on the rim is PUGNO PRO PATRIA. On the reverse, within an ornamental edging, are the words, LVGDVNVM BATAVORVM. Over each of the lions is a coronet.† As this is a remarkable liberty-coin and not very common there are readers to whom, we hope, this account will not be unacceptable.‡ Having thus presented an explanation of the “Double Ring,” or two circles, one within the other, as given in a remarkable coin of the city of Leyden, where many of the colonists sojourned for a time, and also by a reference to the Prophet Ezekiel, we would next inquire about the emblem of the Tree. Is such an emblem to be found in Ezekiel, and what does it typify? The answer is, a CEDAR TREE† is used by Ezekiel to typify God’s people Israel—a remnant cherished of the Lord—“the highest branch of the high cedar,” set by the Lord, “of his young twigs a tender one” planted “upon a high mountain and eminent.” “In the mountain of the height of Israel,” which was to become “a goodly cedar.” But though this might seem a plausible explanation, it would yet remain to be shown that it was reasonable to interpret these devices of the double ring and the tree by the Prophet Ezekiel.

We have stated the government of New England was theocratic, consequently one of its first duties was to attend to the planting of churches. This is insisted on at length in “The Wonder-working Providence of Sion’s Saviour in New England,” and it is there stated it was the custom to invite the elders and ministers of neighboring churches which had been duly planted to assist, and some, at least one, of the principal officers of the civil government; now if it can be established that EZEKIEL was the prophet to whom they looked to indicate to them “the laws, ordinances, and forms of the house, with the goings out thereof, and the comings in thereof,” it would be reasonable to conclude that such a sentiment would prompt a body of men, church members, as the General Court was, to look to the same prophet for a device for their coin.

* These two words are not in capitals in the Memoirs.

† Ezekiel xvii., 22, 24.

It chanced that such a record is found in the account left to us by the Reverend Joshua Moody, of the establishment of a religious society in Portsmouth, N. H., who began his labors in that town in 1658—was regularly established in the ministry by a formal vote of the town, March 5th, 1660, but who did not succeed in gathering a church until 1671, of which he was at that time formally ordained pastor.

In his Memoir he says:

“And there was a unanimous consent unto what had been publicly delivered in many sermons in the latter end of the year 1670, and the beginning of 1671, from EZEKIEL xviii., 10, 11, 12, about ‘the laws, ordinances and forms of the house, with the goings out thereof, and the comings in thereof.’” Governor Leverett assisted on this occasion, also Mr. Cabot and Mr. Wheelwright.

“He that was appointed pastor preached in the morning out of EZEKIEL xlviii., ult. ‘And the name of the city from that day shall be—The Lord is there.’”

Edward Johnson’s “Wonder-working Providence of Sion’s Saviour in New England,”† which, from the very fact of its being the production of an enthusiast, would be likely to present the prevailing notions of his time, says, after addressing all nations and advising them “to gather into churches.”‡

“Then judge all you (whom the Lord Christ hath given a discerning spirit) whether these poor New England people be not the fore-runner of Christ’s army,” and exclaims in the course of his address, “Then, oh! you People of Israel, gather together as one man, and *grow together as ONE TREE*”—Ezekiel 37 and 23;§ and then goes on to cite sundry texts from the same prophet—Ezekiel.

With these indicia of the animus of the General Court before us, the conclusions seem to us irresistible, that the devices of a DOUBLE RING and TREE were a symbolic declaration of their sole dependence upon that Providence, which, from the small beginning of the Pilgrim Fathers, who landed at Plymouth, had caused them to grow to their then stature. That they were prompted to this by the same consciousness of thought and vigor which had induced them to apply to Cromwell to be declared a free State. Again, if they had intended that the tree upon the coin ordered by them should have been designed to express one of the sources of their commercial prosperity, viz.,

* Mass. His. Colls., vol. x., p. 41 and 42.

† Ibid. ii., p. 83.

‡ Ibid. p. 82.

§ Ibid. p. 83.

their trade in pine lumber and naval stores, there are manifest reasons why they should have so directed in the order. Among other reasons for this if they had intended the TREE upon their coins to be a *pine-tree*, the simple statement of the fact in the order would have rendered no other explanation necessary to Charles II. than that they had adopted this device on their currency in a purely commercial sense, as indicative of an element of the commercial prosperity of the colony and also of the mother country, and there could then have been no necessity for a change of the device in 1662, to resemble the royal oak of Boscobel, nor of Sir Thomas Temple's apology. Moreover, the device itself, with the limbs of the tree starting from near the ground, and gradually tapering to a point, is vastly more like a cedar tree than like a pine-tree. The *cedar-tree* would fulfill all the conditions required by the animus of the times, would account for the anxiety displayed lest it should be truly interpreted as a dependence upon Providence alone, and consequently as a declaration of independence, and would also account for the phraseology of those who evidently knew more than it was deemed prudent to express, when they said they were "*usually* called pine-trees," for this account was given while the colonies were still under the royal authority, and about the time they began to be restive under its exactions.

If these be something more than fancies, we would infer that the first coins of America were, in their devices of a "DOUBLE RING" and a CEDAR TREE, a declaration of the independence of God's chosen people by the General Court, the members of which, for patent political reasons, while they well knew the real meaning of the device of a "tree," as they call it in the order of 1652, allowed them to be *usually* called Pine-Trees. These devices were intended to symbolize Vox Dei, but failed at that time of meeting with a response from the Vox Populi, but the ratification by the Vox Populi came afterward in our Revolution, and so did this device described by Colonel Reed as a TREE—not a pine-tree—with the motto, "Appeal to Heaven," the flag of the floating batteries near Boston. And it is not unworthy of notice, that the *agent* employed by the Prophet EZEKIEL to take "the highest branch of the cedar" and crop "off the top of his young twigs," and to take "also of the seed of the land and plant it in a fruitful field," "that the kingdom might be base [*i. e.* low],* that it might not lift itself up, but that keeping his covenant it might stand," was "a great eagle with great wings, long

winged, full of feathers." The chief in the arms of the United States of America at this day, and the device upon her coins. S. II.

NEW YORK.

MEMORIALS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY NAVY.

On the 24th of December, 1777, the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania wrote to Commodore Hazelwood, commanding the State fleet: "Suppose you should order the Gallies, etc., to be immediately stript, and the sails, rigging, etc., with the Guns and stores, to be removed to a distance in some place of safety; after which the galleys to be scuttled in some safe creek, where they can be raised at a convenient time. This I hint for the consideration of you and the Navy Board; but perhaps some more eligible plan may be adopted by you and them, to whom the matter is referred."—VI., Penn. Archives, 162.

On the 2d of March, 1778, Washington wrote from Valley Forge to the Navy Board: "As the Galleys can now be of no service in the River, and the enemy have it in their power to get them into their possession, with all their Cannon and stores, I beg leave strongly to recommend it to the Board without delay to evacuate them of their cannon and stores, and removing these to a place of security in some interior part of the country. To carry the galleys up into some of the creeks, and have them sunk."—VI. Penn. Archives, 333.

William Bradford, of the State Navy Board, under date "Trenton, March 5, 1778," wrote to President Wharton in relation to this matter, representing that the galleys were necessary for the defence of the river—there were men enough to man six or seven of them: "The General's letter we showed to Governor Livingston, who advised by no means to sink the galleys." President Wharton wrote March 11th, 1778, to the State Navy Board: "However unwillingly we may see this little fleet of our State destroyed or abandoned, we must not hesitate to obey the orders which his Excellency may finally give in this case; otherwise we shall get into confusion, which will be fatal to us; and we are confident his Excellency would not order the galleys to be sunk without seeing the real necessity for so doing."—VI. Penn. Archives, 355.

The State Navy Board wrote again April 16th, 1778, giving an account of the manner in which the galleys had been dismantled, and what disposition was made of the cannon and stores. Eight of the galleys and the brig "Convention," were thus prepared. The Navy Board say, "they are now all in a proper creek, ready plugged, and can be sunk in half an hour." The men be-

* Ezekiel xvii., Cottage Bible, Marginal Reading.

longing to the State fleet were called in to be employed on service in the interior of the State, for guards and transportation service.

The wisdom of these precautions was shown very soon afterward. The efforts of the Continental Navy Board to have the frigates and vessels belonging to the United States sunk, were abandoned or delayed until it was too late. On the 7th of May, the British sent up from Philadelphia about seven hundred soldiers, in four galleys, an armed brig and schooner, and twenty-four flat-bottomed boats.

They landed at Whitehall, where the Continental frigates "Effingham" and "Washington" were burned together, with two privateers, one of fourteen, the other of ten guns, the ship "Montgomery," pierced for twenty-four guns, several other ships, and a number of vessels in Crosswick Creek.

At Bordentown, they burnt the dwelling and stores of Joseph Borden, and butchered seventeen men who fell in their way. Next morning some British galleys went up the Delaware as far as Bill's Island, opposite Bristol. Here several vessels were burned, and some also at Bristol. General Dickinson, with the New Jersey militia, opened a fire upon them with his artillery, from a position near Burlington. Abandoning further attempts, the enemy prepared to return to the city. A party landed on Colonel Kirkbride's plantation in Bucks County, and set fire to the dwellings and barns. Having thus satisfied their desires for destruction, the British expedition returned to Philadelphia.

Copy of an autograph Letter from Francis Hopkinson.

"CONTINENTAL NAVY BOARD,
BORDENTOWN, April 8th, 1778.

"TO JOHN ASHMEAD, ESQ.:

"SIR: Whereas, it is probable that the Enemy may make an Exensrion in order to destroy, or take possession of, the Shipping at this Place, you are therefore hereby directed to prepare for sinking the Mercury Packet under your command; you are to find immediately some suitable Place for the Purpose, and remove her there, and, when she is emptied, have two Holes bored through her Bottom, and Plugs inserted, so that in case of alarm, the Plugs being drawn, she may sink forthwith. It will be convenient to have the Plugs very long, and seeret Marcks made by which they may be easily directed to the Holes in case we should have an opportunity of raising her again. Trusting to your Diligence and Discretion in conducting this Business,

"We are your friends,

"FRAS. HOPKINSON."

Extract from "The Journals of the Continental Congress."

"The Marine Committee, to whom was referred a letter of the 11th inst. from the Navy Board at Bordentown, complaining of the disrespect and ill-treatment which one of said Board lately received from John Barry, commander of the frigate "Effingham," brought in a report; whereupon,

"*Resolved*, That Captain John Barry be required immediately to attend to Congress, to answer to the complaint exhibited against him, and that he be furnished with an extract from the letter of the Navy Board, as far as relates to the said complaint.

"Whereas, it is essentially necessary to the marine service, that the Officers of the Navy of the United States of America should pay obedience to such orders as the Navy Boards in the respective departments may at any time find necessary to give them, for promoting the public service, and that all the officers in the said Navy should treat the said Navy Boards with decency and respect:

"*Resolved*, That the Navy Boards be, and are hereby empowered to suspend any Officer of the Navy within their respective districts, who shall refuse to pay obedience to such orders as they may think necessary to issue, or who shall treat them with indecency and disrespect; and the said Navy Boards are hereby required to give immediate notice to the Marine Committee, of such suspension, with the reasons thereof."

The answer of Captain John Barry to the above requirement.

[This is, without doubt, written by John Paul Jones, and signed by Barry; which original is in my possession, and has never before appeared in print.]

"YORK, January 10, 1778.

"GENTLEMEN: Having been ordered to attend Congress to answer a Complaint of the Navy Board, I now beg leave to lay before your honors the following Facts, which I can prove, and which I hope will set my conduct in a fairer point of View in the Eyes of your Honors than that in which the Navy Board have placed it. On or about the 24th November last, I received an Order from the Board, desiring a return of the Men on board my Ship, the Effingham, which I instantly complied with. Two or Three days afterward, verbal Orders came to Whitehall, for Captain Read and myself to attend the Board at Bordenton immediately. This we complied with, travelling two Miles in the midst of a heavy Rain. Having waited on Mr. Hopkinson, he gave Orders, in writing, to prepare our Ships imme-

diately for sinking or burning, which he delivered to me as Senior Officer, and I on going out communicated to Captain Read. We returned to Whitehall, where our Ships lay, and began to clearing them of their Stores and Materials; but as Captain Read was in want of hands, he went up the next day to Bordenton to hire some, and on his return informed me that Mr. Wharton had told him the frigates should be sunk that Night or next Morning. It is necessary for me to inform your Honors that, previous to the receipt of the orders for sinking, Captain Read and myself had taken every measure to defend our Vessels from all attempts of the Enemy, and those measures, we are morally certain, would have been effectual in repelling any force the Enemy could have sent up the River to take possession of or to destroy our Ships—the Washington had on board 13 Guns, 12's, 6's, and 4-p'drs. I had on Board my Ship Ten Guns—part of those Guns we had collected from the Merchant Vessels then up at Bordenton, which they readily gave us for our defence. We had also got inrolled eighty good Men on Board each of our Frigates, partly collected from the said Merchant Vessels, and ready for Action on the shortest notice. Besides, we had expectations of getting Men from the Shallops that were coming down from Trenton. I had one of my Boats with a 3-pounder in her, and Captain Read's Barge ready for look-out Boats; added to this a heavy fresh in the River, occasioned by the great Rain which fell at that time, made it impossible for the Enemy's Boats to come up. Being conscious of the secure situation of our Ships, we thought it our duty to expostulate with the Navy Board before they were rashly destroyed, and for that purpose we waited on the said Board, and communicated the precautions we had taken; and added, that, was General Washington fully acquainted with the security of the Ships, he would not order them to be sunk, and further, that they might be made ready for sinking should the worst happen. I then offered to go to his Excellency the General, and give him full information of all that had been done. Mr. Hopkinson answered us that the Board had already wrote the General the Ships should be sunk, and that sooner than they should disobey one Jot of his orders they would rather the whole thirteen Frigates should be sunk. I think it necessary at this period to exculpate myself from a charge which the Navy Board, in the Extract of their letter furnished me by order of Congress, has laid against me, viz., 'In the presence of several strangers, he, in the most indecent terms, refused to execute our orders.' Now, I do aver that the following Conversation passed only in the presence of Captain Read and the Board. Mr. Hopkinson acquainted us that

his Excellency the General had been informed by a Lad from Philadelphia that the Enemy were preparing Boats, and the Frigates might possibly be their object. I assured him that Boats could not board us. He replied he would take General Washington's opinion sooner than mine. I told him I did not doubt that, but that nevertheless I knew more about a ship than General Washington and the Navy Board together, and they that ordered my Ship sunk, unless by the direction of the Marine Committee, I should protest against; that I was commissioned by Congress to command her, and therefore expected to be consulted before she was destroyed. Mr. Hopkinson replied, You shall obey our Orders; upon which I left him. I leave to your honors to judge wherein are the indecent terms in which I refused to execute the Orders of the Board.

"I immediately repaired to my Ship, got all clear, and acquainted the Board of it the 30th November last. A few hours afterwards, Mr. Hopkinson came down to Whitehall with an order to haul the Ships on shore and sink them by sunset. This was a wrong time of the tide, yet the orders were punctually obeyed. Not satisfied with giving orders, Mr. Hopkinson came on board my Ship himself, and as soon as she struck the ground he ordered the plugs out, and the water run in so fast we could not heel the Ship to the bank, in consequence of which she lay down on her beam ends, and was very near oversetting. The next morning I went to Bordenton, and acquainted the Board with the situation of the Ship. I was told it was a misfortune, and that we must do the best to remedy it. I informed them nothing on my part should be wanting.

"The Board then gave me Verbal Orders to hire all the hands I wanted which I found to be a very difficult matter, being obliged to coax them and pay extravagant Wages. I made two Efforts at different Times to raise the Ship, but without success. Having concluded on making a third trial, I had occasion to send to the Board for some things which were necessary for that purpose; when I received for answer that Mr. Hopkinson would come down and raise her himself. This insult I overlooked, having the getting up of my Ship much at heart. Accordingly, I took all the purchases I could think of, and got everything ready. About ten o'clock I sent up to the Navy Board for as many of Colonel Nicholas's Invalids as they could send, the day having then cleared up (it snowing in the morning) pretty moderate. In the interim I collected all the Seamen I could, and began to heave upon the purchases. About one o'clock a Sergeant and six or seven of the Invalids came to my assistance. I think it necessary to acquaint

your Honors that, in the two former attempts to raise the Ship, I had from twenty to twenty-five of these men, and I was much disappointed to see so few of them on this occasion, and asked the Sergeant the reason. He told me that Messrs. Hopkinson and Wharton had ordered him to bring such of the men as were well clothed. However, with this supply I set to work with as much ardor as possible. After some time, Mr. Hopkinson came running out, saying, 'Captain Barry, doth she rise?' 'No, sir—how can she rise when you keep the People back?' 'Poh!' says he, 'you are always grumbling!' 'What do you say?' 'Go along,' says he, 'and mind your business, you Scoundrell!' 'It is a lie!' says Barry. 'What! do you tell me I lie?' he replied. 'It was a lie in them that said so.' I then called the Sergeant who brought the men, when he repeated that the Board had given him orders to bring the well-clothed men down; upon which Mr. Hopkinson told me he would bring me to an account for this. My answer was, 'D—n you, I don't value you more than my duty requires.' 'Sir,' says he, 'you never minded your duty.' I immediately told him he was 'a liar,' and that the Continental Congress knew I had minded my duty; and added, that had he minded his duty as well, this Ship would not be in her present condition. Mr. Hopkinson retired, and I pursued my business until one of the purchases gave way.

"This, gentlemen, is a true relation, as nearly as I can recollect, and I submit to your Honors' Judgment how far my conduct has been blameable. I shall only add, that it has been a principal study with me, to behave with the greatest respect to the Navy Board, ever since their appointment; and I will just suggest to your Honors whether the good of the Service does not require the Captains of the Navy to be treated with complaisance as gentlemen, so long as they observe their duty? For my part, I should think myself unworthy of the Commission the Honorable Congress has been pleased to give me, could I tamely put up with different treatment.

"I have the Honor to be, Gentlemen,

"Your most obed't h'ble ser't,

"JOHN BARRY."

Extracts from the Journal of the Continental Congress, Vol. IV.

"Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1778.

"A letter from * * * *, and of the 10th from Captain Barry, attending in Yorktown, were read.

"Ordered, That the letter from Captain Barry be referred to the Marine Committee."

"Thursday, Jan. 29, 3 o'clock P.M.

"A letter of the 19th from Fras. Hopkinson, one of the Commissioners of the Navy Board, concerning the conduct of Captain Barry, was read; whereupon

"It was moved, that Captain Barry be not employed in the expedition assigned to his conduct by the Marine Committee, with the approbation of Congress, until further orders of Congress.

"Question put—the States were equally divided.

"Saturday, Feb. 21, 1778.

"The Marine Committee to whom were referred the complaint of the Navy Board in the Middle Department, against Captain Barry, report, as their opinion, 'That Captain Barry hath treated the said Board, in the person of Mr. Hopkinson, one of that Board, with indecency and disrespect, and that he ought, within 20 days after this resolve shall have been notified to him by said Board, make such acknowledgements as shall be satisfactory to them.'

"Resolved, That Congress agree to said report.

From this date the writer can glean no information touching the course of Congress or Captain Barry in regard to this resolve; but the *original* letter, as annexed, being found among the effects of the late Commodore, it is to be presumed that, under the alarming state of the Naval affairs of the "Rebels," it was advisable to heal all breaches of trouble for the good of the general cause, for the next mention made of Captain Barry is under date of

"Thursday, March 12, 1778.

"The Marine Committee laid before Congress a copy of a proposed letter to Captain Barry, among other things empowering him to purchase for the use of the Continent, and to fit out, a vessel which he has lately taken in Delaware Bay:

"Resolved, That Congress approve of the purchase being made, and that it be referred to the Marine Committee to give such directions as they judge proper respecting the arming, officering, and manning the said vessel when purchased, and the manner in which she is to be employed."

R. C. D.

PHILADELPHIA, May, 1859.

WILLIAM B. TRAVIS,

THE HERO OF THE ALAMO.

THERE is a striking difference between the history of men as public characters, and in their private traits. A view of the latter is the most interesting, because it involves all the contrast

between looking at a group of men in a picture, from a distance, *tout ensemble*, and from a near position, from which the features of each may be scanned. Boswell, so much ridiculed in his time, as a sycophant and toady, appreciated quite correctly this distinction, and by gathering the details of Johnson's every-day conversation and life, which more dignified and self-important biographers would have rejected, has furnished one of the most generally interesting monographs ever presented to the world. This, too, is the claim of "Robinson Crusoe," which, though extremely simple in narrative, displays in rich and glowing colors the features of the hero's common and natural wants and sentiments.

Without pretending to the highly ambitious task of imitating the excellences of those admirable delineators of personal narrative, we venture to furnish a few reminiscences of the early life of William B. Travis, whose fate is so intimately connected with the history of Texas, and which we trust may neither be altogether uninteresting nor inappropriate.

William B. Travis was born, as we have always been led to believe, in Conecuh County, Alabama, and became first known to the reminiscents in 1830. At that time Travis resided in Claiborne, Monroe County, Alabama, and had been just admitted to the bar, though only nineteen years of age; a circumstance due to his fine, manly person, which was so well matured as to repel all idea, with those who saw him, of minority. He was then a married man, the father of one son; and was struggling, without wealth or influence, to sustain himself in the rugged toils of his profession.

Few, aside from those who have themselves encountered the trials of poverty, without friends to cheer them in their career, appreciate the extraordinary difficulties with which a young man thus situated has to grapple; particularly in a profession like that of the law, where the individual has to be so constantly under the public eye. The very fact that he is continually in a public position, creates a necessity for outlays not necessary in other vocations. He is obliged to pay an attention to his apparel not altogether consistent with economy; the riding of the circuit demands a large drain upon his purse; and if he has, at the outset of his career, a family, he must be a man of indefatigable industry and perseverance, and capable of exerting extraordinary self-denial, to be enabled to keep his head from sinking in the turbulent waves which surround him. Nor is it creditable to the discernment and mild-heartedness of mankind, that they forgive, to the young aspirant, everything but poverty. The drunkard, who degrades himself and his family, by a

long course of licentiousness, is, upon every promise of reformation, encouraged and promoted; while the youth, whose chief defect is the want of wealth, is generally repulsed in his successive attempts to climb the ladder of fame, even by those who have themselves sprung from the lowest parentage, and who have, under the same disadvantages, raised themselves to positions of rank and influence. This was, in an eminent degree, the fate of young Travis. At the period the reminiscents knew him, and they were warm friends of like disadvantages of birth and fortune, he was staggering under a heavy load of pecuniary embarrassments. He was not, himself, so far as the reminiscents could observe, either extravagant or dissolute. He lacked, however, that careful capacity for the management of money transactions, the want of which the world so universally regards as a crime, though in every age it has characterized the most distinguished intellects—which controlled, in a measure, the destinies of Johnson, Steele, Goldsmith, and Sheridan, and which seems to attest the incompatibility of literary genius with the pursuit of wealth. It is obvious, indeed, that a close application of the mind to the question of money, will exclude the more liberal studies; for who ever saw an instance where love of gain took permanent possession of the intellectual powers, where every liberal and generous sentiment and faculty were not gradually rejected, until the reason and feelings at last became an arid soil, incapable of producing the slightest useful or humane result?

Travis remained in Claiborne under the incubus of this condition, until the fall of the year 1832. He was in the meantime greatly embarrassed with suits, and was often subject to the mortification of being compelled to remain in court, and hear his own name called as a defendant. His energy and resolution appeared to give way under the mental anguish which this state of things effects in a sensitive mind; and a circumstance, observed by the reminiscents, serves as an apt illustration of the dependence to which the most heroic mind will submit, under the pressure of that most terrible of all systems of slavery—debt. Travis had, as a party to a suit in the Circuit Court, in which the eminent Mr. James Dellet was the counsel for the plaintiff, interposed the plea of infancy. On this Mr. Dellet took issue. In addressing the jury, Dellet, to the surprise of Travis and the Court, called Travis to him, and laying his hand upon his shoulder, praised in eloquent terms, as he stood unconscious of the object, before the jury and Court, the fine and manly person of Travis; and said, with a voice and manner of telling irony: "Gentlemen, behold the infant who interposes

this plea! If, in view of his lofty stature and the maturity of his manhood, you can find the issue in favor of his minority, do so!" The effect was electrical; and the man who then, under the weight of a single man's scorn, seemed to sink, afterward, unintimidated by a thousand hostile swords, rose to the loftiest height of heroism, and was destined ever after to dazzle the eyes of posterity, gazing with admiration at his courageous and patriotic sacrifices for his country.

Soon after this event, Travis left Claiborne, and when again heard of was in the field, sword in hand, vindicating his claims to men's respect, and the rights of Texas. The history of his noble defence of the Alamo is too fresh in the recollection of mankind, and has been too often told, to render a recital of it here necessary. There, in command of a noble band, with Crockett, Bowie (who was also from Monroe) and others, he fell under a heartless butchery—afterward, at San Jacinto, gloriously avenged. There he made himself the Leonidas of Texan history at a modern Thermopylæ. And there, while ever the soil exists, will a monument, creating the most lively and pathetic emotions, exist to his memory, ever calculated to excite a noble enthusiasm in the cause of liberty, ever destined to make the heart burn at the memory of a people's contests for republican institutions.

In person, Travis was of fine stature, and his features of great regularity and beauty. He was fully six feet in height, stout and erect. His countenance was youthful, but grave, dignified, and benevolent. In complexion he was fair, his eyes a fine blue, and his hair auburn. In manners he was urbane and courteous, given to no resentments, but mild, inoffensive, and friendly. The character of his mind was quick, though it was by no means cultivated or improved to the extent of its capacity. He was an easy and not ungraceful speaker; and had fortune not placed him in the position in which he exhibited so much of heroism, he would, by his fine person and amiable manners, always have attracted attention and secured the respect of mankind.

SYDNEY, ALA.

B. F. P.

Societies and their Proceedings.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, vol. iii. p. 39.) *May, 15th.*—This Society held a meeting, at which 694 additions to the library were reported, including a large bound atlas, printed in 1696, on which, to the Mississippi River, is the name of *Chacagua*.

To the Society's cabinet the additions reported were a Nebraska Indian's bow; a silver amulet, dug from an Indian's last resting-place in Michigan; a printed fac-simile of inscriptions alleged to have been copied from metallic plates found buried in Wisconsin some years since; and a silver dollar dated 1799.

The principal subject of discussion at the meeting related to the aboriginal languages and history. It was suggested by communications from Dr. Edwin James, of Burlington, Iowa, tendering to the Society a copy of a translation of the New Testament into a dialect common in the Lake Superior region. Dr. James was associated with Major Long in his first expedition for the exploration of the Northwest, and enjoyed extensive opportunities of communication and acquaintance with the Indian tribes for many years.

In the course of the discussion that followed were brought up the names of several individuals living in Chicago or its vicinity, some connected by blood with the aboriginal race, from whom important facts of historical interest might be obtained. The presiding officer read his memoranda, a narrative of a voluntary surrender of an Indian who had murdered another, to the friends of the deceased, by whom satisfaction was taken, and the same knife which had slain the murdered man was plunged into the bosom of the murderer. The event took place in the presence of his wife and children, who had assembled to witness the judicial act, and whose subdued feelings found uncontrollable vent only when the husband and father dropped dead upon the floor of the lodge. An individual now living in Chicago was a spectator of this tragic scene.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIO-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, vol. iii. p. 78.) *Boston, June 1.*—Monthly meeting, Mr. Hodges, the President, in the chair.

Mr. Trask, librarian, reported, as additions to the library during the past month, 19 volumes and 354 pamphlets.

Mr. Dean, corresponding secretary, announced the acceptance of their election as resident members, by John D. Philbrick and Frederick T. Bush, both of Boston.

Dr. Palmer, the historiographer of the Society, read biographical notices of Dr. Henry Bond, of Philadelphia, a corresponding member, who died the 4th of May last, aged 69; and of Francis William Brinley, of Perth Amboy, N. J., a corresponding member, who died on the 14th of May last, at the age of 60 years.

The Corresponding Secretary read a letter received from Horatio G. Jones, Esq., of Philadelphia, stating that the late Dr. Bond had bequeathed to this Society all his copies of the "History of Watertown," in sheets, amounting to a large number of volumes; his interleaved copies of that work; and other papers.

Rev. Caleb D. Bradlee, the recording secretary, offered the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, it has pleased Divine Providence to remove from the world Henry Bond, M.D., of Philadelphia, a corresponding member of this Society, and highly respected by all who knew him, a scholar, gentleman, and Christian, of great skill as a physician, wonderfully correct and laborious as a historian, the man of letters, whose name adorns the list of many of the medical societies in the country, and of nearly all the historical associations in the United States; and whereas, by this bereavement all men have lost a friend:

"*Resolved*, That this Society, while it bows to a Wisdom that cannot err, and to a Fiat that can never be changed, desires to express a sense of its great loss in the departure of one so endeared to us by his works, by his words of sympathy, by his frequent correspondence, by his cordial interest in our pursuits, and by his many contributions to our library.

"*Resolved*, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be presented to the family of Dr. Bond and to the Pennsylvania Historical Society, and that the secretary be requested to forward the same."

Col. Samuel Swett stated that the Rev. John Barnard of Marblehead, well known as one of the most accomplished scholars and writers of his day, published, in 1725, a memorial of one of his parishioners, Philip Ashton, Jr., who was captured by pirates; a narrative equally as interesting and extraordinary as Robinson Crusoe, with the additional advantage of being literally true. To this was added an account of Merritt, another parishioner, captured at the same time, whose adventures were nearly as interesting as those of Ashton. Col. Swett has long sought for copies of this work, and has only learned of the existence of two, one of which he possesses; and from it he purposes to publish an edition for the benefit of this Society and another institution. Several interesting extracts from the work were read by him. Col. Swett's grandmother was a niece of Rev. Mr. Barnard, who adopted her as his child, and made her son (Col. S.'s father) his heir.

William B. Trask, Esq. exhibited a diary kept by Rev. Jonathan Pierpont, of Reading, from 1682 to 1709, the year of his death. The manuscript belongs to Rev. John Pierpont, of Medford.

James S. Loring, Esq., read an interesting paper giving numerous anecdotes of the leading actors in the American Revolution, particularly of John Hancock and Samuel Adams, interspersed with various remarks upon some of the principal statesmen and officers of Great Britain of that period.

Rev. Joseph A. Copp, D.D., of Chelsea, gave interesting accounts of the Library of the Georgia Historical Society, and of the collection of autographs and portraits belonging to its secretary, I. K. Telft, Esq., of Savannah, both of which he had recently visited. Mr. Telft's autographs number between thirty and forty thousand. Among them he has two complete sets of the autographs of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Rev. Dr. Copp said he believed there were but two other complete sets of these autographs in existence—one of them belonging to Rev. Dr. Sprague, of Albany, and the other to Rev. Dr. Raffles, of Liverpool.

Mr. Dean stated that there was a complete set in Boston, belonging to Prof. E. H. Leffingwell.*

Mr. Dean, in behalf of Pynson Blake, Esq., presented a list, prepared by Mr. B., of forty-three members of the Boston "New England Guards," who are now living out of sixty-seven enrolled when the company was ordered for guard duty at the U. S. Navy yard, Charlestown, June, 1814, forty-five years ago—a remarkable instance of longevity. The company was organized in 1812, and has had eighteen commanders, of whom a list was given; and of these sixteen survive.

Rev. F. W. Holland, of East Cambridge, followed with some remarks upon the changes of the English language, and of our opportunities as antiquarians to assist in the efforts now making to trace the modifications and corruptions of words, concluding with an eloquent appeal in favor of preserving the purity of our mother tongue.

The thanks of the Society were voted to the several gentlemen for their papers and remarks, and copies of the same were requested for the archives.

After the transaction of business, the meeting was dissolved.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, vol. iii, p. 144.) *June 9th.*—The President, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, in the chair.

Among the donations to the Society the past month, was a specimen of United States Cents, in a glass case—the coinage of each year, from

* A notice of Prof. Leffingwell's collection, in the Historical Magazine, vol. ii. p. 12, was the means of completing his series of the signers.

1793 to 1857, presented by the step-son of the President, Mr. George Derby Welles.

On motion of Gov. Washburn, the thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Welles for his curious and interesting donation.

After the transaction of some private business, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop offered the following resolutions :

Resolved, That the Massachusetts Historical Society, on this their first meeting since the tidings of the death of Alexander Von Humboldt reached our shores, desire to unite with the scientific and literary world in paying a tribute of respect and homage to the memory of this illustrious philosopher and venerable man ; that they remember with peculiar pride that for a term of forty years his name has adorned their honorary rolls ; that they cannot forget that the American continent has furnished the scene of not a few of his most profound researches, and that American institutions were ever the subject of his warmest interest ; that they recall with unfeigned sensibility, his eager manifestation of respect and reverence for the memory of Washington, even within the few last months of his long and laborious life ; and that they are unable to withhold an expression of devout thankfulness, that a life unsurpassed, if not unequalled, in history, for its contributions to the cause of natural philosophy and science, presents, also, a noble example of simplicity, integrity, disinterested benevolence, and a world-wide philanthropy.

Resolved, That a certified copy of the above resolution be communicated by the President to the relatives of Baron Humboldt, with an assurance of the deep regret with which we lose from its place at the head of our foreign honorary members—where it has so long stood—the name of one whose birth has had its full share with those of Wellington, Napoleon and Cuvier, in signaling the year 1769, and whose death will have concurred with those of Prescott, Hallam, De Tocqueville—may the catalogue end there!—in solemnizing the year 1859, to every friend of literature and science.

Mr. George Ticknor seconded the resolutions, and in an address of great interest, paid a beautiful tribute to the memory of Humboldt, whom he had long known personally, and related many anecdotes of the great savant, whom he characterized as standing at the very head of the learned men of Europe for the extent of scientific attainments and disinterested labors.

He was followed by Hon. Edward Everett, who was also personally acquainted with Humboldt, and who pronounced a most eloquent eulogium on the great man, who, after having lived to the age of nearly ninety years, had re-

cently passed away, full of honors, beloved and respected wherever science and literature are known.

The resolutions were passed unanimously and the meeting was then dissolved.

ESSEX INSTITUTE.—*Salem, May 11.*—In the absence of the President, Judge White, the Rev. John L. Russell took the chair. The meeting was fully attended and a great degree of interest was manifested in its behalf. The various reports which were read presented a favorable condition of the Institute. It is gratifying to observe this growing interest in the community in behalf of the objects which its organization designs to promote.

There are at the present time 396 resident members, 10 honorary, and 76 corresponding—total, 482.

Rev. Mr. Russell delivered a course of thirteen lectures on Botany, in the rooms, during the winter and spring, which were well attended and awakened considerable degree of interest in this interesting branch of natural history.

The following officers were elected for the year ensuing :

President—Daniel A. White.

Vice-Presidents—Of Natural History, John L. Russell ; of Horticulture, John O. Lee ; of History, Henry M. Brooks.

Secretary and Treasurer—Henry Wheatland.

Librarian—John H. Stone.

Cabinet Keeper—Caleb Cook.

A committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Benjamin F. Mudge of Lynn, Samuel P. Fowler of Danvers, John M. Ives of Salem, Benjamin C. Putnam of Wenham, R. H. Wheatland of Salem, and Allen W. Dodge of Hamilton, to arrange for the field meetings during the ensuing season.

A committee was also appointed to consider the expediency of having a course of lectures on appropriate subjects, delivered in the course of the next winter, under the direction and for the benefit of the Institute.

NEW JERSEY.

NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, vol. iii. p. 79.) *Newark, May 19.*—In the absence of the President, the chair was taken by the Hon. James Parker, first Vice-President. There was a good attendance of members from various parts of the State.

Mr. Whitehead, the Corresponding Secretary, submitted the correspondence since January, and Mr. Congar, the Librarian, announced the donations received—the total number of bound volumes in the library being 2,394, and of pamphlets

3,183. The balance in the treasury was reported to be \$392 17, of which \$153 belonged to the Building Fund.

The Committee on Publication reported that another number of the Society's "Proceedings" was in the hands of the printer, bringing the transactions down to the present time, and completing the eighth volume. They recommended that exertions should be made to carry out the intentions of the Society in relation to publishing the "Town Records" at Newark as the next volume of their "Collections." In accordance with this recommendation, a committee was appointed to procure funds for the publication of the records. A committee was appointed to secure a fire proof room for the MSS.

Mr. Joel Parker submitted for the examination of the members several highly valuable documents.

Mr. John Y. Foster, by request, presented to the Society the uniform worn by Capt. James Lawrence, of the frigate *Chesapeake*, in a number of his brilliant engagements with the enemy, including his affair with the *Shannon*. He was born at Burlington in 1781. His memory should ever be enshrined in the hearts of Jerseymen, and every memorial of him carefully preserved. The thanks of the Society were voted to Mrs. Lawrence for her valuable gift.

A paper was read by Mr. William A. Whitehead, on "The circumstances leading to the establishment, in 1769, of the present northern boundary between New Jersey and New York," illustrated by a large map of the State, on which the different lines were delineated.

NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, vol iii. p. 81) *May 10th*.—The May meeting was held on Tuesday evening at the rooms of Professor E. W. Davis in the New York Medical College the President, Hon. George Folsom in the Chair. Much attention was given by the members at the beginning and the close of the evening, to the large and unequalled collection of American antiques belonging to Dr. Davis, and principally obtained during the excavations and explorations of the Western Mounds made by him and Mr. Squier. These, with many others received from different places and sources, were displayed to great advantage, in admirable order, and afforded the Society an opportunity the better to appreciate the results of the investigation made in our ancient tumuli which have been so well described and illustrated by the work published by the Smithsonian institution ten or twelve years ago: "The Monuments

of the Mississippi Valley," by Hon. E. G. Squier, and E. H. Davis.

The President informed the Society that the Librarian, Mr. Moore, had procured a very curious collection of massive golden ornaments, found in Chiriqui, on the Isthmus, which he would exhibit at the next meeting.

Mr. Ewbank, the Treasurer, exhibited a small rude figure of a man, made of pure sheet gold, found with a number of others, in one of the Chinese Islands. He read a brief paper on the subject.

Dr. Davis remarked that the ancient Peruvians obtained guano for manure from the Chincha Islands, and had laws strictly regulating its distribution in different provinces, and protecting the birds. He suggested that, as they had only small vessels, they probably dug the guano from near the water level, and that the curious relics found may have been deposited in the excavation, and not before the period when the formation of the guano beds was commenced. Dr. D. laid before the Society, Gareilasso de la Vega's book. ("Royal Commentaries on Peru," London, 1688.) and from pages 135-'7, was read the following:—"By the sea coast of Oreqnepa, as far as Tarrapaca, which is above 200 leagues, they use as other dung, but such as comes from the sea birds, of which there are great numbers, and incredible flocks, on the coast of Peru: they breed in little islands which lie in the sea, and are uninhabited, where they lay such heaps of dung, that at a distance they seem to be hills of snow. In the time of the Incas, who were kings, great care was taken of those birds in the season of their breeding, for then, on pain of death, no man was to enter on those islands, lest they should disturb the birds or rattle their nests; nor was it lawful to take or kill them at any time, either off or on the island.

"Every island was, by order of the Inca, assigned to such and such provinces; and if the islands were very large, then two or three of them divided the soilage, which they laid up in separate heaps, that some one tract might not encroach on the proportion allotted to the other; and when they came to make their division to particular persons and neighbors, they then weighed and shared out to every man the quantity he was to receive, and it was felony for any man to take more than what belonged to him or to rob or steal it from the ground of his neighbors, for in regard that every man had as much as was necessary for his own lands, the taking a greater quantity than what belonged to him was judged crime and high offence; for that this sort of birds' dung was esteemed precious, being the best improvement and manure for land in the world."

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, vol. iii. p. 43). *June 7th.*—The President, Hon. Luther Bradish, in the chair.

After the reading of the minutes, several donations to the Society were announced, amongst which were a portrait of the late Hon. Wm. Jay, and a miniature likeness of Aaron Burr, presented by several gentlemen of the Society. A small bust of William H. Prescott was presented by Mr. William A. Green. The President stated that he had received letters from Dr. Beattie, of London, in answer to a vote of thanks for his generous donations to the library of the Society.

The paper of the evening was then read by Mr. George Bancroft—subject, "*Rev. Jonathan Edwards*, author of several theological works of great reputation in former times." Mr. Bancroft traced the early life of Edwards, and described his career as minister of the Congregational Church at Northampton, Mass., which terminated in 1754, by his dismissal from the parish. He then became a missionary among the Stockbridge Indians, and subsequently was invited to be President of Princeton College, in New Jersey, but before entering upon his duties there, he died of the small pox, which he had taken by inoculation, as a means of safety during the prevalence of that disease at Princeton. Mr. Bancroft then proceeded to show the superiority of Edwards' system of theology, of the strictest Calvinistic character, over all that opposed it, especially Arminianism and Arianism.

After the conclusion of the reading, the Vice-President, De Peyster, offered a resolution of thanks to Mr. Bancroft, when Mr. Folsom rose and protested against the introduction of sectarian discussions on religious subjects into the Society—but stated that after making this protest, he intended, with this reservation, to second the resolution.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE PRESBYTERIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Philadelphia, June 3.*—The quarterly meeting of the executive committee was held in the rooms of the Board of Publication, Philadelphia.

Dr. Van Rensselaer presented the form of a memorial to the several Synods and Assemblies represented in this committee, asking them to recommend the taking up of a collection in every congregation under their care during the ensuing year, on behalf of the Endowment Fund of this Society.

The Rev. Albert Barnes was requested to prepare for this Society a history of the First Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia. The Rev. W. M. Paxton was requested to give a similar his-

tory of the First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Samuel Agnew reported a list of donations to the library.

The Rev. Dr. Forsyth, of Newburgh, New York, has in his possession to transmit to the Society a donation from the family of the late Rev. Dr. Johnson, of Newburgh, the following very valuable material:

1. Manuscript Records of the Dutchess County Presbytery. Vol. i. 1762-95.
2. Manuscript History of the Church at Amenia North. Same county.
3. Abstract of Minutes of Hudson Presbytery, from 1795. Manuscript.
4. Abstract of Minutes of North River Presbytery, from 1819. Manuscript.
5. Manuscript History of North River Presbytery.
6. Manuscript History of some Congregations belonging to North River Presbytery.
7. Manuscript History of Churches in Presbytery of Hudson.
8. Two Manuscript Sermons of Dr. Samuel Buell, of East Hampton, Long Island; presented to Dr. Johnson ninety-eight years after they were preached, by Dr. Buell's widow.
9. Manuscript Memorial of Dr. Johnson, by Rev. Dr. Carnahan, late of Princeton, N. J.
10. Lithograph Print of Rev. Dr. Johnson.

John N. Woodhull, M.D., of Princeton, New Jersey, presented through Dr. Van Rensselaer, several additional manuscript sermons, of Gilbert Tennent, Caleb Smith, and Ethan Osborn; and also the only known likeness of the Rev. William Tennent, a profile cut in paper and mounted on black silk.

The thanks of the Society were returned to the several donors of these valuable contributions, and the librarian was directed to have the likeness of Mr. Tennent suitably framed and put up for the use of the Society.

TENNESSEE.

TENNESSEE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, vol. iii. p. —.) *Nashville, May 10th.*—Monthly meeting. There was a full attendance.

The annual report of the Treasurer was read and adopted. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:—*President*—Col. A. W. Putnam; *Vice-President*—Thomas Washington, Esq.; *Treasurer*—Rev. Dr. C. T. Quintard; *Corresponding Secretary*—R. J. Meigs, Jr.; *Recording Secretary*—A. Nelson, Esq.; *Librarian*—J. Meigs.

A long list of donations, received during the last month, was read.

Randal W. McGavock, Esq., a member of the Society and a grandson of Hon. Felix Grundy, presented a full-length portrait of that dis-

tinguished gentleman, painted by Mr. George Dury, of this city, after which the Hon. John M. Bright, of Fayetteville, delivered an eloquent and interesting oration upon the Life, Character, and Public Services of Mr. Grundy.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

THE BATTLE OF SPRINGFIELD.

"JERSEY CAMP, NEAR SPRINGFIELD, {
"14th June, 1780. }

"DEAR GOVERNOR: You will find by the inclosed that I had written to your Excellency on the 6th inst. The person who was to have delivered it halted at Elizabethtown, and before daylight was alarmed. We were alarmed also by 12 o'clock, and had marched near your house when intelligence was received that the enemy were landing in force, with artillery and dragoons, and that their number would be at least 5,000. I thought Elizabethtown would be an improper place for me. I therefore retired toward Connecticut Farms, where Colonel Dayton joined me with his regiment. I ordered a few small parties to defend the defile near the Farm Meeting-house, where they were joined and assisted in the defence by some small bodies of militia. The main body of the brigade had to watch the enemy on the road leading to the right and left toward Springfield, that they might not cut off our communication with his Excellency General Washington. Our parties of Continental troops and militia at the defile performed wonders. After stopping the advance of the enemy near three hours, they crossed over the defile and drove them to the tavern that was Jeremiah Smith's, but the enemy were at that time reinforced with at least 1,500, men, and our people were driven in their turn over the defile, and obliged to quit it. I, with the whole brigade and militia, was formed to attack them, shortly after they had crossed the defile, but it was tho't imprudent, as the ground was not advantageous, and the enemy very numerous. We retired slowly toward the heights toward Springfield, harassing them on their right and left, till they came with their advance to David Meehner's house, where they thought proper to halt. Shortly after the whole brigade, with the militia, advanced their right, left and front with the greatest rapidity, and drove their advance to the main body. We were in our turn obliged to retire after the closest action I have seen this war. We were then pushed over the bridge at Springfield, where we posted some troops, and with the assistance of a field-piece,

commanded by the militia, the enemy were again driven back to their former station, and still further before night. Never did troops, either continental or militia, behave better than ours did. Every one that had an opportunity (which they mostly all had) vied with each other who could serve the country most. In the latter part of the day the militia flocked from all quarters and gave the enemy no respite till the day closed the scene. At the middle of the night the enemy sneaked off and put their backsides to the sound near Elizabethtown. Our loss was one ensign killed, and three lieutenants wounded, seven privates killed, twenty-eight wounded and five missing. The militia lost several and had a number wounded. We have good reason to believe, from the number of dead left on the ground, and from the information of many of the inhabitants where they had their dead and wounded, that they lost three times the number we did. Gen. Sterling is among their wounded and thought to be dangerous, with Count Donop killed, a son or nephew of the general who met the same fate at Red Bank. I am credibly informed that 47 of the enemy's dead were found the next day scattered through the woods and fields, besides those whom they themselves had buried and carried off the first day. The main body of the enemy now occupy the ground by the old point and De Hart's house. Their advanced parties are as far as the Elizabethtown bridge.

"I am, with much respect and esteem,
"Your Excellency's most obedient
humble servant,

"WM. MAXWELL.

"15th.—N. B.—Your Excellency's family was all well a day or two ago, and had received no injury from the enemy. Your son William was with us all the day of the action.

"His Excellency Gov. LIVINGSTON."

WILLIAM ELLERY TO CHRISTOPHER ELLERY.

TRENTON, [without date].

DEAR BROTHER: In my letter, dated Jan. 1st, (1781,) I presented to you the compliments of the season, and particularly wished my amiable cousin Betsey,* who I suspected would before the close of the year form a new and important connection, a happy new year. By a letter from Mr. Channing I find that event took place about the time I wrote; upon which accept my congratulations, and be pleased with my regards to your son-in-law and married daughter to tender to them my best wishes that they may enjoy all the felicity that the marriage state can

* Elizabeth Almy, d. of Christopher Ellery, married Samuel Vernon, of Newport. She died in 1855.

afford. . . . I could wish to know how our brother* is. This I think is the time of year in which he used to be attacked by the asthma with the greatest fury. It is indeed a pity that a man who enjoys such a fine flow of spirits, and who so well loves to talk, should not be able to breathe freely; but the human constitution is subject to disorders, and he is the happiest who is the least oppressed by them. Thank God, I enjoy a pretty good state of health, but I have been for some days afflicted with an inflammation, principally in my right eye, which obliges me to be temperate, and debars me from the amusement of reading. I hope it will go off soon, and that I shall not long suffer by my attempts in writing to convince my friends that I hold them in the most grateful and pleasing remembrance [without paragraph].

I have declined several invitations to dine on this account, but if hereby I have lost any pleasure, I have saved constitution. The gentlemen of this city take great notice of members of Congress. Their cards are as frequent as leaves, and their tables are sumptuous. I dined yesterday with the Marine Society, whose regulations resemble those of the Fellowship Club of Newport. The company was very large and the talk plentiful. This society hath a handsome fund which secures to the widows of masters and mates of vessels who had belonged to the society a considerable support. All institutions calculated to promote the happiness of mankind merit encouragement. In the evening I went to Monsieur Quesnay's Concert, which was the merest farce in the world. We saw cobblers, or rather the shades of cobblers, etc., working to music; heard Jockey on the Green played pretty well, and the tune to Guardian Angels performed amidst mimic thunder and lightning. Danes by masters and misses concluded this grand and instructive exhibition. What effect exhibitions of this sort may have upon the morals of the people, I leave with you to determine.

We have ten States on the floor, and have a prospect of twelve pretty soon, when business may proceed with some degree of celerity. Most of the business of Congress requires nine States, and an agreement of nine in ten is not much to be expected. We have lately received letters from our commissioners. They have announced their authority to negotiate commercial treaties to the ministers of most of the powers, and received favorable and polite answers, but nothing effectual had been done when their joint letter of the 11th November was dated.

I wish you would procure of Mr. Peabody two

handsome walnut canes of about three-fourths of an inch thickness next the head, and three feet eight inches in length, well polished, and armed with good ferrules. I mean to make a present of one of them to the President of Congress. Desire the captain who may take charge of them to send them on his arrival at New York to Mrs. Hart's, on Smith street, not far from Pitt's statue, that being the house where I board.

I am affect'y yours,

W. ELLERY.

LETTERS OF FRANKLIN.

THE original of the following letters from Benjamin Franklin to Michael Hillegas, Esq., were found among the papers of the late Mr. Henry Kuhl, of this city, a son-in-law of Mr. Hillegas. Mr. Hillegas was an alderman of Philadelphia, and a prominent citizen.

W. D.

PHILADELPHIA.

"LONDON, Jan. 5, 1769.

SIR: I received yours of Nov. 3, and was very sorry to find you had been disappointed of your Glasses by their being broken in going over. I have given Orders to have the Loss repair'd, agreeable to the Directions in your Letter, and hope it will not be long before they are executed. Make no Apology as if you gave me Trouble, for I assure you it is a Pleasure to me, when in my Power to do a Friend any little Service. With great regard, I am,

"Sir,

"Your most obed't,

"Humble Servant,

"B. FRANKLIN.

"MR. HILLEGAS."

"LONDON, March 17, 1770.

"DEAR SIR: I received your favour of Nov. 25, and have made Enquiry as you desired concerning the Copper Covering of Houses. It has been used here in a few Instances only: and the Practise does not seem to gain ground. The Copper is about the Thickness of a common Playing Card: and though a dearer Metal than Lead, I am told that as less weight serves on account of its being so much thinner, and as slighter Woodwork in the Roof is sufficient to support it, the Roof is not on the whole dearer than one covered with Lead. It is said that Hail and Rain make a disagreeable drumming Noise on Copper; but this, I suppose is rather a Fancy: For the Plates being fastened to the Rafters, must in a great measure deaden such Sound. The first Cost, whatever it is, will be all; as a Copper Covering must last for Ages; and when the House decays, the Plates will still have intrinsic worth. In Russia, I am informed,

* Benjamin Ellery, father of Abraham Redwood Ellery. He died in 1797, aged 73.

many Houses are covered with Plates of Iron tinned, such as our Tin Pots and other Wares are made of, laid on over the Edges of one another like Tiles; and which, it is said, last very long; the Tin preserving the Iron from much decay by rusting. In France and the Low Countries, I have seen many Spouts or Pipes for conveying the Water down from the Roofs of Houses, made of the same kind of Tin Plates solder'd together, and they seem to stand very well.

"Charles James, who undertook to provide your Glasses, and the only Workman here acquainted with such Matters, was a very negligent, dilatory Man, and put me off from time to time. At length he died suddenly. And those who succeed him in the Shop cannot find the Directions. They were in your Letter which I left with him and I have no Copy. So I think you cannot do better than to go to my House and suit yourself out of the Glasses I left there. If you get one of a proper Size but too sharp, Mr. Hopkinson will show you how to grind it down, tho' it were a Note or two.

"With sincere Regard, I am,

"Sir,

"Your most obed't, humble serv't,

"B. FRANKLIN.

"MR. HILLEGAS."

GAS FIRST USED.—Gas was first evolved from coal by Dr. Clayton in 1739, and was first employed for purposes of illumination by Mr. Murdock, in Cornwall, Eng., in 1792. The first display of gaslights was exhibited in 1802, in Birmingham, Eng., on the occasion of the peace-rejoicing. It was permanently used in Manchester in 1805. It was introduced into London streets in 1807, and was in general use in 1814. Gas was first introduced into New York in 1823, and the streets in this city were first lighted with it in 1824.

THE FIRST RAILWAY.—In many standard volumes it is stated, says a correspondent of the *Boston Transcript*, "The first railway in America was constructed at Quincy, Mass., in 1827."

It is probable that this railway was the first *permanent* one; but there was a temporary railway, with two tracks, built on the western slope of Beacon Hill, about twenty years before 1827, by Capt. Silas Whitney, we are informed, for the purpose of facilitating the removal of gravel from the top of the hill down to Charles street, which he was filling up and grading. There were two trains of cars on the railway, and they were so arranged that one train being loaded with gravel at the upper end, would, in

its descent, haul up the empty train. Then, while the full cars were being emptied, the empty ones were being filled, and in their descent would haul up the first train; and thus it was managed to do the work without horses. Mr. Whitney was associated in this work with his brothers, John and Ephraim. These persons were great contractors for filling up wharves, etc. They filled in Central wharf.

Capt. Whitney, during the latter years of his life, kept the Middlesex Hotel, which was situated between Warren avenue and the old bridge road, in Charlestown, and was burned in the year 1836. He died January 20th, 1824; aged 43 years.

MIDDLESEX.

AMERICAN HELPS.—The great dislike of the domestics of the United States, and particularly in the northern districts, to the name of *servant*, is well known. The Highlander has the same objection to the term *master*. Though we have the warrant of Scripture for the use of both these terms, the American domestics prefer the appellation of *helps*—or assistants in our household duties. This peculiar sensitiveness of an approach to a seeming inferiority in position, curiously finds a precedent in the history of the French Revolution, when the word *master* gave place to that of *bourgeois*; and that of *subject* to *citoyen*. This hatred of the term *master*, may indeed, be traced back to, not republican, but imperial Rome. Augustus greatly disliked it. Suetonius tells us that at the theatre, an actor, in his part, using the words—"Oh the just, oh the good *master*!" the audience, with one accord, and with transports of joy, applied it to Augustus, who testified by his countenance and action how much it displeased him; and the next day he issued an edict severely reprimanding the people on the subject, and forbidding the term to be applied to him by high or low, in jest or earnest

S. B. H.

LIBRARY OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—An article in the January number of the *Edinburgh Review* relates some curious facts about the contents of the library of the British Museum. It appears that a number of gentlemen have been employed twenty years upon a new catalogue of the books. It has already reached the size of two thousand folio volumes. There are forty miles of book shelves. There are five hundred and sixty thousand volumes. This is, perhaps the largest library in the world; though the Bibliothèque Impériale at Paris has eight hundred thousand separate volumes and pieces. The Museum has a collection of about 30,000 books published in the United States, which is

more than double the extent of any similar collection of American books in our own country.

HOW THE INDIANS MADE STONE ARROW-HEADS.—The heads of Indian arrows, spears, javelins, etc., often found in many parts of our continent, have been admired, but the process of forming them conjectured. Mr. Caleb Lyon, on a recent visit to California, met with a party of Shasta Indians, and ascertained that they still used those weapons, which in most tribes have been superseded by rifles, or at least by iron-pointed arrows and spears. He found a man who could manufacture them, and saw him at work at all parts of the process. The description which Lyon wrote and communicated to the American Ethnological Society, through Dr. E. H. Davis, we copy below :

"The Shasta Indian seated himself upon the floor, and laying upon his knee the stone anvil, which was of compact talcose slate, with one blow of his agate chisel he separated the obsidian pebble into two parts, then giving another blow to the fractured side, he split off a slab some fourth of an inch in thickness. Holding the piece against the anvil with the thumb and finger of his left hand, he commenced a series of continuous blows, every one of which chipped off fragments of the brittle substance.—It gradually assumed the required shape. After finishing the base of the arrow head (the whole being only little over an inch in length) he began striking gentler blows, every one of which I expected would break it into pieces. Yet such was their adroit application, his skill and dexterity, that in little over an hour he produced a perfect obsidian arrow-head. I then requested him to carve me one from the remains of a broken porter bottle, which (after two failures) he succeeded in doing. He gave as a reason for his ill success, he did not understand the grain of the glass. No sculptor ever handled a chisel with greater precision, or more carefully measured the weight and effect of every blow, than this ingenious Indian, for even among them, arrow-making is a distinct trade or profession, which many attempt, but in which few attain excellence. He understood the capacity of the material he wrought, and before striking the first blow, by surveying the pebble, he could judge of its availability as well as the sculptor judges of the perfectness of a block of Parian. In a moment, all that I had read upon this subject, written by learned and speculative antiquarians of the hardening of copper, for the working of flint axes, spears, chisels and arrow-heads, vanished before the simplest mechanical process. I felt that the world had been better served had they driven the pen less, and the plough more!"

SPANISH GOVERNORS OF FLORIDA.—A correspondent sends the following remarks on the list from Alcedo in our May No., vol. iii., p. 150 :

II. III. Between Ayllon and De Soto, Pamphilo de Narvaez was appointed Adelantado, 1527
III. De Soto received his appointment, 1537
IV. Tristan de Luna *y Arellano*.

X. Diego de Rebolledo in 1655
X. XI. Between these two came Juan de Hita y Salazar (1676-9). Pablo de Hita commenced 1679

XIII. XIV. These should be transposed :
Francesco de la Guerra commenced 1684
Diego de Quiroga " 1690

XV. XVI. The year of change was 1700
XVII. Corcoles was Capt. Gen. 1708-12

XVIII. Juan de Ayala y Escobar, commenced as *in interim* ruler, 1712

XIX. XX. Between these came Francesco de Moral Sanchez 1730-37

XX. Montiano, commenced 1737
His official correspondence from 1737 to 1741 is still preserved in St. Augusta.

XX. XXI. Between these came Alonso Hernandez de Herida (1755-58), who finished the Castle San Marco at St. Augustine.

This list, as amended, still lacks about ten names of being complete. The following were the Captains General during the second Spanish Supremacy (from evacuation of English in 1784 till cession to U. S. in 1821) :

I. Vincente Manuel de Zespedez. 1784
II. José de Galvez, 1786
III. Juan Nepomuceno Quesada, 1790
IV. Enrique White, 1796
V. Juan José de Estrada, 1811
VI. Sebastian Kindelan, 1812
VII. Juan José de Estrada (second term), 1815
VIII. José Coppinger, 1816-21

D. G. B.

THORNBURY, PENNA.

MEMORANDUM FOR LIEUT. DOWNES.*—Should I fall in with the Phœbe, the Raccoon, and Cherub altogether, I shall endeavour to make my retreat in the best manner I can, and to effect this we must endeavour to keep together, and act from circumstances.

If we fall in with the Phœbe and one Sloop of War, you must endeavour to draw the Sloop off in chace of you and get her as far to leeward of the Frigate as possible, and as soon as you effect this I shall engage the Frigate.

If we meet the Phœbe alone, and to leeward of us, I shall run along side of her, you must

* Original in the possession of the Naval Library and Institute, Navy Yard, Charlestown, Mass.

remain out of Gun shot to windward of us until you see how matters are likely to go with us, if you find we can master her ourselves, you will not bring your ship into action, but keep her free from injury to assist us in case of need, if you find from the loss of our masts or other damage that we are worsted, you will take a position that will most annoy the enemy, to enable us to haul off or take such advantage as may offer.

If I make the *Phœbe* to windward, I shall manœuvre so as to endeavour to get the weather-gage, otherwise I shall avoid coming fairly along side of her unless I can disable her so with my stern chase Guns as to obtain an advantage.

Should we make the *Phœbe* and a sloop to windward, draw the sloop off if you can, and leave the *Phœbe* to me.

I wish you to avoid an engagement with a sloop if possible, as your ship is too weak, if however you cannot avoid an action, endeavour to cut her up, so as to prevent her coming to the assistance of the *Phœbe*.

I shall, in all probability, run along side the *Phœbe* under the Spanish Ensign and pendant, should I do so you will show *British* colours until I hoist the American.

It will be advisable for you at all times to keep to windward of us.

D. PORTER,

U. S. Frigate *Essex*, 10th Jan., 1814.

ELIOT, THE APOSTLE, DESCRIBED BY A DUTCH CLERGYMAN IN 1680.—The following extract, taken and translated from an old manuscript journal in the Dutch language, of two clergymen of this country who visited America in 1679–80, will probably be interesting to your readers, in connection with the notices which you have published of the INDIAN BIBLE. It is an account of a visit made by them to the Apostle of the Indians, and I offer it to you as a contribution to your *Eliotana*.
H. C. M.

THE HAGUE, May, 1859.

"1680. July 8, Monday. We started (from Boston) about 6 o'clock in the morning for Roxbury which is about three quarters of an hour's distance, in order to reach his early home, because our schipper (the captain of the vessel in which they returned home and which sailed from Boston) had told us that he would come at noon for his money; and so that the Rev. John Eliot might not be absent from home.

"When we arrived at his house he was not yet about. So we went to look a little around the village. We found that it was very rightly called *Rocks-bury*, for it was all hills and rocks. Upon our returning to his house he received us politely,

notwithstanding he could speak neither Dutch nor French and we could speak only a little English. Nevertheless, by means of Latin and English together we managed to understand each other. He is seventy-seven years old, has lived in these parts forty-eight years, and has learned the language of the Indians of this country. We asked him for an Indian Bible. He told us that in the last Indian war all the *Bibles and Testaments* were taken away and destroyed or burnt, so that he had not been able himself to save any; but that a new edition was in the press which he hoped would be much better than the first, though the first edition was not to be despised. We inquired if we could not purchase any part of either the Old or the New Testament, and whether there was any grammar of the language in English. Upon this he went and brought us the Old Testament and the sheets of the new edition of the New Testament, so that we obtained a complete copy of both. He also gave us two or three parts of grammars. We desired to know what we must pay, but he would not take anything. We asked him if any good fruit had followed his labors with the Indians? 'Yes,' said he, 'if you mean true conversion of heart. We endeavor to make them not Jewish proselytes, like the scribes and pharisees, but true Christians. I thank God there are Indians whom I know who are truly converted of heart, and whose profession I believe to be truly sincere.' He accompanied us to the end of the jurisdiction of Roxbury, where we parted with him."

AMERICAN SCHOOLBOOKS.—Since Mr. Drake disposed of his collection of American School books to the British Museum, it has appeared that two other collections have been made in Connecticut; but it is believed that the one belonging to Rev. Elias Nason, of Medford, is the largest in Mass. Mr. N. has also a very ample collection of American Sermons and Church Manuals, and perhaps the most complete collection of hymn-books in the country. He had made use of these collections in the compilation of his "Congregational Hymn-Book" and other hymnological works.

WASHINGTON MOURNING PITCHERS.—I have seen at Mr. Charles H. Morse's, in Boston, Mass., two old fashioned water pitchers, the designs on which commemorate the death of Washington. The first pitcher, which belongs to Mr. Morse himself, is thus described in the *Boston Journal* of May 7:

"It is a three-quart wide pitcher, with handle, nine inches high, nineteen and a half inches in circumference in the middle, fifteen and a half

at top and sixteen inches at the bottom. On one side is a fine sketch (in an oblong ring seven and a quarter inches long by six inches wide) of a tablet, on which is inscribed, 'Sacred to the Memory of Washington, Ob. 14 Dec., 1799. Æ 68.' Clouds at top of tablet, on which Washington, clothed in a shroud, is seen ascending to Heaven, borne upwards by Death, attended by Fame and seven angels. At the right of the tablet is an Indian with tomahawk, etc., in sitting posture, with head bowed. At the bottom is delineated armor, sword, helmet, etc. At the left is an eagle, with shield and motto, '*E. Pluribus Unum.*' Over it are four women, representing Faith, Hope, Charity and Liberty. At the bottom, on a mourning scroll, is the word *APOTHEOSIS*.

"On the opposite side a circle, 3 inches in circumference, with inscription, 'Peace, Plenty and Independence.' At the right a female with a torch in the right hand and a horn of plenty in the left, sword, spears, target, etc. At the left a female with wheat in the right hand horn of plenty in the left. At the top a cannon mounted on wheels, surmounted by the American eagle with wings spread. In the background the American flag, with eagle, 15 stars, etc.

"On the front (under the nose of the pitcher), in an oval of 3 inches by 2½, the inscription, 'A MAN without example. A PATRIOT without reproach.'"

The Journal of May 14 gives this description of the second pitcher, which was loaned to Mr. Morse after the first description appeared:

"It is a four-quart white pitcher, ten and a half inches high, fifteen and a half inches in circumference at the top, twenty-one in the middle and seventeen at the bottom. On one side, within an oblong ring seven inches long by five wide, is a monument, on the base of which are a sword and pen, crossed; above them is a shield bearing [two bars, in chief three mullets].* Immediately above is a medallion portrait of Washington, and under it on a scroll, 'George Washington,' and on a tablet below, 'Born Feby 11 1732 Died Decr 14 1799.' Over the portrait is a crown of laurel, and at the top of the monument an urn; at the right is a female, representing America resting on the monument, weeping. At the lower left is the American eagle standing on the ground with raised wings and drooped head, on both sides of the monument are weeping willows, at the top are clouds with the sun below shedding rays of light over the ring on a white scroll, which bears the

* These are the arms of Washington (Ar. two bars gu; in chief three mullets of the second), without the tinctures.

inscription, 'Washington in Glory,' and below the ring on a black scroll, 'America in tears.'"

The design on the opposite side, and those under the nose in front are the same as those on the other pitcher already described. Under the handle is a device of "the American eagle with shield on breast, *E. Pluribus Unum* on scroll in his mouth, olive branch in right claw and arrows in left; thirteen stars in rays over his head and two stars on each side of neck."

These pitchers have, I think, sufficient interest to Americans to warrant the insertion of the above descriptions in the Historical Magazine.
J. D.

THE FIRST AMERICAN HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.
—From the *So. Ca. Gazette*, Dec. 1740.

"In January next will be published
(to be continued monthly)

The General Magazine
and Historical Chronicle,

for all the British Plantations in America:
containing,

- I. Extracts from the Votes and Debates of the Parliament of Great Britain.
- II. The Proclamations and Speeches of Governors; Addresses, Votes, Resolutions, etc. of Assemblies in each Colony.
- III. Accounts of, and Extracts from, all new Books, Pamphlets, etc., published in the Plantations.
- IV. Essays, controversial, humorous, philosophical, religious, moral and political.
- V. Select pieces of Poetry.
- VI. A concise Chronicle of the most remarkable transactions as well in Europe as America.
- VII. Births, marriages, deaths and promotions of Eminent persons in the several Colonies.
- VIII. Course of Exchange between the several Colonies and London: Price of Goods, etc.

"This Magazine, in imitation of those in England, was long since projected. A correspondence is settled with intelligent men in most of the Colonies, & small types procured, for carrying it on in the best manner. We shall endeavor by executing our plan with care, diligence & impartiality; and by Printing the work neatly & correctly, to deserve the favor of the Publick: But we desire no Subscriptions. We shall publish the Books at our own Expence, and risque the sale of them: which method we suppose will be most agreeable to our readers, as they will then be at Liberty to buy only what they like, and we shall be under a constant necessity of endeavoring to make every parti-

cular Pamphlet worth their money. Each Magazine shall contain four Sheets of a common sized paper, in a small character. Price Six Pence Sterling, with considerable allowance to Chapmen who take quantities. To be printed and sold

by B. FRANKLIN in Philadelphia."

WHALING AT NANTUCKET IN 1775.—The following item was laid before the New York Legislature about 1785, by parties concerned in obtaining a city charter for Hudson, and was designed to show the magnitude of interests involved in this business, and the probable advantage that would arise to the State from its establishment, in an interior portion of the State, at the head of ship navigation upon the North River.

F. B. H.

"An accurate Statement of the Whale Fishery at Nantucket in the year 1775.

"Some time in the months of August, September, October, and November, in 1774, there sailed from Nantucket 120 sail of vessels, to the Brazills, Coast of Africa, and West Indies. They obtained on an average 32 tons of oil, $\frac{1}{2}$ part of which is head matter [spermaceti.]

Say 120 sail, at 32 tons each.....	3,844
Deduct for head matter.....	961
	2,883
2,883 tons oil sold in London at £42 sterling per ton.....	£121,086 0 0
961 tons head matter sold at Nantucket, to the manufacturers, at £40 sterling.....	38,440 0 0
	£159,526 0 0
20 sail vessels employed at Straits St. Davis, Belle Isle, and the Banks of Newfoundland, took 25 tons each, is 500 tons; $\frac{1}{2}$ part matter. 375 tons sold in London at £42 sterling per ton.....	15,750 0 0
125 tons head matter on the spot, at £40 sterling.....	5,000 0 0
	£180,276 0 0

"The above said 140 sail vessels carried each 14 men, which makes 1,960 men employed in taking the oil only, besides the different branches of manufacture which got their subsistence from this branch of business. Add to this the ships employed in carrying the oil to market, as also the benefit of manufacturing the head matter into candles."

PAY OF THE MEMBERS OF THE COLONIAL ASSEMBLY OF NEW YORK.—I have in my possession the original certificate of attendance issued by the Speaker of the Colonial Assembly of New York to Colonel Nathaniel Woodhull, who represented the County of Suffolk in that body in the year 1772. Upon this certificate the Super-

visors of the county made to their member his allowance of pay, I subjoin copies of the papers, with Colonel Woodhull's receipt indorsed. It will be seen that, for some reason or other, full pay for the attendance as certified was not allowed. The rate of compensation would seem to have been \$1 12 per day. The repetition at the end of the receipt of the words, "I say received by me," was the common form in use at the time, both in this country and England. I have noticed a similar form in a receipt given by Dr. Johnson to his book publisher, Cave in the year 1743.

II. N.

"GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COLONY OF NEW YORK. *"Die Martis the 24th of March, 1772.*

"These are to certify that Colonel Nathaniel Woodhull, being duly elected and returned to serve in the said General Assembly for the County of Suffolk, hath attended that service (from the seventh day of January last to this day) the full term of seventy-eight days.

"By order of the General Assembly,

"JOHN CRUGER, Speaker.

"Allowed upon this certificate by the Supervisors, 70 days (travelling days included) £31 10s.

"Received of Josiah Smith the contents of the within certificate in full. I say received by me,

"NATH. WOODHULL."

A RELIC.—There is at a marble works in Callowhill street, Philadelphia, a marble slab, which bears the following inscription:

"IN

Memory of

My dear deceased

Mr. LAMBERT EMERSON,

who died

ye 14 of December 1745

aged 55 years and 9 ms.

True loving harts never parts."

Whilst removing an old willow-tree, near the gate at Christ Church burial-ground, at Fifth and Arch streets, the workmen struck this stone, at the distance of three or four feet below the surface of the ground. The stone was so covered with dirt that no inscription was at first visible, but a careful cleansing brought the lettering to light. There are now none to tell how this stone came to be covered up and to have a tree growing over it.—*Evening Bulletin.*

BOOKS PRINTED BY BRADFORD (vol. iii. p. 173).—In the "Catalogue of Works printed by William Bradford," in the June number of the Historical Magazine, there is an omission of one which I find in my collection, with this title:

"A Confession of Faith in the most Necessary Things of Christian Doctrine, Faith and Prac-

TICE. According to the Testimony of Holy SCRIPTURES.

"Given forth from the Yearly Meeting at Burlington, the 7th of 7th month, 1692, by the despised Christian People, called Quakers.

"Printed and sold by William Bradford in Philadelphia, 1693." 12mo. pamphlet, pp. 21. W. G. B.

BOSTON, Mass.

ANOTHER TITLE.—In the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," vol. viii. (1854) p. 20, will be found an abstract of the title of an almanac printed by Bradford in 1685. The title of the work was, "*Kalendarium Pennsylvaniense*, or America's Messinger, being and Almanack for the Year of Grace, 1686. . . . By Samuel Atkins, Student in Mathematicks and Astrology. . . . Printed and Sold by William Bradford at Philadelphia in Pennsylvania, 1685." The size, I think, was foolscap, 8vo.

DELTA.

THE CHURCH WHERE WASHINGTON WAS BAPTIZED.—The remains, says the *Alexandria Sentinel*, of the old church in which General Washington was baptized lie a few miles inland, and are almost entirely hid to the passer-by with trees and undergrowth. A few venerable-looking oaks are probably the only living contemporaries of its erection. About this old church lie the remains of the Hon. Thomas Lee and other great men of an earlier period. Quantities of broken bricks and old mortar are heaped indiscriminately on all their monuments. I have now one of the flags that paved the aisle, turned into a grindstone, purchased at an obscure sale some years since. Tradition says that the floor was torn up, as soon as it was abandoned by the parson, by the neighboring people, and used for various purposes.

INDIAN NAMES OF PLACES ON THE HUDSON RIVER, extracted from the Books of Patents, in the office of the Secretary of State, Albany, New York:

Machackoeske—A piece of land south of Albany, not far from Nutten and Kinder Hook. —III. 60.

Pachaguack—A piece of land behind Kinder Hook, north of *Machackoeske*.—*Ibid*.

Najockassick—A piece of land on the east shore of the North River, almost behind Kinder Hook, along both sides of the Kill, and strikes off from Abraham Staets' bowery.—*Ibid*.

Washcanosoonsick—A piece of land adjoining *Najockassick*.—*Ibid*.

Nohacktequassick—South of Kinder Hook III. —59.

Neweskeke (or *Naveskeek*)—About ten miles south of Albany, being in a corner or neck of land, having a fresh water river running to the east of it.—III. 78.

Taescameasick, Sheepshack—Two tracts of land on the east side of the North River, and stretching along the said river from the second to the third spring, which runs over the west side of the river.—IV. 173. [Now Lansingburg, Rens. Co.]

Keeseywegs Kill—Near Albany, on the east side of Hudson's River, and 1,200 rods from Maj. Abraham Staets' Kill.—IV. 231.

Popquassick—A piece of woodland on the east side of the North River, above Albany, south of Robert Sanders' bowery, near a small island commonly known by the name of Whale fishing Island.—IV. 272. [Whale Island is at the mouth of Mohawk River; Popquassick is supposed to be in the south part of the town of Lansingburg.]

Cickhekawick—A neck of land lying on the north side of Kleverack, east of Hudson River, from the mouth of Kinderhook Creek to the first falls, and thence to the Fishing-place. [Town of Stuyvesant, Columb. Co.]

Caniskeck—South of Albany, in the town of Coeymans, opposite Beeren Island.

Mathahenack—A tract of land north of the 4th spring above Rensselaerswyck, in the Half Moon tract.

Nachtenack—Now called Waterford, Saratoga Co.

Quahemiscos (or Long Island)—Near Waterford. E. B. O'C.

ALBANY, June, 1859.

QUERIES.

HUBBARD'S NEW ENGLAND.—This work, written in the seventeenth century, remained in manuscript till the beginning of the nineteenth. It seems, however, that it was in contemplation to print it in 1775, as will be seen by the following advertisement in the *Salem Gazette* or *Newbury* and *Marblehead Advertiser*, for Friday, Feb. 3, of that year:

"Just published, sold by the printer hereof. The Second Chapter of the First Book of the 'American Chronicles of the Times.' Subscriptions are taken in for Mr. Hubbard's excellent History of New England.

The printer of the *Gazette* was Ezekiel Russell, of whom an account will be found in Thomas's History of Printing, p. 366. Was it Russell or some other printer that purposed to issue Hubbard's work; and how far was the project carried out?

THE FIRST TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—A late number of the *Newark Advertiser* states that, "The first Temperance Society in the country was established in 1805, at Allentown, N. J. It was called the 'Sober Society,' and was composed of fifty-eight members."

In my scrap book I find an article written in 1850, which asserts that "The first Temperance Society, properly so called, was formed by young men in the town of Monson, Saratoga County, N. Y., in 1808. It was got up at the suggestion of a young physician by the name of B. J. Clark."

Does the priority of claim belong to either of the above societies? J. L. L.

CAMDEN, Me.

THE FIRST SUNDAY SCHOOL IN AMERICA.—In 1674 the Puritans had a Sunday school in Roxbury, Mass. Ludwig Thacker had one in Ephratah, Pa., in 1750. Were any such schools established in this country previous to either of the above? Also, are there any records available relating to the above schools? L.

MAINE.

THOMAS MILLETT.—In the "Mass. Hist. Col.," first series, vol. ix. page 167, in the sketch of Dorchester, it is said the records of births and deaths before the year 1567, were accidentally burnt at Thomas Millett's house. Can any of your subscribers inform me who this Thomas Millett was, what became of him, and are any of his descendants living? Had he any connection with the Thomas Millett, wife and son, who came from England in 1635? (See *Savage's Gleanings*.) I. J. P.

SALEM, 1859.

CURRENCY.—In "An Historical Sketch of the College of New Jersey," recently published by Joseph M. Wilson, Philadelphia, it is stated, on page fourteen, that the College was "fixed" by the trustees at Princeton, in 1752, upon condition that its inhabitants should secure to the trustees, among other things, "one thousand pounds *proclamation money*;" and on page twenty-one, that "about this time (1761) the President's salary was increased to two hundred and fifty pounds *proclamation money*."

What was meant by *proclamation money*, and what was its value? J. S. F.

WEST CHESTER, Penn.

U. S. FRIGATE ESSEX.

SIR: Agreeably to your directions we have carefully examined the carronades of this ship,

and find the pomillion eye of one broken off—the pomillion of the others load in a direction which prevents the screw shipping perpendicularly, and the nice elevation or depression which may some time be requisite.

In our opinion, the Essex is not *properly armed to contend with as fast a sailing vessel as herself mounting long guns*; but by taking four carronades and the two long 12 pdrs. from the gun deck, and substituting long 18 pdrs., she will be rendered as effective as is desired. We are, with respect, sir, your obt servants,

JNO. DOWNES,
WM. FINCH.

Was the change here recommended made previous to her engagement and capture by the Phoebe and Cherub?

COL. ELEAZER OSWALD.—When and where was Col. Oswald born? G.

PHILADELPHIA, May, '59.

Can any of your readers furnish any information about Robert Stobo, one of the hostages at Fort Necessity, of a later date than the letter of Washington in the 2d vol. of "Sparks' Life and Writings," page 365. N. B. C.

BLANNERHASSET'S MEMOIRS.—Some years since Mrs. Blennerhasset, the relict of Herman Blennerhasset, the associate of Burr, made her appearance in the city of Washington near the close of the Congress then in session. Her object was to obtain indemnity for property destroyed on Blennerhasset's Island by the militia sent to arrest Burr. She memorialized Congress. Her appeal created quite a furor at the time, and many ardent advocates of her cause came forward, of whom, if I mistake not, Mr. Webster was among the most zealous. A sketch of the history, the trials and adventures of the Blennerhasset family was published at the time, perhaps in the *National Intelligencer* or in Duff Green's paper. Her death, which occurred before the reassembling of Congress, terminated all proceedings in her behalf. It is desired to know in what paper and at what date the publication of these family memoirs (and the memorial) was made, and the author, if known.

MISSISSIPPI.

REVOLUTIONARY MUSIC.—Mr. Benj. Smith, of West Needham, Mass., now 93 years old, who was a fifer in the army of the Revolution, informs me that the popular tunes of that period were "the Road to Boston" and the "President's March." The Continental musicians hardly knew any other tunes at first, but soon learned "Yankee Doodle," the "White Cockade," etc.,

from hearing the British play them in the distance. In 1798, Judge Joseph Hopkinson wrote his celebrated

"Hail Columbia! happy land," etc.

for the "President's March;" and the "Road to Boston" is still the favorite road to the young fiddler's knowledge of his instrument. Can any one inform me who was the author of these national marches?

There is another "President's March," sometimes called "Washington's Quick Step," written in double time, whose authorship, as well as that of "Washington's Slow March," is, I believe, unknown.
E. N.

PARSON LEWIS.—In the appendix of letters and journals to the *Frontier Missionary*, a memoir of the life of the Rev. Jacob Bailey, A.M.—By the Rev. Wm. S. Bartlett, forming the 2d vol. of the collection of the Prot. Episcopal Hist. Society, reference is made to the presence in Boston, in July and August, 1778, of "a Mr. Lewis, a clergyman or chaplain of a regiment," who "had deserted from New York, and having dined with the general [Heath], was coming to lay something of the utmost importance before the Council."

Under the date of August 3d, of the same year, Mr. Bailey again alludes to "the arrival of Parson Lewis," and adds "Some conceived that he was a spy, others that he had deserted from disgust to the British cause and pure affection to the American cause; whilst the ladies were unanimous that it was a love affair which brought him to Boston, for during his imprisonment, he had frequent interviews with Mr. Pierpont's daughter, a young girl of fifteen, who had an independent fortune of £5,000 sterling."

Among the Records of St. John's Church, Providence, R. I., as compiled for Updike's History of the Narragansett Church, pp. 409-433, is a statement to the effect that the Rev. Mr. Lewis had assisted that parish twice during the interval between the refusal of the Rev. Mr. Graves to officiate, and the choice of a new clergyman. The date of this appearance of Mr. Lewis in Providence is not given, but from the context it would appear to have been about the time of his appearance in Boston; *perhaps*, however, the year before.

Not having "Sabine's American Loyalists" by me, I am unable to say whether he throws any additional light on the history of this gentleman. I have met no other reference to him, and should like to be directed to any other sources of information whereby I can learn his earlier and subsequent career.
LOYALIST.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1859.

MINISTER OF KING WILLIAM'S PARISH, VA., 1724.—Among the gratuities recorded in the "Abstract of the Proceedings of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, from the 19th of February, 1724, to the 18th of February, 1725," as having been granted by the Society to clergymen in America, other than its missionaries, is one of twenty pounds sterling "to the minister of King William's Parish, on James' River, Virginia." What was the name of this clergyman? Bishop Meade's "Old Churches and Families of Virginia" does not supply it. One whose merit caused him to be singled out of all the numerous clergy of Virginia, for a special acknowledgment of faithful labors, ought surely to have still a record somewhere on earth.
S. P. G.

NASHUA, N. H., May, '59.

AGE APPENDED TO SIGNATURES.—A letter is before me, dated "Kinderhook, January 22, 1774," and thus signed, "J. Fryenmoet, Æt. 63."

The writer of the letter was a highly respected clergyman of the Dutch Reformed Church. The body of the letter is in the same handwriting with the signature. Several other letters written in the vicinity of the same date, by the same individual, and I think also some entries in the records of the Dutch Church at Kinderhook of an earlier date, are similarly signed.

Can any gentleman furnish an explanation of this singular subscription by adding the writer's age to his signature? How far was it a practice in any age or country? Was it *practised* at any period in this country? Was it a *Dutch* practice? Had it anything to do with the clerical profession?
H. O. V. S.

THE FIRST LIGHTNING ROD.—Can any of your Philadelphia correspondents tell on what builing it was erected?
V. H. B.

CLERGYMAN AT ROANOAKE, August, 1587.—All our histories, in their narratives of Sir Walter Raleigh's attempts at colonization on the coast of North Carolina, tell us of the baptism of the chieftain Manteo, the first native convert to the Christian faith. August 13, 1587, and of the christening, on the following Sunday, of Virginia Dare, the first child of English parentage born on the soil of the United States. But none of the accounts we have seen, gives us the name of the clergyman by whom this rite was administered. Is this an oversight, or has this "*magnum et venerabile nomen*," faded quite away

from memory? Certainly, if it is not to be found in the earlier voyager's accounts, it must be still preserved in the maritime records of the old port of Plymouth, whence, if we remember aright, Grenville's fleet set sail.

Will not some one undertake the search, and thus recover a pleasant little scrap of history which has hitherto strangely escaped notice?

L. N. & Q.

CREEK INDIANS.—Where may the following pamphlet be seen or purchased?

"The Speech of a Creek Indian against the immoderate Use of Spirituous Liquors. Delivered in a National Assembly of the Creeks. To which are added, 1. Letter from Yariza, an Indian Maid of the Royal Line of the Mohawks, to the principal Ladies of New York. 2. Indian Songs of Peace. 3. An American Fable. Together with some Remarks upon the Character and Genius of the Indians, and upon the Customs and Ceremonies at making War and Peace, 8vo. 1s. Printed and sold by R. Griffiths at the Dunciad in St. Paul's Churchyard. 1754."

L. N. & Q.

SIR WM. ALEXANDER.—In Colonel Sleigh's "Hacmatack Clearings," is an interesting story of one La Tour of Cape Sable, who agreed (in conjunction with Sir William Alexander), to establish on his Canadian property a party of Scotch emigrants. Can you or any of your readers give me Colonel Sleigh's authority for this statement? And at the same time can you give me any information respecting the sale of Canadian property to the French by Sir William Alexander, as stated by Urquhart?

G. H. K.

REPLIES.

THE FIRST POST-OFFICE IN THE U. S. (vol ii. p. 52).—Although not able to answer the inquiry of G. P. L., as to which of the original thirteen States first established a post-office by an act of its legislature," the following copy of an act of the legislature of the province of Pennsylvania, passed in 1693, may throw some light on the question. The laws of the province, prior to 1700, have never been published by authority, nor even printed, so far as I am aware, and I was indebted, some years since, for the copy of the act, from which my transcript is made, to a gentleman who copied the laws for his own use, with the intention of adding notes and giving the whole to the public. It is to be greatly regretted he has not done so, for his eminent legal acquirements, and familiar knowledge of the early history of our State, well

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qualify him for a task, which, if long deferred, it is to be hoped has not been abandoned.

From the privileges conferred upon Hamilton, it would seem that there must have been concurrent legislation by other provinces and colonies, to enable him to render them available, otherwise we do not see how he could have carried out the objects of the act. That the scheme went into operation is shown by the terms of the preamble of the act of 1697. The title "*Postmaster General*," as there found, is, perhaps, the first instance in which the designation has been applied on this side of the Atlantic, and seems to prove that the post-office, under Hamilton, was the first one established in any of the provinces or colonies.

"To and from Philadelphia by the eastern parts of New England beyond Boston, nineteen pence.

"To and from Philadelphia to Lewis,* Maryland, and Virginia, nine pence.

"To and from every place within eighty miles of Philadelphia, four pence half penny.

"All letters, belonging to the public, to be received and despatched free of all charges; And that the post, pass ferriage free of all ferries, within the Town of New Castle, and country depending.† Provided always, That the said Andrew Hamilton shall within three months next ensuing prefix certain days of his setting forth and return, and shall continue constant posts to pass from Philadelphia to New York, and from Philadelphia to New Castle."

A law upon the same subject was passed at an Assembly held at Philadelphia in May, 1697, by which the rates were increased and in which the act of 1693 was recited as follows:

"Whereas, in the year 1693, a general post-office was by law erected at the request of Andrew Hamilton at Philadelphia, by which law a rate was put on all letters; And whereas the charge of the said office hath much exceeded the postage, and being sensible of the benefit of the said office to trade and commerce, and to the Province and Territories in general if it be continued, and of the great loss that will happen to both if it should happen to fall for want of encouragement. Be it therefore enacted," etc.

It was directed by the act that Hamilton should receive for three years the sum of "20 pounds silver money of this Province" annually, and that the law should continue in force three years,

The Law for the erecting of a post-office:

"Ch 2 of the session, passed at Philadelphia, May, 1693."

* Lewis or Lewistown, Del.

† Town of "New Castle," etc. "The three lower counties on Delaware," as they were called—now State of Delaware—are here referred to.

"To the end that mutual correspondence may be maintained, and that letters may be speedily and safely despatched from place to place: Be it Enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That a general post-office may be erected by Andrew Hamilton at Philadelphia, from whence all letters and packets may be with all expedition sent into any of the parts of New England, and other adjacent colonies in these parts of America, at which said office all returns and answers may be received.

"And be it further Enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that it shall be lawful for the said Andrew Hamilton, or some other as shall be appointed by the King to be the Postmaster General, in these parts, and his deputy or deputies in that office, to demand, receive and take, for the postage of all such letters, so by him conveyed, or sent post as aforesaid, according to the several rates hereafter mentioned and not exceed the several rates hereafter expressed.

"All foreign letters from Europe, the West Indies, or any parts beyond the seas, two pence each single letter, which is to be accounted such although it contain bills of lading, invoices, gazettes, etc.; And for each packet of letters four pence. And if packets or letters be at the office uncalled, for the space of forty-eight hours, the postmaster then sending them forth to the respective houses, or the persons, to whom they are directed, one penny more for every such letter.

"And for all foreign letters, outward bound, that shall be delivered into the post-office, two pence each letter or packet.

"The post of inland letters to or from New York to Philadelphia, four pence half penny.

"To or from Philadelphia to Connecticut, nine pence.

"To or from Philadelphia to Rhode Island, twelve pence

"To and from Philadelphia to Boston, fifteen pence."

Previous to these enactments a law was passed at Philadelphia, in March, 1683, directing the mode in which letters on official business were to be despatched. It was in following terms:

"Whereas the Governor may, on many occasions, be disappointed of obtaining true and speedy information of public affairs, as well from Europe as the neighbouring colonies and remote parts of this Province and territories thereof, For prevention of all such inconveniences for the future, Be it Enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That every Justice of the Peace, Sheriff or Constable within the respective counties of this Province, and territories thereof, to whose hands or knowledge any Letter or Letters shall come, directed to or from the Governor,

shall despatch them, within three hours, at the furthest, after the receipt or knowledge thereof, to the next Sheriff or Constable, and so forwards, as the Letter direct, upon the penalty of twenty shillings for every hour's delay.

"And in such cases, all Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs or Constables are hereby empowered to press either man or horse for that service, allowing for a horse or man, two pence by the mile, to be paid out of the public stock."

Hamilton, on whom the right to carry the mail under the acts of 1693 and 1697 was conferred, applied on 23 6th mo, 1701, by a petition through Patrick Robinson presented in his behalf, for the payment of the £60 which had been granted to him, when it was ordered "that the Treasurer pay the said sum as soon as he shall have sufficient in his hands for the same." He is styled in the petition, "Col. Andrew Hamilton, *Post Master Genl. in America*" and "Gov^r of the Jerseys."—*Provincial Minutes*, ii. p. 32.

Governor Hamilton's death occurred in 1703, and James Logan, in a letter to William Penn, dated Amboy, 26th 2d mo.* 1703, thus speaks of it: "The mournful occasion of my being here is the funeral of that worthy gentleman, our Lieutenant Gov. Hamilton, he lay sick of a putrid and hectic fever for about nine weeks, and (was) despatched 26th inst. in his perfect senses and was interred yesterday in the afternoon. We had advice of it but the evening before by the Post and presently in the news. William Trent,† Thomas Farmer and myself being all who on that short notice could get ready (our friends being mostly gone to Salem meeting) hastened away to pay this last respect, and came time enough to meet the corpse at the Grave, so that now all thy late pains for an approbation in his favor are lost and our enemies unhappily gratified once more."

Charles Read, in Philadelphia, writing to Jonathan Dickinson, in Jamaica, N. J., Aug 17, 1703, says: "The death of our Governor Hamilton has broke all our measures. I doubt we shall not be so happy in another, he being an affable, moderate man and, as far as I could observe, free from that avaricious humor too predominant amongst us."

These extracts are from the valuable "Logan Manuscripts," in the possession of the American Philosophical Society.

One of the measures referred to in this letter, was the plan to effect a union in legislation between the Province and Territories, and Proud thus refers to the circumstance. "For they had not accepted the new charter; and they had

* Sic original.

† After whom Trenton, N. J. was called.

three years allowed them to signify their refusal. For this purpose Hamilton labored much with them and used many arguments to induce them to unite, but without success."—Vol. i., p. 454.

E. A.

PHILADELPHIA, May, 1859.

STRICTURES ON THE LOVE OF POWER IN THE PRELACY (vol. ii. p. 304, p. 344).—Since sending to the Historical Magazine the conjectural reply to the query of "D.," as to the authorship of this abusive pamphlet, I have met, accidentally, among some old MSS. letters, the following direct statement from the pen of one whose position could but give him accurate information, confirming my supposition. It is contained in a letter written by the Rev. James Abercrombie, subsequently D.D., and at that time assistant minister of Christ Church and St. Peter's, in the city of Philadelphia. This letter, dated "October 30th, 1795," was addressed to the Rev. Samuel Parker, D.D., rector of Trinity Church, Boston, and afterward the second Bishop of Massachusetts, and accompanied a package of the printed Journal of that session of the Convention.

"You will observe in the Journal that a member was impeached for publishing a pamphlet against the doctrine and discipline of our Church. This member was a Dr. Purcell, from South Carolina, whose conduct in that matter, as well as his behaviour during the session of Convention, justly exposed him to the censure and contempt of both clergy and laity."

The writer adds certain additional proofs of the unworthiness of Dr. Purcell, not only for membership of the Convention, but also for a continuance in his sacred office, and expresses the hope that the representations made by the bishop and clergy of Pennsylvania to the South Carolina Convention may bring about his "immediate degradation."

Owing apparently to the failure of the next Convention of South Carolina, in securing a quorum, and the dispersion of the succeeding one by the prevalence of "an alarming and mortal fever," no immediate action was taken in the matter by the Diocesan authorities, and in a few years the doctor died at Charleston.

He was, according to Dalcho, (Hist. Acc't of the P. E. Church in S. C., 1820)—who, by the way, makes no allusion to this affair—of English birth, a "B.A." of Christ Church College, Oxford, and had served as chaplain in the British army. During the Revolution, espousing the patriotic side, he received from Congress, May 7th, 1776, an appointment to the chaplaincy of Col. Moultrie's second S. C. Regiment, and, at a later date, he was appointed

Deputy Judge-Advocate General for South Carolina and Georgia. Although he resumed the exercise of his priestly functions at the close of the war, and even received an honorary Doctorate in Divinity from the College of New Jersey, he evidently had lost in the exercise of his duties as soldier and civilian, the befitting traits of character of the clergyman and Christian.

S. W. P.

NASHUA, N. H.

TRANSFORMATION OF NAMES (vol. iii. p. 150).—"B. F. P.," of Sidney, Alabama, starts a novel doubt as to the origin of the name of this place. "Cotton-Gin Port" was established at the crossing of "Gaines' Trace" over the Tombigbee River, in the Chickasaw nation, about the year 1806.

Being on Indian Territory no colony of Germans was or could have settled there at so early a time, by whom the assumed name, "Gottingen," could have been given to the place. The history of Cotton-Gin Port was known to the writer as early as 1818. When there, in 1833, the remains of a large house were standing on a plantation of some extent near the place, but on the west side of the river, and recently abandoned, the lands having a short time before been ceded to the United States. It had been the residence of George Colbert, the Chickasaw chief, an intelligent and enterprising half-breed who had accumulated considerable property, and had cultivated cotton for many years; and the writer has always understood that the place took its name from the fact that Colbert had established a *public* gin there for the benefit of the people of his tribe, many of whom, at that early day, raised cotton to a limited extent.

Gaines' Trace, or the road so called, was surveyed and laid out by Lieutenant E. P. Gaines, afterward Major-General in the United States Army, and his brother, the venerable George S. Gaines, Esq., of Mobile, could solve any doubts that may be supposed to rest upon the matter.

B. L. C. W.

MISSISSIPPI, 1859.

THE FIRST WATER-WORKS (vol. iii. p. 21).—The first water-works in the United States were planned and constructed at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, by John Christopher Christensen, a Danish Moravian in the year 1762. The machinery consisted of three single-acting force-pumps, four inch calibre and eighteen inch stroke, and worked by a triple crank, and geared to the shaft of an undershot water-wheel eighteen feet diameter, and two feet clear in the

buckets. The total head of water was two feet. On the water-wheel shaft was a wallower of thirty-three rounds and gearing into a spur-wheel of fifty-two cogs, attached to the crank. The three piston rods were attached each to a frame or cross-head working in grooves, to give them a parallel motion with the pump. The cross-head was of wood, as well as the parts containing the grooves as guides.

The works were calculated to raise the water seventy feet perpendicular height; subsequently increased to one hundred and fourteen feet.

These works were in operation as late as 1832, when the present works were erected. The first rising-main was made of gum-wood as far as it was subject to great pressure—the rest of pitch pine. In 1786, leaden pipes were substituted. In 1813, these were changed for iron.

MANOKASY.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., 1859.

COL. HAY (vol. iii, p. 158).—"S. I." is evidently wrongly informed as to Lieut. Col. Udney Hay being the only officer of that name and rank in the Revolutionary army. His cousin, Lieut. Col. Samuel Hay, of the 10th Penn. Regt., who died in December, 1803, held a similar rank; he left a son, the Rev. Philip O. Hay, of Orange, N. J., still living. If I mistake not, there was also a Lieut. Col. Samuel Hay, of the New York line, and a subsequent member of the Cincinnati Society of that state.

G.

MIOMAO HIEROGLYPHICS (vol. iii, p. 157).—The earliest allusions to these that I have been able to find is that of Father Druilletes, in the *Relation de la Nouvelle France* for 1652, ch. viii. Speaking of the zeal of the Abnakis to learn the truths of the Gospel, he says:

"Some wrote their lessons after their fashion; they used a small coal as a pen, and a bark for paper. Their characters are so new and so peculiar, that one could not know or understand the writing of another; that is to say, they used certain marks according to their ideas, as a local memory, to recollect the points, articles and maxims which they had heard. They took this paper with them to study their lesson during the night."

This shows a familiarity with the method, although the novelty of the subject of course deranged their usual signs, and made their use arbitrary. Some of your contributors in Maine and the adjacent British Provinces, will, I trust, be able to refer us to some rock inscriptions that may elucidate the point. I have a prayer-book in this character, procured for me by the Rev. Mr. Kauder.

NEW YORK

* †.

Obituary.

DIED, at Philadelphia, on Monday, June 6th, Hon. JOSEPH M. DORAN, in the 59th year of his age. He was a native of Philadelphia, and received his education in that city, graduating at the University of Pennsylvania. Adopting the profession of the law, he entered as a student the office of David Paul Brown. While with his preceptor he industriously and laboriously applied his mind to the investigation of the most abstruse branches of his favorite science; and such was his zeal, he entered upon tasks which would appal the modern student. To him "Black Letter," and translation of the "Year Books," were but modes of recreation. The ancient Common Law was his delight, and how assiduously he passed his student life was manifest throughout his professional career.

On the 3d of April, 1824, he was admitted to the bar, continuing in practice until 1840, when he was appointed an Associate Judge of the Court of General Sessions for Philadelphia County, having for his colleagues the late Robert T. Conrad and George W. Barton. In 1837, he was chosen a member of the Convention which framed the present Constitution of Pennsylvania, being associated in that capacity with such men as John Sergeant, Charles Chauncy, Joseph R. Chandler, Thos. P. Cope, Thos. S. Bell, William Darlington, Charles Jared Ingersoll, Wm. M. Meredith, James Pollock, John M. Scott, George W. Woodward, and others.

In 1843, the court of which he was a member was abolished by Act of Assembly, when Judge Doran resumed the practice of his profession. Although he was a man of varied acquirements, and fitted by his vast fund of learning and extended experience, to occupy and adorn almost any station in public life, yet it was as an advocate that he was so widely known and distinguished. In the trial of criminal cases he was, perhaps, without a superior. To his knowledge of men, of their habits, customs, vices, and prejudices, was added a shrewdness unequalled, wit and humor inimitable, and repartee and sarcasm not to be idly encountered or provoked. With all his power, he displayed his prowess but in kindness; and in the fiercest contests of the forum, never forgot respect for the court, courtesy toward his opponent, consideration for the witness, or the rights of his client. By these qualities he won and retained until the close of life, the regard and esteem of all with whom he was associated. His death leaves a vacancy, to fill which few will dare. Though "the place that once knew him shall know him no more," though the stirring tones of his eloquence are

hushed, and never again be heard, his humorous appeals convulsing court, jury and audience with laughter, or his bitter invectives as he disrobed villainy; yet the memory of his career will be ever cherished and revered, his jokes and bon mots live as "household words," among the Philadelphia bar.

Notes on Books.

History of Middle Tennessee; or, Life and Times of Gen. James Robertson. By A. W. Putnam, Esq., President of the Tennessee Historical Society. Nashville, Tenn. Printed for the Author, 1859. 8vo. pp. 668.

OUR readers have already had an extract from this interesting history of central Tennessee, and may readily infer its value. The colonies of the West, with their early isolated struggles, their provisional governments, their heroic acts, are as deserving of record, and of being imprinted on the hearts and minds of the young, as those of the Atlantic colonies. Robertson and the men of Watauga, who were the first to give the name of Washington to any portion of our country, showed thus early the side which they espoused in the war, and that though this resolve exposed them to all the horrors of Indian war. The volume embracing the period of General Robertson's life from the settlement in 1779 to his death in 1814, is a history of Middle Tennessee for that period. It is a most creditable work, and is doubtless fully reliable. The volume is well printed, and has several maps and illustrations, and to the credit of the State was written, stereotyped and printed at home.

An Historical Sketch of the Church Missionary Association of the Eastern District of the Diocese of Massachusetts. By the Rev. William Stevens Perry, M.A. Boston: Dutton & Co., 1859.

MR. PERRY has given in these few pages quite a sketch of the history of his church in that portion of Massachusetts, written in a fair and candid spirit.

Transactions of the Moravian Historical Society, 1857-8. Nazareth, 1859. 8vo. 31 pp.

THIS number of the Transactions of the Moravian Society contains, 1, Its Constitution, and Laws; 2, an account of its object and aims; 3, Peter Böhler's oak-tree, a paper by H. A. Briekenstein; 4, an account of the celebration of the first anniversary of the Society; 5, President Henry's address.

The Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut, May, 1678 to June, 1689, with notes and an appendix, comprising such documents from the State archives, and other sources, as illustrate the history of the Colony during the administration of Sir Edmund Andros. Transcribed and edited in accordance with a resolution of the General Assembly. By J. Hammond Trumbull. Hartford: Case, Lockwood & Co., 1859. 8vo., pp. 538.

THE publication of early records is now a rule, and in a few years the valuable archives of our early history will be placed beyond the peril of loss. This volume bears marks of careful editing by one whose name is fitly associated with the history of his State.

Address Delivered Before the Georgia Historical Society, on its twentieth Anniversary, February 12, 1859, by Charles C. Jones, Jr. Savannah: John M. Cooper & Co. 1859. 8vo. 25 pp.

THIS eloquent address is too brief to do full justice to the subject of the Indian remains in southern Georgia; but it will, we hope, be developed into a volume, as the mounds and other Indian works of that State will evidently repay investigation. Mr. Jones divides the Georgia mounds into three classes, the Chieftain, the Family or Tubal and Shell Mounds, and describes instances of each, as well as antique pottery, arms, and implements.

History of the Town of Newburgh; general, analytical and geographical. By E. M. Rittenber. Illustrated with views, maps, portraits, etc., drawn by Chas. W. Tice, engraved by David Nichols. Newburgh: E. M. Rittenber & Co., 1859. Parts 1 and 2.

THIS contribution to the local history of Orange County, New York, is highly spoken of by Dr. O'Callaghan, than whom no better judge of New York history. The whole work is to form an imperial octavo, between 300 and 400 pages, and prides itself on being a home production—the designing, engraving and printing being all done by Newburgh men.

Catechism of United States History. By B. R. Carroll. Second edition, revised and improved. Charleston, S. C.: McCarter & Co., 116 Meeting st. 24mo., pp. 309.

THIS compendium of history by an accomplished historical writer of South Carolina, has met with, and apparently deserves, great success. It seems to be pretty accurate, though our school histories are never very exact, and we must for the honor of New York deny that she ever pro-

posed or decreed that "every Roman Catholic entering the province was to be hanged." She had a few penal laws, but mild and genial compared to those of Virginia.

A Letter from the Rev. Thomas Hooker, of Hartford, in answer to the complaints of Gov. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, against Connecticut. From the first volume of the Collections of the Connecticut Historical Society; now in press. Hartford, 1859. 8vo., pp. 18.

THIS letter, in relation to the plan of union and the amendments proposed by Connecticut, is an earnest of the value of the forthcoming volume of the Historical Collections of Connecticut.

Descripcion de cada uno de los departamentos del Estado del Salvador, relativamente á su topografía, suelo, minerales, aguas y temperatura, publicado por M. V. Sonnenstern. Nueva York: 1858. 8vo., pp. 35., map.

THIS, too, is an earnest of a future work, which we hope soon to see, for if carried out as well as here begun, we shall have a reliable and complete volume on this little State.

The First Records of Anglo-American Colonization; their history. By John Wingate Thornton. Boston: Gould & Lincoln, 1859. 8vo., pp. 12.

MR. THORNTON has put in this more enduring shape his interesting account of Ferrar's Records, doubtless to call attention to their value, and we trust that he will induce their publication.

Luxury and the Fine Arts, in some of their moral and historical relations. An address delivered in aid of the fund for Ball's Equestrian Statue of Washington, 13th May, 1859, by Robert C. Winthrop. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1859. 8vo., pp. 60.

THIS eloquent and suggestive address should find its way to every legislature, and be annually read in hopes of awakening an interest in historical art.

Notes on the Floridian Peninsula, its Literary History, Indian Tribes and Antiquities. By Daniel G. Brinton, A.B. Philadelphia: Joseph Sabin, 1859. 12mo., pp. 202.

THIS modest little volume is one of thorough historical research, embodying more real information as to the early history of Florida than can be found in any other work in English, and giving references to almost every authority on the subject. The author shows the knowledge,

ability and judgment requisite for a full history of the oldest State, and will, we hope, be encouraged to undertake a task which has so much romance and interest.

Dictionary of Americanisms. A glossary of words and phrases usually regarded as peculiar to the United States. By John Russell Bartlett. Second edition, greatly improved and enlarged. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1859. 8vo., pp. 524.

THE first edition of this work was warmly welcomed, and was, perhaps, the first dictionary that ever a man sat down to read and laugh over. It had, of course, its sins of omission and commission, which printed brought correction, and the accomplished author now gives the result of his later experience in this most beautiful volume, which must remain as authority for years.

Many words which were obsolete, or only local, in England, were given as Americanisms, in the first edition, from the fact of their general use in this country, but this list has been greatly reduced.

"The work, therefore," to use the author's own words, "claims to be more strictly American than the first."

Two introductory articles on English and American dialects, will be found very interesting and graphic essays on a subject which must one day be treated fully and methodically. There is scarcely a volume, if indeed there is one, which gives a better insight into our American social and political life than this dictionary. The prevailing ideas, modes of living, thought and action are evinced in our language, and the fanciful peculiarities which distinguish Americans, are in themselves no bad index of our national character, of that perpetual unrest, hurry and excitement which seems its manifestation. No one writing on this country, especially no foreigner, can dispense with it as a necessary guide, if merely for its accurate description of American birds and animals, which, although in many cases, bearing the names of European specimens, are often not even of the same species, and thus constantly mislead a foreigner. The same occurs sometimes with regard to inhabitants of different sections of our own country.

The care bestowed on this point, and its kindred subject, botany, entitle the learned author to the highest praise.

In another point of view this dictionary will do excellent service. Though these *isms* will remain in the less educated classes, by being exposed as un-English they will be excluded from the school, the newspaper, book and pulpit, and

thus prevent our language from becoming not the language of Shakspeare, but a mere dialect of it.

Historical and Literary Intelligence.

THE following account of the American-born daughter of the Baron Von Riedesel, who commanded the German troops in the English army at Saratoga, has been furnished for the Magazine by Count Gurowski. Having heard him relate the particulars, we requested him to reduce them to writing, and we doubt not they will prove interesting as well as new to most of our readers, as they were to us:

"The Hessian agent in the English Army during the war of American Independence, Baron von Riedesel, was accompanied by his family, consisting of a wife and several children. Of the latter, Caroline Eleonore, born in America, was afterward married to a Count de Roedern, in Silesia, and becoming a widow at an early period, resided on the estate left to her by her husband. This estate, called *Gnadefrei*, is situated in one of the most romantic valleys of Silesia, at the foot of the chain of the Giant Mountains and of their lord, the Schnee-Koppe, or Snow-Top.

"The late king of Prussia, Frederick William III., had a favorite summer residence in the same valley or plain, called the 'Castle of Erdmannsdorf,' and during his annual visits to this castle made the acquaintance of the countess, then a widow; charmed by the wisdom and extensive knowledge displayed in her conversation, as well as by the pious excellence of her character, he finally proffered her his royal hand in marriage. But the unambitious Countess preferred a life of comparative seclusion to the splendors of court life, especially as her advanced years and feeble health were far from fitting her to shine in such a sphere. She therefore respectfully declined the royal offer, modestly placing her refusal on the ground of physical inability to fill so high and important a station as that of the king's wife. 'Something more than intellectual accomplishments,' said she to her royal lover, 'is wanting for that purpose, and whatever I may have been, I am no longer a suitable object for your choice.'

"As the countess continued firm in her resolution, the king soon after formed a morganatic marriage with the Countess of Harrach, subsequently Princess of Leignitz. But he continued to enjoy the society of the Countess Roedern, and derived benefit from her counsels even in the affairs of government, until his death in 1840. Her influence on the religious policy of

the government of Prussia was especially marked, and when Francis I., of Austria, expelled numerous Tyrolese families from the Ziller-thale on account of their devotion to the Protestant religion, William III., acting under the advice and influence of the Countess Roedern, received them in Silesia, and assigned them lands in the same valley where his summer residence and that of the countess were situated. She also often directed his choice in the selection of State Ministers, and other high officers of government. In religious matters she promoted societies for the advancement of Protestant Christianity, such as Bible and tract societies, the encouragement of which formed so marked a feature in the reigns of William III. and his son, the present king of Prussia, who, after his accession to the throne, held the Countess Roedern in as high consideration as his father had done, of whom she had so long been the Egeria.

"The countess was not in the habit of visiting Berlin, but her residence in Silesia, was in itself a court, until her death in 1852. On a visit to her house on her birthday, in May, 1844, the writer of this notice found the whole village crowded with state carriages, in splendid liveries, belonging to the haughty aristocracy of Silesia, gathered from all and distant directions, to bring to the 'Mother Countess,' as she was generally called, their hearty and respectful congratulations.

"When Baron Riedesel was taken prisoner at Saratoga, he accompanied the army of Burgoyne to Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he occupied a house still standing, and on the glass of one of its windows the name of Riedesel, is still preserved, cut with a diamond. Some months previous to the death of the countess, the writer had occasion to mention this fact to her, and to send her in a letter a lithograph of the house in which, when a child, she had once dwelt. She was very grateful for the souvenir, and expressed her astonishment at the preservation of the pane of glass, a circumstance that could not possibly have occurred in a European household."

MR. MURPHY, the learned and industrious representative of this country at the court of Holland, has lately obtained a manuscript volume written in the Miami-Illinois dialect, which has long been considered lost.

This volume is the production of some of the early French missionaries among the Illinois. It is divided into two, or perhaps, more properly speaking, three parts, as follow:

I. Prayers during mass, hymns for the festivals, psalms, catechism explanation of the deca-

logue, commandments of the church, creed, Sunday Gospels, and a portion of Genesis, all translated into the Miami-Illinois language.

II. A brief grammar of the same language.

III. A complete dictionary in French and Miami-Illinois, of *over two thousand eight hundred distinct words, and more than twenty thousand phrases.*

The manuscript is closely written but very plain. It is not the dictionary of that language which is mentioned by Mr. Duponceau and Mr. Gallatin, in the possession of the former, and which, it is inferred, is a short vocabulary; for the words which Mr. Gallatin could not find in the latter are contained in this, and there are many variations, showing the particular tribal origin to be different. Some of the words are identical with what Mr. Gallatin calls the Old Algonkin, for which he gives Lahontan as authority. The paper on which the work is written resembles that in use one hundred and fifty or two hundred years ago.

A note on the fly-leaf says: "This precious volume is an example of the superhuman efforts with which the love of the salvation of human souls inspired the *Catholic missionaries.*"

In fine, it is, no doubt, the most complete repertory of the Western Lenape in existence, and from the care and fullness with which it has been written, has been the work of a lifetime.

Mr. M., from whose letter a correspondent has taken upon himself to communicate the above particulars, has conferred a service of great value on his country, by securing, and we may add, discovering this important philological treasure, which our scholars will not fail to appreciate both here and in the West.

The only clue to the authorship that approaches to probability is furnished by Father Gabriel Marest, in his letter dated Kaskaskias, 9th November, 1712, and published in the *Lettres Edificantes*. Speaking of Father Gravier, the founder of the mission, to the Illinois, he says:

"He first investigated the principles of their language, and reduced them to grammatical rules, so that *we have since* only been obliged to bring to perfection what he began with so great success."—*Kip's Translation*, p. 206.

From this it may be inferred that the volume which Mr. Murphy has obtained is the compilation of many fathers, a conclusion to which we the more readily come, since it accords with that already expressed by Mr. Shea, in his "History of the Catholic Missions among the Indian Tribes of the United States."

SAMUEL HOPKINS of Northampton is engaged in writing a history of the Puritans. The first volume will soon make its appearance from the

press of Gould & Lincoln. The title will be "The Puritans; or, the Church, Court, and Parliament of England during the reigns of Edward VI. and Queen Elizabeth." The work will consist of three fine octavo volumes. The *Springfield Republican* says: "With habits of patient research possessed by few, and a philosophical and religious habitude of mind, Mr. Hopkins brings to his task so warm a sympathy with those of whom he writes, and a style so graphic and pungent, that the Puritans will be sure to get full justice at his hands."

MR. KAPP, the author of the "Life of Baron Steuben," recently published by Mason Brothers, has secured, and will soon receive from Franco, copies of all the De Kalb papers, among which are two hundred letters written by De Kalb to his wife, while he was in America. Mr. Kapp will write the "Life of De Kalb," and will be glad to receive biographical materials from those who are interested in his undertaking.

J. F. H. CLAIBORNE, Esq., of Miss., is engaged in preparing for the press the life of Gen. Quitman, and is anxious to obtain copies of all letters that will give interest or value to the work. The *Columbia Banner* says, "Col. C. has caught the spirit of the man—he has caught the expression of his life, and if he does not give a life-like picture, we shall be greatly disappointed."

JUDGE VEECH, of Uniontown, Pa., is preparing a memoir of George Croghan. We shall look for a valuable and interesting volume.

THE claims of historical study upon the youth of our country have been presented with great eloquence and learning by B. R. Carroll, Esq., in an oration delivered at the annual commencement of the Citadel Academy, Charleston, S. C. on April 8.

JOHN ESTEN COOKE, Esq., of Richmond, Va., is engaged in preparing a history of Virginia. Mr. C., we learn, proposes to make quite an extended work, for which he has abundant exceedingly valuable and interesting material. His ability as a writer gives full assurance of an entertaining and reliable work.

BENSON J. LOSSING, Esq., has nearly ready for press a volume entitled "Mount Vernon and its Associations," containing drawings of many of the relics of Mount Vernon, with sketches. It will be finely illustrated and handsomely printed.

WE are informed that Winthrop Sargent, Esq., of Philadelphia, has in preparation the life of Major André, for which he has gathered much new and interesting matter

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General Department.

COL. TALLMADGE'S ACCOUNT OF
MAJOR ANDRE.

IN noticing, not long since, the "Memoirs of Col. Tallmadge," privately printed, we left for another occasion his account of the affair of Major Andre, which it is now proposed to lay before the readers of the Magazine, in his own words. Gen. Washington had honored Tallmadge with a separate command, consisting of a body of horse, and he was at first stationed at New Canaan, or North Stamford, in Connecticut. Subsequently he took up his station upon the line, in the county of Westchester, N. Y. This was in the summer of 1780, when he describes the capture of Andre, and the circumstances that came under his own observation, as follows:

"After marching, and counter-marching, skirmishing with the enemy, catching cow-boys, etc., etc., late in the month of September, viz., on the evening of the 23d, I returned from below to the regiment, then near Northcastle. Soon after I halted, and disposed of my detachment, I was informed that a prisoner had been brought in that day by the name of John Anderson. On inquiry, I found that three men by the names of John Paulding, David Williams, and Isaac Van Vert, who had passed below our ordinary military patrols, on the road from Tarrytown to Kingsbridge, had fallen in with this John Anderson, on his way to New York. They took him aside for examination, and discovering sundry papers upon him, which he had concealed in his boots, they determined to detain him as a prisoner, notwithstanding Anderson's offers of pecuniary satisfaction if they would permit him to proceed on his course. They determined to bring him up to the head-quarters of our regiment, then on the advanced post of our army, and near Northcastle. This they effected on the forenoon of the 23d day of September, 1780, by delivering the said Anderson to Lieut.-Col. John Jameson, of the 2d Regiment Light Dragoons, then the commanding officer of said post, Col. Sheldon being at Old Salem under arrest.

"His Excellency, Gen. Washington, had made an appointment to meet Count Rochambeau (who commanded the French army then at Newport, R. I.) at Hartford, in Connecticut, about the 18th or 20th of September, and was on his return to the army at the time of Anderson's capture. When I reached Lieut.-Col. Jameson's quarters, late in the evening of the 23d, and learned the circumstances of the capture of the prisoner, I was very much surprised to find that he had been sent by Lieut.-Col. Jameson to Arnold's head-quarters at West Point, accompanied by a letter of information respecting his capture. At the same time he dispatched an express with the papers found on John Anderson, to meet Gen. Washington, then on his way to West Point. I did not fail to state the glaring inconsistency of this conduct to Lieut.-Col. Jameson, in a private and most friendly manner. He appeared greatly agitated when I suggested to him a measure which I wished to adopt, offering to take the whole responsibility upon myself, and which he deemed too perilous to permit. I will not further disclose. I finally obtained his reluctant consent to have the prisoner brought back to our head-quarters. When the order was about to be dispatched to the officer to bring the prisoner back, strange as it may seem, Lieut.-Col. Jameson *would persist* in his purpose of letting his letter go on to Gen. Arnold. The letter did go on, and the prisoner returned before the next morning.

"As soon as I saw Anderson, and especially after I saw him walk (as he did almost constantly) across the floor, I became impressed with the belief that he had been *bred to arms*. I communicated my suspicion to Lieut.-Col. Jameson, and requested him to notice his gait, especially when he turned on his heel to retrace his course across the room.

"It was deemed best to remove the prisoner to Salem, and I was to escort him. I was constantly in the room with him, and he soon became very conversable and extremely interesting. It was very manifest that his agitation and anxiety were great. After dinner on the 24th, perhaps by three o'clock P.M., he asked to be favored with a *pen, ink, and paper*, which I

readily granted, and he wrote the letter to Gen. Washington, dated, 'Salem, 24th September, 1780,' which is recorded in most of the histories of this eventful period. In this letter he disclosed his true character to be '*Major John Andre, Adjutant-General of the British Army.*'

"When I received and read the letter (for he handed it to me as soon as he had written it), my agitation was extreme, and my emotions wholly indescribable. If the letter of information had not gone to Gen. Arnold, I should not have hesitated for a moment in my purpose, but I knew it must reach him before I could possibly get to West Point.

"The express sent with the papers found in Major Andre's boots, did not intercept Gen. Washington on his return from Hartford, but passed him on the road, and kept on to West Point. On the 25th, while at breakfast with two of Gen. Washington's *Aids*, who had actually arrived at his quarters, Arnold received the letter from Lieut.-Col. Jameson. Knowing that the Commander-in-Chief would soon be there, he immediately rode down to his boat, and was rowed down the North River to the British sloop-of-war, '*Vulture*,' which then lay in Tappan Bay, below King's Ferry. This was the same vessel that brought up Major Andre from New York. Not long after Arnold's abrupt and sudden departure from his quarters, at Robinson's House, on the East side of the Hudson, opposite to West Point, the express delivered the dispatches to Gen. Washington, who immediately repaired to Arnold's quarters. By this time the plot was all discovered, and the guilty traitor had escaped. I took on Major Andre, under a strong escort of cavalry, to West Point, and the next day I proceeded down the Hudson to King's Ferry, and landed at Haverstraw, on the west side of the Hudson, where a large escort of cavalry had been sent from the main army at Tappan, with which I escorted the prisoner to headquarters.

"After we arrived at headquarters, I reported myself to Gen. Washington, who ordered a court consisting of fourteen general officers, to sit and hear the case of Major Andre. On the 29th of September, the president of the court, (Gen. Greene) reported to the Commander-in-Chief that they had come to the conclusion, 'that Major Andre, Adjutant-General to the British Army, ought to be considered as a spy from the enemy, and that, agreeably to the law and usage of nations, it is their opinion that he ought to suffer death.'

"On the 30th of September, the Commander-in-Chief, in general orders, approved of the aforesaid opinion, and ordered that the execution should take place *the next day, at five o'clock P.M.*

"On the first of October, 1780, a vast concourse of people assembled to witness the solemn and affecting scene, when the execution was postponed in consequence of a flag having arrived from the enemy. Gen. Greene was appointed to meet Gen. Robertson at Dobb's Ferry; but as no satisfactory proposals were received from Gen. Robertson, Gen. Greene returned to headquarters and reported to Gen. Washington. The Commander-in-Chief then ordered that the execution should take place on the 2d of October. Major Andre, having received his regimentals from New York, appeared in the complete uniform of a British officer, and, in truth, he was a most elegant and accomplished gentleman. After he was informed of his sentence, he showed no signs of perturbed emotions, but wrote a most touching and finished letter to Gen. Washington, requesting that the mode of his death might be adapted to the feelings of a man of honor. The universal usage of nations having affixed to the crime of a *spy*, *death by the gibbet*, his request could not be granted. As I was with him most of the time from his capture, and walked with him as he went to the place of execution, I never discovered any emotions of fear respecting his future destiny before I reached Tappan, nor of emotion when his sentence was made known to him. When he came within sight of the gibbet, he appeared to be *startled*, and inquired with some emotion whether he was not to be shot. Being informed that the mode first appointed for his death could not consistently be altered, he exclaimed, 'How hard is my fate!' but immediately added, 'it will soon be over.' I then shook hands with him under the gallows, and retired.

"Major Andre was executed in his military uniform, in which, I think, he was laid in his coffin, but before he was interred, I feel satisfied that his servant took off his coat, and perhaps, other outer garments.

"If it comported with the plan of these memoranda, and I could trust my feelings, I might enlarge greatly in anecdotes relating to this momentous event in our Revolutionary war, and especially those which relate to this most accomplished young man. Some things relating to the detention of Andre, after he had been sent on to Gen. Arnold, are purposely omitted, and some confidential communications which took place, of a more private nature, serve rather to mark the ingenuous character of the man, than to require being noticed at this time. I will, however, remark, that for the few days of intimate intercourse I had with him, which was from the time of his being brought back to our headquarters to the day of his execution, I became so deeply attached to Major Andre, that I can

remember no instance where my affections were so fully absorbed in any man. When I saw him swinging under the gibbet, it seemed for a time as if I could not support it. All the spectators seemed to be overwhelmed by the affecting spectacle, and many were suffused in tears. There did not appear to be one hardened or indifferent spectator in all the multitude."

CURIOUS CORRESPONDENCE OF DE L'ISLE THE GEOGRAPHER, AS TO THE LIMITS OF LOUISIANA, ETC.

THE following very interesting letters of the Rev. Mr. Bobé, a Lazarist, addressed to De l'Isle, that geographer seems to have preserved carefully, as they passed to the hands of his successor, the somewhat visionary Buache, and on the death of the latter, were sold with other important documents. They now form part of the valuable collection of a gentleman in Brooklyn, who has kindly put them at our disposal.

Among the curious facts which they reveal, is the care of the French government not to allow any boundaries to be assigned to Louisiana, New Mexico, or California: her claim to Texas, and intention to confine Spain to Old or Baja California, ideas which the United States carried out a hundred and fifty years later, and in which it was materially aided by the vagueness here so jealously insisted on.

Mr. Bobé shows, too, how early La Hontan, as much a romancer in linguistics as in river-finding, was appreciated at his just and very low value, and how early the famous river story was exploded.

He seems, too, to have had much at heart the discovery of the already suspected Columbia.

I.

"VERSAILLES, January 8, 1715.

"SIR: After wishing you such a happy New Year as you may desire, I have the honor to tell you, sir, that on asking Mr. Gilbert yesterday whether he would do me the kindness to hand you this letter, he said that he would do so willingly, and that at the same time he would send you the 20¹, that I gave him as soon as I received your new Map of the World. I declare, sir, that I am mortified at his delaying so long to hand it to you. I am much pleased with this new map; the design is fine and convenient. I showed it to Mr. Raudot, who has charge of all the colonies under Mr. de Pontchartrain; he esteems it greatly, and wishes one. I advised him to have the two maps cut around and pasted on both sides of a round cardboard, taking care to have the first meridian of one map which

serves as a scale for the degrees of latitude, directly under the first meridian of the other map, and putting little ribbands on the top and bottom of the card so as to hang it to a nail, so that one ribband would be at the bottom of the first meridian, and the other ribband at the other extremity of the hemisphere. This will be almost as convenient as a globe and will cost much less. This idea has been approved by competent persons to whom I mentioned it, especially by Mr. Raudot, who in my presence directed Mr. Silvestre to ask you to mount your maps in this way: If you had several you would sell them to persons here who desire them.

"I will tell you however, Sir, that Mr. Raudot begs you to remove from your plate the *dots that you have put in to mark the limits of Louisiana, California, New Mexico, etc.* The court does not agree to the limits assigned by geographers, yet foreign nations use our maps against us when we discuss important questions with them. He also remarked that the word California should be confined within the peninsula.

"Mr. Raudot admits that it is easy and advantageous to discover the Western Sea. I press him strongly to have the discovery made. If you have any light and any memoirs touching that coast, I beg you to let me have them. I will use them so as to please you, and if you have anything else I beg you to let me know of it.

"I wish you knew Mr. Raudot, he could give many fine maps; he goes every week to Paris. Mr. Silvestre could introduce you to him.

"In 1606 the late Mr. De la Salle had crosses and the King's arms cut on a large tree in the country of the Ceniz, as it is stated in a new Relation printed by Mr. Robinot, Bookseller near the Augustinians.

"I am with much gratitude and respect,

"Sir, your very Humble and very obd^t. Serv^t.,
BOBÉ.

"Mr. Gilbert will deliver me your answer."

II.

"SIR: As soon as I received your planisphere, yesterday, I presented it in your name to Mr. Raudot. I begged him also to read the letter which you did me the honor to write me. He told me that he would send you at once what you wish. I am indeed rejoiced to have made you acquainted with him, for besides the advantage that you can derive from him for your geographical studies, by the exact and faithful maps and memoirs that he will give you, the acquaintance may be otherwise useful, as Mr. Raudot enjoys great credit.

"Mr. Crozat has had tidings of those four

canoes which ascended Red River, in Louisiana. They were among the Novidiches, among the Adenaïs and other nations that trade with the Spaniards of Mexico. Seven or eight Frenchmen remained among these nations to push their explorations further. They found nations among which Mr. De la Salle formerly passed. Those who returned brought about 50 or 60 horses.

"They are sending about 200 men to Louisiana. The following establishments are to be made: 1st On Isle Daufine, where they are going to build a fort with five bastions, of which I saw the plan; 2^d On the Mobile, about twenty miles from its mouth; 3rd Above Mobile where there are many nations; 4th At the Natchez; 5th Towards the mouth of the Ouabache on the Misissipi.

"There will be a garrison at each post.

"I shall be much pleased to see you at Versailles. Meanwhile I have the honor to be,

"Sir, Your very humble and

"Very obedient Servant,

"BOBÉ.

Priest of the Congregation of the Mission.

"Monsieur De L'Isle, of the Academy of Sciences and Geographer of the King, Paris."

III.

"VERSAILLES, March 15, 1716.

"SIR: It is a very sensible mortification to me to be separated from Mr. Raudot, and to be no longer able to obtain news from the Colonies easily. Mr. Raudot has done me the honor to write to me several times, but he told me many things, that he does not deem it proper to write, and he is right. I have no doubt, Sir, you see him from time to time; he esteems you much, and will, I think, willingly communicate the maps and plans sent him every year, which will be very useful to you. There is an order to rectify on the spot the maps of Isle Roïale (Cape Breton) and Labrador.

"They are sending 700 recruits to Canada.

"Mr. Duché, Mr. Crozat's associate, tells me that they are increasing the troops of Louisiana by four companies, that will sail in August; and that a vessel is daily expected from that country. If Mr. Le Maire replies exactly to all the questions that I addressed him, I hope to receive a fine Relation that will please you, for I shall not fail to let you have it. I hope also, Sir, that if you have anything new, especially in the way of Geography, that you will let me know. I have already had the honor to tell you that the Cenis country having been discovered by Mr. de la Salle, it belongs to Louisiana. It seems to me that you might, on your maps, give the name of Bourbonnia to these vast countries which

are between the Missouri, the Misiscipi and the Western Ocean.

"Would it not be well to efface that great river which La Hontan says he discovered? All the Canadians, and even the Governor-General, have told me that this river is unknown; if it existed, the French who are in the Illinois, and at Ovabache would know of it. The last volume of the Lettres Edifiantes of the Jesuits, in which there is a very fine relation of the Illinois country, does not speak of it, any more than the letters which I received this year, which tell wonders of the beauty and goodness of that country. They send me some quite pretty work made by the wife of one of the principal Illinois Chiefs.

"They tell me that among the Scioux, up the Misissipi, there are always Frenchmen trading; that the course of the Misissipi is from North to West, and from West to South; that it is known, that towards the source of the Misissipi, there is, in the highlands, a river that leads to the Western Ocean; that the Indians say that they have seen bearded men, with caps, who gather gold dust on the seashore, but that it is very far from their country to that, and that they pass through many nations unknown to the French.

"I have a memoir of Mr. La Motte Cadillac, formerly governor of Missilimakinack, who says that if St. Peter's River is ascended to its source, they will, according to all appearance, find in the highlands another river leading to the Western Ocean.

"For the last two years I torment exceedingly the Governor-General, Mr. Raudot, and Mr. Duché, to induce them to discover this Ocean. If I succeed as I hope, we shall have tidings before three years, and I shall have the pleasure and the consolation of having rendered a good service to Geography, to Religion and to the State.

"I am ever most respectfully,

"Your very humble and

"Very obedient Servant,

"BOBÉ,

"Priest of the Congregation of the Mission.

"VERSAILLES, March 15, 1716.

"Address—Monsieur De L'Isle, Geographer of the Academy of Sciences, on the Quay de l'horloge, Paris."

"VERSAILLES, August 17, 1716.

"SIR: Yesterday I sent to Mr. Vaillant a copy of what Mr. Le Maire writes me from Louisiana: after he, Mr. Jussien and Mr. Isnard have seen it, the last will give it to you. I believe, Sir, the perusal of it will afford you pleasure. You will find some very curious things there in the way of Geography, especially the discovery of

a great city by the Spaniards. I do not know what to say of this story, but it seems to me that the confused ideas which we have hitherto had of the Western Ocean, a great lake, and a very populous country, begin to clear away. In fact, La Hontan, the Indians, and all the French voyageurs say about the same as the Spaniards. If the Court will say the words, we can in a short time know the facts of the matter, the Academy should engage an intelligent man to go to that fine country and make observations to give a good knowledge of it.

"If you desire it I will let you have the maps which Mr. Le Maire addressed to me. I copied them before sending them to Mr. Raudot. They will give you much light as to the inland country, the rivers, the localities of the Indian nations, the coast and the peninsula of Florida.

"All that I know and all that I have is at your service. I say it most sincerely. When you have seen the copy of Mr. Le Maire's letters, I beg you to hand them to Mr. Le Maire your neighbor, who will give them to Mr. De Pois, his brother-in-law, who will send them back to me, so that I may show them to several other friends.

"Meanwhile I have the honor to be, with great respect,

"Your very humble and very obedient Servant,

"Boré,

"Missy Priest."

"Sir: Mr. De Pois will deliver your answer without fail.

"Address—Monsieur De L'Isle of the Academy of Sciences, Geographer to the King, on the Quay de l'horloge, Paris."

THE BATTLE OF THE KEGS.

I HAVE a copy of the *Pennsylvania Packet*, issued on the 4th of March, 1778, in which Francis Hopkinson's famous ballad of "The Battle of the Kegs" was first published. When the British took possession of Philadelphia in the autumn of 1777, John Dunlap, the publisher of the *Packet*, and Hall and Sellers, publishers of the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, and printers of the Continental money, followed the Congress to Lancaster, and there printed their respective papers until the British evacuated Philadelphia, in June, 1778. It was at Lancaster, during that season, that Hopkinson's ballad first made its appearance. It occupies a whole column in the *Packet*, and is intitled, "BRITISH VALOR DISPLAYED; OR THE BATTLE OF THE KEGS."

I find, by comparison, that this ballad has been somewhat altered in the transcription, from

time to time; and in the fifteenth stanza, the last two lines have been changed, and read

"With stomach stout, to see it out,
And make a bloody day, Sir."

These alterations appear in all modern publications in which the ballad is printed. "Lossing's Field Book of the Revolution," "Duyckinck's Cyclopedia of American Literature," "Moore's Songs and Ballads of the Revolution," etc. The following is a correct copy of the original, with which I have this morning compared it.

July 4, 1859.

Gallants attend, and hear a friend
Trill forth harmonious ditty;
Strange things I'll tell which late befel
In Philadelphia city.

'Twas early day, as Poets say,
Just when the sun was rising,
A soldier stood on log of wood,
And saw a sight surprising.

As in a maze he stood to gaze
(The truth can't be deny'd, Sir),
He spy'd a score of kegs, or more,
Come floating down the tide, Sir,

A sailor, too, in jerkin blue,
This strange appearance viewing,
First damn'd his eyes, in great surprize,
Then said 'Some mischief's brewing:

'These kegs now hold, the rebels bold,
Packed up like pickl'd herring;
And they're come down t' attack the town
In this new way of ferry'ng.'

The soldier flew, the sailor too,
And, scar'd almost to death, Sir,
Wore out their shoes to spread the news
And ran 'til out of breath, Sir.

Now up and down, throughout the town
Most frantic scenes were acted;
And some ran here, and others there,
Like men almost distracted.

Some fire cry'd, which some deny'd,
But said the earth had quaked;
And girls and boys, with hideous noise,
Ran thro' the streets half naked.

Sir William he, snug as a flea,
Lay all this time a snoring;
Nor dream'd of harm as he lay warm
In bed with Mrs. Loring.

Now in a fright, he starts upright,
Awaked by such a clatter;
First rubs his eyes, then boldly cries,
'For God's sake, what's the matter?"

At his bedside he then espy'd
Sir Erskine, at command, Sir;
Upon one foot he had one boot,
And t' other in his hand, Sir.

'Arise ! arise !' *Sir Erskine* cries,
'The rebels—more's the pity—
Without a boat, are all afloat
And rang'd before the city.

'The motley crew, in vessels new,
With Satan for their guide, Sir,
Pack'd up in bags, and wooden kegs,
Come driving down the tide, Sir.

'Therefore prepare for bloody war ;
These kegs must all be routed ;
Or surely we dispis'd shall be,
And British valour doubted.'

The royal band now ready stand,
All ranged in dread array, Sir,
On every slip, on every ship,
For to begin the fray, Sir.

The cannons roar from shore to shore ;
The small-arms loud did rattle ;
Since wars began I'm sure no man
E'er saw so strange a battle.

The *rebel* dales, the *rebel* vales,
With *rebel* trees surrounded,
The distant woods, the hills and floods,
With *rebel* echoes sounded.

The fish below swam to and fro,
Attack'd from every quarter ;
Why, sure (thought they), the De'il's to pay
'Mong folk above the water.

The kegs, 'tis said, though strongly made
Of *rebel* staves and hoops, Sir,
Could not oppose their pow'ful foes,
The conq'ring British troops, Sir.

From morn to night these men of might
Display'd amazing courage,
And when the sun was fairly down,
Retired to sup their porridge.

A hundred men, with each a pen,
Or more, upon my word, Sir,
It is most true, would be too few,
Their valor to record, Sir.

Such feats did they perform that day
Against these wicked kegs, Sir,
That years to come, *if they get home*,
They'll make their boasts and brags, Sir.

CIRCULAR OF A PROJECTED MONUMENT TO THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.*

TO THE HON'BLE. JAMES MADISON, JR.

SIR: Herewith you will receive the description of a monument proposed to be erected to the American Revolution, and the plan by which the means for the undertaking are to be provided.

Those who truly admire the great event which

established the liberty of this country, and who wish to see the blessing cherished by all who may be heirs to it, will need no exhortation to contribute their reasonable aid to a work, which is so well calculated to blend with the glory of the present, a lesson to future generations. Among the means employed by the wisest and most virtuous people, for nourishing and perpetuating the spirit of freedom and patriotism, monumental representations are known to be among the most ancient, and, perhaps, not the least influential. And as it is the happiness of this country to enjoy an occasion more glorious and more auspicious to it than has been the lot of any other, there ought to be felt a pride as well as satisfaction, in commemorating it, by a spectacle as unrivalled as the occasion itself. Should the plan now offered be successful, this object will be fully attained, for it may, without hazard, be affirmed, that no similar work, of equal magnitude and merit, can be boasted by the nations most distinguished for their munificent zeal in rendering the fine arts auxiliaries to the cause of liberty.

Although it was deemed proper to provide for an eventual assumption of the monument and the expense by the Government of the United States, yet it was necessary, both as an immediate and a certain resource, to appeal to the patriotic liberality of individuals. In one view, it may be particularly desirable that the monument should be founded on voluntary and diffusive contributions. The event to which it is dedicated, the emblems of which it is composed, and the effect which it is meant to produce, have all an intimate relation to the rights and happiness of the people. Let it be commenced, then, not through the organ of the Government, as a political act, but in a mode which will best testify the sentiments which spontaneously glow in the breasts of republican citizens.

The artist contemplated for the work is Mr. Ceracchi, of Rome; who, influenced by admiration for the Revolution, and by a desire of distinguishing himself as the instrument of erecting a monument worthy of so great a subject, came to the city of Philadelphia, in 1791, with a design to prosecute the undertaking, if sufficient means could be found. Since that period, he has prepared the model, of which the description is annexed. The model, of itself, evinces the capacity, genius, and taste of the author; and concurs with other proofs of his distinguished qualifications, to inspire a wish that he could be enabled to execute his plan. The material of the monument is to be statuary marble; its height, one hundred feet; its circumference, three hundred feet; the height of the principal figure, fifteen feet; and, the others, of various

* From a copy in the hands of Peter Force, Esq.

proportional dimensions. It is computed that ten years will be required to complete it.

A hope is entertained that the public spirit of the citizens of the United States, seconded by a taste for the fine arts, will induce them not to suffer to escape so fair an opportunity of raising a lasting monument to the glory of their country, and that a sufficient number will be found ready to furnish, by subscriptions, the necessary sums. The confidence which is placed in your personal disposition, to forward the commendable design, has pointed you out, among a few others, for soliciting and receiving the subscriptions, and is the apology for imposing the task upon you.

With great consideration, we are,

Sir,

Your very obedient servants,

PHILADELPHIA, June 14th, 1795.

GO. WASHINGTON.

FISHER AMES, of Massachusetts.
 ABR. BALDWIN, of Georgia.
 WM. BINGHAM, of Pennsylvania.
 ELIAS BOUDINOT, of New Jersey.
 B. BOURNE, of Rhode Island.
 WM. BRADFORD, of Pennsylvania.
 STEPHEN R. BRADLEY, of Vermont.
 THO. BLOUNT, of North Carolina.
 AARON BURR, of New York.
 THO. P. CARNES, of Georgia.
 CARTER & WILKINSON, of Providence.
 PH. V. CORTLANDT, of New York.
 A. J. DALLAS, of Pennsylvania.
 JONA. DAYTON, of New Jersey.
 WM. FINDLEY, of Pennsylvania.
 THOS. FITZSIMONS, of Pennsylvania.
 DWIGHT FOSTER, of Massachusetts.
 WM. B. GILES, of Virginia.
 JAMES GREENLIEF, of Virginia.
 CHRISTO. GREENUP, of Kentucky.
 ALEXANDER HAMILTON, of New York.
 ROB. G. HARPER, of South Carolina.
 CARTER B. HARRISON, of Virginia.
 BENJAMIN HAWKINS, of North Carolina.
 JOHN HENRY, of Maryland.
 RA. IZARD, of South Carolina.
 H. KNOX, of Massachusetts.
 JOHN LANGDON, of New Hampshire.
 HENRY LATIMER, of Delaware.
 A. LEARNED, of Connecticut.
 RICHARD BLAND LEE, of Virginia.
 WM. LYMAN, of Massachusetts.
 JAMES MADISON, JR., of Virginia.
 F. MALBONE, of Rhode Island.
 ALEX. MARTIN, of North Carolina.
 JS. MARSHALL, of Pennsylvania.
 SAML. MEREDITH, of Pennsylvania.
 THO. MIFFLIN, of Pennsylvania.
 ROBT. MORRIS, of Pennsylvania.
 FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, of Pennsylvania.
 W. V. MURRAY, of Maryland.
 JOHN PAGE, of Virginia.
 JS. PARKER, of Virginia.
 ANDW. PICKENS, of South Carolina.
 TIMOTHY PICKERING, of Pennsylvania.
 EDM. RANDOLPH, of Virginia.
 JACOB RICHARDSON, of Newport.
 T. SEDGWICK, of Massachusetts.

JNO. S. SHERBURNE, of New Hampshire.
 JEREMIAH SMITH, of New Hampshire.
 WM. SMITH, of South Carolina.
 TH. SPRIGG, of Maryland.
 WALTER STEWART, of Pennsylvania.
 HENRY TAZEWEILL, of Virginia.
 WILLIAM THORNTON, of Virginia.
 JONA. TRUMBULL, of Connecticut.
 ABM. B. VENABLE, of Virginia.
 JERE. WADSWORTH, of Connecticut.
 JOHN WATTS, of New York.
 OLIV. WOLCOTT, of Connecticut.

The original of this, with the names of the subscribers, signed by themselves, is deposited at Philadelphia, in the hands of the managers, viz., the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary at War, the Attorney-General, and the Treasurer of the United States.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE MONUMENT CONSECRATED TO LIBERTY.

The Goddess of Liberty is represented descending in a car, drawn by four horses, darting through a volume of clouds, which conceals the summit of a rainbow. Her form is at once expressive of dignity and grace. In her right hand she brandishes a flaming dart, which, by dispelling the mists of Error, illuminates the universe; her left is extended in the attitude of inviting the people of America to listen to her voice. A simple *pileus* covers her head; her hair plays unconfined over her shoulders; her bent brow expresses the energy of her character; her lips appear partly open, whilst her awful voice echoes through the vault of heaven, in favor of the rights of man. Her drapery is simple: she is attired in an ancient *chlamys*, one end of which is confined under her zone, the rest floats carelessly in the wind; the cothurnus covers her feet.

Saturn is her charioteer, emblematical of the return of the golden age; he has just checked the horses, upon his arrival on the American shore. Immediately, as the car alights upon the summit of a lofty rock, various groups are seen issuing from compartments at its base, to hail the descent of the goddess, by whose beneficent influence they are at once animated into exertion.

The first compartment is consecrated to Poetry and History. *Apollo*, attired in the characteristic dress of that deity, is seated with his lyre in his hand, and his countenance glowing with the sublimity of his song. *Clio* is employed in recording the hymns with which *Apollo* salutes the arrival of the Goddess of *Freedom*, while the INDEPENDENT STATES, which are blessed by her influence, appear upon a globe which is placed beside her.

In the second compartment, *Philosophy*, without whose assistance, *Liberty* would soon be

obscured by Ignorance, is represented as presiding at this memorable epoch. He appears in the character of a venerable sage, with a grave and majestic aspect. On his head he wears the modius, an ornament given to *Jupiter* by the Egyptians, as a symbol of perfect wisdom. The fasces are in his hand. He is seated, dressed in the consular habit, and leaning upon the altar of *Justice*. As the inflexible friend of *Truth*, he is seen tearing off from a female figure, who stands near him, in the character of *Policy*, the false veil which has so long concealed the science of government. Anxiety appears painted on the countenance of *Policy*; her head is shaded by a small pair of wings; her right arm supports a roll of geographical charts; and a robe, of exquisite thinness, gives an additional appearance of velocity to her motion. The gigantic figure below (designed to represent *National Valor*), rises at the voice of *Liberty*, to combat the oppressors of his country. He eagerly seizes on his arms, which lie near him, and prepares to abandon the tranquil occupations of agriculture for the hazards and tumults of war. His form is muscular and robust; his mantle is thrown carelessly over him; the disorder of his hair, and the fierceness of his countenance, inspire *Despotism* with terror.

The adjoining group represents *Neptune* seated between two rivers; he appears exhorting *Mercury* (who stands near him), to take American commerce under his protection, and to increase the glory of the American flag.

At the powerful voice of *Liberty*, *NATURE*, whose simplicity had been forced to give way to the introduction of the meretricious refinements of *Art*, appears starting to life, burst from the bosom of the earth, and seems about to resume her ancient dignity. A dewy mantle, studded with stars, is supported by her right hand; with her left, she is employed in expressing streams of water from her flowing ringlets, allegorically emblematic of the source of rivers.

The last group represents *Minerva*, the patroness of the arts and sciences. In order to designate the country to which they owe their origin, she is seated on a fragment of an Egyptian obelisk, and holds the *papyrus* in her left hand. Near her stands *Genius*, with a flambeau in one hand, and a butterfly, the emblem of immortality, in the other, expressive of the grand principle of fire and animation. His countenance is fixed in an attitude of silent attention, while the Goddess commands him to inspire, with his divine influence, the bosoms of the children of *Freedom*. Behind, is a figure designed to represent *Fame*, with her appropriate emblem. A pair of ample pinions shades her shoulders; she

holds her trumpet in her left hand; and, with her right, points to the Declaration of Independence, which is inscribed upon a massy column.

LETTER FROM ROGER GRISWOLD.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1st, 1790.

DEAR SIR:

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 20th of April.

The slanders that have been conjured up by the Jacobins against my reputation in consequence of my political opinions, and the unpleasant predicament into which I was thrown by a brute, was expectable. The malice of these people knows no bounds—neither private character or public reputation are respected, and it would have been a miracle indeed, if I had escaped the fury of their malevolence. A consciousness of integrity is, however, an ample shield against every calumny which malice can invent—and whilst the path of duty lies so plain before us, we can neither mistake its direction or be intimidated from pursuing it by the clamour of scoundrels.

By every account which we have received from Connecticut it appears that the Jacobins are fairly done over—the importance of resisting their efforts in that State was greater than our friends at home could well imagine. Connecticut has heretofore uniformly sustained her rank as the strongest pillar in the Federal Government—the information of her citizens has been more extensive, the distribution of property has been more equal, and she has been less infected by imported doctrines and persons, than any other State in the Union—the true American character has in this State almost exclusively been exhibited in the appearance, manners and opinions of her citizens, and it would have been an irreparable shock to have seen this State prostrate at the feet of Jacobinism.—The anxiety of friends & foes during the late election was never more forcibly displayed. As the most violent attempts have been made to corrupt the purity of the State, the Jacobins looked with impatience and anxiety to see their efforts crowned with success, whilst the Federalists dared not (after so many threatening appearances) promise themselves so complete a triumph—the result has produced an equal excess of exultation and disappointment.

I am inclined to believe that the very effort which has been made to disorganize the State, will ultimately strengthen the hands of Government. Attempts of this kind must be made periodically in all republican governments. Demagogues will exist in the best informed societies,

and occasionally exert their talents to subvert order & accomplish a revolution—& when these attempts are defeated, and a concurrence of circumstances combine to load them with infamy, it will require many years & great humility to recover from the disgrace. The defeat of the Jacobins in Connecticut, in my opinion, will be attended with these effects—the publication of the dispatches from our envoys, which followed so speedily after the slanders which they had published against the Administration and every man who had supported it, has completely given the lie to Every tale which they have told, and convicted them of a species of treason—the people must see & feel the imposition, & for the present the scoundrels are down.

The slanders which have been so industriously circulated respecting myself, have probably produced a considerable effect on the nomination, & I shall not be disappointed if my name stands pretty low on the lists; but this is an event of no consequence either to myself or the publick. So long as the Jacobins are either entirely thrown out of the list or placed quite at the head of it, the object is answered—no lies which have been told will I presume gain credit among friends, & as to the good or bad opinions of those with whom I have no connection, I regard it not.

The President received dispatches yesterday from our Envoys, under date of the 7th of Feby. but they contain nothing which we have not already obtained from other sources—the official note from the Envoys to the Minister of Foreign relations delivered on the 31st of Jany. is contained in those dispatches—they say if that is not speedily answered they shall demand their passports in form. Why they have delayed to demand their passports & quit France so long is a subject of infinite surprise—the honor of the nation seems in some measure to be wounded by their continuing in so degrading & unsettled a situation. I hope their speedy arrival in this country will terminate our anxiety on this head.

It remains uncertain when the Session will close, many of the objects of importance are completed—the bill for a Provisional Army, which has passed the Senate, remains undecided, and the subject of new Taxes to meet the extraordinary expenditure of the year has not been touched in the House.

With esteem I remain your friend
& very humble servant,
R. GRISWOLD.

James Lanman, Esq.
Norwich Conn.

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Societies and their Proceedings.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*April 19.*—This Society held its monthly meeting, at which the library returns exhibited a total of 1,869, including a nearly complete set of the writings of Swedenborg, in English, uniformly bound in 35 volumes, the gift of a lady, and over 300 standard works of theology, history, etc., in English editions, forming a part of the library of a clergyman, of England, deceased, obtained by purchase.

Communications were read from W. S. Gurnee, Esq., a member, now in Paris; also, from Colonel Graham, U. S. A., respecting the results of recent observations for the determination of the latitude and longitude of several cities, as follows, viz.

Points for determination.	Lat.	North.	Long.	W. of Green.		
1. Chicago, dome of the Court-house,.....	°	'	"	°	'	"
	41	53	06.2	87	38	01.2
2. Michigan City, Ind., top of sand-hill, N. E. from Railroad Depot,	41	43	25	86	54	21.15
3. Waukegan, Ill., dome of the Court-house,...	42	21	43.7	87	50	10.65

June 21.—At this meeting, W. L. Newberry, Esq., presiding, the library collections for the month reported, consisted of 1,026 pamphlets, including valuable donations from Professor J. Evans, M.D., and Dr. C. G. Smith, the Honorable the Provincial Government of Canada, the State of Rhode Island, the United States Coast Survey, and the State Historical Society of Iowa. Bound files of the New York Spectator, 1814 and 1815, an india-ink drawing of the first passenger train run on the Mohawk and Hudson Railroad, in 1828, and a colored print of the Boston Massacre, March 5, 1770, were also received. A valuable importation of books for the Society was announced, including La Harpe's voyages, in twenty-four volumes, and Laing's translation of the Heims-Kringla, the introduction containing particulars of the literary history of the alleged discovery of America by the Northmen.

Letters, tendering services to the Society, were read, from Rev. S. H. Emery, of Quincy, and Colonel S. H. Long, U. S. A., of Alton, Illinois.

A discussion was had upon the reception of a copy of the recent publication on the Rosetta Stone by the Philomathean Society of the University of Pennsylvania; and the Secretary reported a gratifying progress in the plan of distribution of public documents relating to the Northwest, adopted by the Society.

The late exhibition of statuary, paintings, etc., in this city, and its successful close, were made the subject of consideration. It was regarded as an interesting event, whose enduring influence should not be lost. Serious objections having been suggested to any attempt to establish, at this time, a permanent and independent association for the encouragement of the Fine Arts, the Society voted to institute a standing committee, who should exercise a supervision of that important interest, and report from time to time such recommendations for its suitable encouragement as they shall think proper. The following gentlemen were elected to form the committee: Hon. Mark Skinner, chairman; Messrs. I. N. Arnold, E. B. McCagg, W. Barry, I. H. Bureh, G. F. Rumsey, and E. H. Sheldon.

IOWA.

IOWA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, vol iii., p. 76.) *Iowa City, July 5.*—Hon. G. W. McCleary was called to the chair.

From the correspondence of the previous month, letters were read from Hon. Berry Loring, Professor Henry, Hon. W. Biggs, and others.

The Corresponding Secretary announced a list of donations received for the Society since the last meeting.

Professor Wells reported from the committee on library and fixtures, that he had made provision for preserving carefully all papers received by the Society, and presented bills for workmen employed by the committee. Report received, adopted, and bills allowed.

The Corresponding Secretary was instructed to cause to be printed a circular, containing the charter, object, etc., of the Society, and sent to all individuals and societies with whom we are in correspondence, and such other societies as may be thought advisable.

Several gentlemen were elected members of the Society.

Adjourned to first Tuesday in August.

MAINE.

MAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Portland, June 29.*—Quarterly meeting. There was a full attendance.

Hon. Wm. Willis took the chair. In the absence of the Secretary, Joseph Williamson, Esq., Mr. A. C. Robbins, of Brunswick, was appointed Secretary.

The President, Mr. Willis, made a few introductory remarks, congratulating the members on the favorable circumstances under which they were assembled.

The President then read a brief statement of the progress of the Society during the past year, and of its present condition. A sketch of the life and ancestry of the late Peter Thatcher was also read by the President.

The next paper was read by the Rev. Mr. Ballard, of Brunswick, on the History of Episcopalianism in Maine. It was an interesting paper, and gave a very minute account of the early history of this religious denomination in this State, from the time of the first service by the Rev. Mr. Seymour, at Popham's Fort, in August, 1607.

The Hon. Robert Halliwell Gardiner then read a memoir of Dr. Benjamin Vaughan, late of Hallowell, who was born in England, in 1750—was a member of Parliament, and left on account of his Republican sympathies, in the trying times of the French Revolution, in 1796. He was a man of fortune, of high scientific attainments, and a devoted friend of public improvements, through life. He came to the Kennebec in 1799, and resided there till his death, in 1835. Probably the agriculture of New England is more indebted to him, than to any one who has ever resided in it.

Rev. Mr. Cushman, of Warren, read the next paper—on the question, what river Captain Weymouth ascended in 1605, when he made a voyage to our coast. Mr. Cushman took the ground that the captain ascended the St. George's River, and not the Kennebec or Penobscot.

The President read papers relating to an attempt to found a colony in 1780, between Sagadahoe and St. Croix, to be called New Ireland.

Mr. John L. Locke, of Camden, gave an account of Governor Waldo's proclamation to the people of Germany, respecting the resources and advantages of this section of country, which caused considerable emigration.

Professor Packard read an original letter of Albert Gallatin, in which was an account of his early life and his settlement and success in America.

The President, Mr. Willis, read a long and interesting article on the conflicting claims of the French and English to Acadia and territory adjacent.

Professor Packard read an essay of Professor Chadbourne on a deposit of oyster shells which had been discovered near Damariscotta.

The Hon. P. Barnes, from the Society of Natural History, presented a proposal to enter into arrangements with the Maine Historical Society in regard to the erection of a building for the use of both Societies.

Mr. Bradbury, of Augusta, moved that the

proposition be referred to a committee, to report at the next annual meeting.

Rev. Mr. Ballard read a paper from Father Vetromile, on the Abnauqui Language.

Hon. Mr. Gardiner moved a vote of thanks, which was carried. He then nominated Rev. Mr. Vetromile as a corresponding member of the Society.

Mr. John A. Poor read a paper on "English Colonization in America," in which he claimed for Sir Ferdinando Gorges and his associates the honor of English colonization on this continent, and disputed the claims set up by the Massachusetts historians in behalf of the Pilgrims and the Puritans.

Rev. R. K. Sewall read a most valuable and interesting paper on the historical remains at Sheepscot and Sagadahoc, concurring in the views expressed by Mr. Poor as to the claims of the Pilgrims.

Mr. Poor then presented Mons. Cadillac's Memoir, 1693, concerning Acadia and the English settlements of New England; from the Archives de Paris, translated by Dr. Robb, Professor in King's College, New Brunswick.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIO-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, vol. iii. p. 78.) *Boston, June 6.*—Monthly meeting. The President, A. D. Hodges, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. Trask, librarian, reported additions to the library during the past month, 20 volumes and 183 pamphlets.

Mr. Dean, corresponding secretary, reported acceptance of resident membership by Rev. Washington Gilbert, of West Newton, and William Pierce, of Cambridge; and, of corresponding membership, by Rev. George W. Burnap, D.D., of Baltimore, Md., Thomas Bradlee, Esq., of Jamaica, L. I., Gen. J. Watts de Peyster, of Tivoli, N. Y., and William E. Johnston, M.D., of Paris, France.

Mr. Dean read a schedule of the property received from the late Henry Bond, M.D., of Philadelphia, consisting of his entire collection of manuscripts pertaining to town or church histories, including a large number of letters relating to genealogy or antiquities, and the balance of the edition of his invaluable work, the Genealogies and History of Watertown. This is one of the most remarkable books produced in this country, being a miracle of research and industry.

It was voted to put this property into the hands of three trustees, consisting of Almon D. Hodges, Frederic Kidder, and J. W. Dean, who are to make sale of the books, and invest the

proceeds in a fund, for the purchase of local histories and genealogies, to be called the "Bond Fund."

Rev. Edwin M. Stone, of Providence, R. I., read a very interesting paper, giving his reminiscences of Boston, from 1823 to 1830, describing the localities of prominent buildings then existing, and sketching the appearance and character of some of the most remarkable personages with whom he was then acquainted.

Colonel Samuel Swett read a defence of the late Colonel Timothy Pickering, from the charges brought against him by Bancroft, in the seventh volume of his history of the United States.

Thanks were voted for the papers, and copies requested for the archives.

Several resident and corresponding members were elected, and other business transacted, after which the meeting was dissolved.

NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The June meeting was held at the residence of their Librarian, George H. Moore, Esq., the President, Hon. George Folsom, in the chair.

CORRESPONDENCE.—The Corresponding Secretary, Alexander J. Cotheal, Esq., read several interesting letters.

A letter from Professor F. S. Holmes, of South Carolina University, in reply to the Recording Secretary, confirming the report that he has discovered a piece of pottery in juxtaposition with the skeleton of a mammoth, in South Carolina. He adds that he is prosecuting his investigations (well known to have been extensive and very interesting), and will communicate any new discoveries to the Society.

A letter from E. Birdseye, Esq., of Mossy Creek, East Tennessee, gave further particulars of an unknown silver coin, found near a mound in that vicinity, two or three years ago, and also concerning other mounds, in that State.

A letter from William Barry, Esq., Secretary of the Historical Society of Chicago, to the President, inviting correspondence, expressing the hope that their efforts will be successful "to promote attention to the interesting archaeological remains, so numerous and important," in that State and region.

A letter from George P. Delaplaine, Esq., of Madison, Wisconsin, to the Recording Secretary, gave a brief account of what has been recently done "in exploring some of the ancient earth works," in that vicinity. He and his friends, on June 4th, obtained "from the centre of an ancient mound, ten feet from the surface, a skeleton, nearly entire, and in *excellent preservation*,

of what is supposed to have been one of the ancient mound-builders. Near the surface of the ground, other human remains were found, believed to be of quite recent deposit.

A newspaper notice, sent by Mr. Delaplaine, gave some additional particulars. He repeated his invitation of last year, for a visit of a Committee of the Society to Madison to witness further explorations.

An article, sent by Colonel Whittesley, was read, containing a letter from Mr. H. L. Hill, of Berlin Heights, Erie Co., Ohio. It mentioned that, in 1831, he felled "one of the giant oaks of the forest," three feet in diameter. On splitting a part of it, "three cuts or strokes of a sharp, narrow-bitted axe, were plainly visible, the chips standing outward from the tree, as distinct as when they were first made. My brother and myself counted *two hundred and nineteen* rings of annual growth outside of the cuts. In the spring of 1857, I pulled out the stump of the tree, and, in ploughing the ground where it stood, turned up an axe, six or seven inches long, like those common among Indians, rudely made of iron. A portion of the handle still fills the eye. I have seen other proofs of the use of steel or iron axes in our forests, that extend back to about the year 1600, but no other quite so early as this—1612."

Thanks were voted to the writers of the foregoing letters.

DONATIONS.—Judge Daly presented a small earthen bowl, with a long handle, found by Lieutenant McLeod in an ancient grave, during his surveys on the Tehuantepec route. Mr. Squier remarked that it is a perfect specimen of the utensil or censer, in which the Mexican priests are represented, in ancient paintings, as offering incense to their idols. Such specimens are not unfrequently found in collections of American antiquities. In that of Heidelberg, are a number of them, but that presented by Judge Daly is one of the most perfect he ever had seen.

Mr. Moore exhibited four small rude figures of a man, a bird, etc., of pure gold, apparently cast by some rude workman, which were found, with a number of others, in Chiriqui, and belong to Peter Flandin, Esq., who was present by invitation.

Mr. Squier remarked that they closely resembled objects found in New Granada, in the country of the ancient Muisca; and, that this and several other indications, showed a connection between that people and the people in Chiriqui, in Central America, where these relics were obtained. The gold has a little alloy; those of Central America containing silver, and those from New Granada, copper.

General Herran, Minister for New Granada, said that numbers of such little golden objects had been found in graves, and at the bottoms of lakes, in the region about Bogota, where the Indians are reported to have thrown their treasures to save them from the Spaniards, and which have been drained to recover them. Chiriqui belongs, politically, to New Granada, but geographically, to Central America.

Mr. Moore read a letter from Mr. Smith, lately attached to the Madrid legation, and now traveling in Spain, containing remarks on Vanhagen's publication on Americus Vesputius, vindicating him from the charge of being a pretender, and of imposing his name upon our continent.

RESOLUTIONS ON HUMBOLDT.—Moved by Professor Howard Crosby, and seconded by Mr. Moore:

Resolved, That the American Ethnological Society cordially unite in the tribute of honor to the memory of Baron Alexander Von Humboldt, which is offered by the literary, philosophical, and scientific bodies of the civilized world; regarding, in the long life of that distinguished man, a career of inestimable benefit to the cause of science, an example of uninterrupted devotion, and corresponding success, in the study of nature, and a powerful incentive for all men to the earnest prosecution of physical research.

Resolved, That, while it is our melancholy gratification to record our sense of the irreparable loss experienced by the world, in the death of this prince of science, we love to remember that the beauty of his character, and the genial glow of his heart, were most fitting accompaniments to his clear appreciation, and masterly exposition of the glories of the Cosmos.

Interesting observations were made in respect to these Resolutions, by Messrs. Judge Daly, Folsom, Squier, and General Herran (Minister from New Granada), all of whom had seen Humboldt, and, in their remarks, described their interviews with him.

PENNSYLVANIA.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.—*Pittsburg, July 11.*—Monthly meeting. William M. Darlington, Esq., in the chair. The regular business of the evening was transacted. Rev. John Gregory and Captain Brereton were elected members of the Society.

Hon. Robert McKnight was to read the regular paper of the evening, but was not present. A copy of the inaugural of John P. Finley, LL.D., was accepted and ordered to be filed.

Adjourned.

Notes and Queries.

SALE OF RARE BOOKS.—As some of the readers of the Magazine have probably a curiosity to know the prices which rare books relative to America bring in London, I send for insertion two letters from that place, which appeared in the "Boston Evening Transcript" (June 16, and July 1), giving an account of a large sale that lately took place there. The letters are said to be written by a distinguished American antiquary, now residing in England. J. D.

"LONDON, June 3, 1859.

"FRIEND H.: On the 25th of May last commenced a sale of books here, chiefly American or relating to America, the most noteworthy, probably, which has taken place for a long time, or is likely to take place for a long time to come. I send you a little sketch of it, as I know many of your literary and antiquarian readers will like to be informed as to the appreciation here of works of the character above mentioned.

"Preliminarily I will remark that auction sales in London are not those noisy assemblages you have in America. The crier seldom speaks above his ordinary business voice. The works are always sold in lots, and a lot may consist of one, or any other number of volumes. All lots are bid for and sold as one book.

"The sale of which I am to give you a sketch, has continued eight days, and there are two days more of it to come. Hence a ten days' sale. Each day, however, occupies but two and a half or three hours, and the part of the day employed is from one o'clock in the afternoon to three and a half or four.

"The Catalogue of the books occupies 256 pages in octavo, and the number of lots is 3272. In the collection are a few manuscripts extraordinary. These books and MSS. have been chiefly collected by a person whose name is not given. He has, I learn, been many years about it, and whether he collected with a view to this method of distribution, I am not informed, but such was probably the case. There is one feature in the collection which I should mention before the details I am to give, and that is, the remarkably fine condition of the works in general, many of the rarest things never having passed through the hands of a barbarous book-binder at all. I speak especially with regard to small tracts: as, for instance, a John Cotton tract of a few pages comes up in its original tiny blue paper cover, all clean, outside and in; and so of many others.

"Not being present at the first day's sale, I have no note of the rarities that day—though

they were many—and shall begin with the second. The prices I will render in American money.

"The Short Narrative of the Horrid Massacre at Boston, 5th of March, 1770, \$7 75; the London reprint of the same work, with the engraving of the soldiers firing upon the people, \$5 25; Bromhall on Specters, Cunning Delusions of the Devil, etc., folio, 1658, \$9; Bunyan's Works, Preface by Whitefield, folio, 1767, \$10; Pilgrim's Progress, 22d ed., plates by Sturt, 1728, \$7 75; (you and your readers will well remember that 'some said, "print, John," and others said, "not so.") His Jesus as an Advocate, 1st ed., 1688, \$6 50; Narrative of the Miseries of New England, 4to., 1689, \$4 75; Grey's (Butler's) Hudibras, 1744, \$4 50; Las Casas's Chronicle of the Spaniards in the West Indies, 1st ed., *black letter*, 4to, 1583, \$21 50; Charlevoix's Histoire du Paraguay, 3 vols., 4to., \$9; Sam. Clarke's Looking-Glass for Saints and Sinners, including his work on the American Plantations, 2 vols., folio, 1671, \$9 50; Columbus Verardus, etc., including a letter of Columbus, 4to., 1494, \$31 87; Cortes' Historia de Nueva España, Mexico, 1770, \$12 75; Eden's Translation of Cortes' Navigation, 4to., *black letter*, 1561, \$8 75; Coryat's Crudities, 3 vols., 1776, \$10; Cotton's God's Promise to his Plantation, 1630, \$18 50; do. Planter's Plea, \$26 87; do. Clearing Doubts Concerning Predestination, 1646, \$9 50; do. Bloody Tenent, 1647, \$12; do. Singing of Psalms, 1650, \$7 50; Dampier's Voyages, 4 vols. ed. 1729, \$12 50; Caledonia (a satirical piece on the Scottish Colony at Darien,) in verse, 4to., 1700, \$18 50; Dr. John Dee's Account of what passed between him and some spirits, folio, 1659, \$12; Robinson Crusoe, 1719-22, \$11 25; De Foe's Moll Flanders, 1722, \$6 50.

"The Indian Grammar begun, by John Eliot, 4to., Cambridge, 1666, \$227 50. (I need not say that the sale of this lot caused some sensation, and that every one present, except the purchaser, felt a chill of disappointment, or a thrill of admiration.

"You will see by the alphabetical arrangement of the works, that I have given you but a small taste of this great ten days' sale, but I have no more time at command before the mail closes to extend my notes.

"LONDON, June 17, 1859.

"I wrote you a week or two ago, giving you some account of a great sale of books, chiefly relating to America, and I expected then to have sent you the rest of the story as soon as the sale closed: but I left the city for a distant part of England before I had time to write up the matter. And you may be assured that when one commences roaming through the green fields of

England in the beginning of the month of June, he will find it rather against his inclination to return at once to noisy, smoky London. However, being now returned, I will, without other preface, proceed to fulfill my promise.

"I have no note of what I wrote you before, but I feel pretty sure I left off with the record of the Apostle Eliot's "Indian Grammar Begun." The next lot was the Life and Death of the Renowned Eliot, by that wonder of literature, Dr. Cotton Mather, which brought, \$10 50. It was printed by almost as great a wonder—John Dunton. The next I only notice to show you what a strange mania now reigns here for curious American books. One entitled the Festival of Love, etc., Philadelphia, 1820, brought \$5 25—a work intrinsically of no value. Fletcher's Purple Island, 1633, \$7. Frobisher's Voyage of Discovery, Noribergia, 1580, \$13 50. Geo. Fox, Cain against Abel, \$7 50. Gage's West Indies, 1648, \$5 75. Samuel Gorton's Antidote, 1657, \$10 50. Hakluyt's Voyages, only volumes one and two, but large paper, 1598–9, \$55. Do. ordinary copy, complete, with the Cadiz voyage, reprint, \$27 50.

"Harvard College Theses, for 1693, a broadside, \$20. Hennepin's New Discovery, 1698, \$11 25. F. Hernandez work on Mexico, 1628, \$43 75. Acmera, 1725 \$15 75. Hewatt's Carolina, 1779, \$7 50, bought by Mr. Parker for a Boston library. Hooker's Soule's Vocation, 1638, \$8 25. Do. Summe of Church Discipline, 1648, and Cotton's Way Cleared, 1648, bound together, \$15. Hoskin's Pennsylvania Bubble, 1736, \$11 25. Hubbard's Indian Wars, original New England, full sheep, good copy of the rare map, printed in Boston by John Foster, 1677, \$52 50. Deodat Lawson's Sermon at Salem Village, 1704, \$6 50. The original 'Solemn League and Covenant,' executed at Glasgow, 1638, MSS. on vellum, 37 by 28 inches, \$98 75, bought by Mr. Stevens for a party in America. Is it not marvellous that such a document should be allowed to go out of this kingdom?

"Massachusetts General Laws and Liberties, Cambridge, 1672, \$50. Dr. I. Mather's Brief History of Philip's War, 1676, \$25. Do. on Comets, \$9. Mystery of Christ Opened, \$10 75. Do. Testimony against Superstitions, 1687, \$15. Do. Tryals of Witches with Cases of Conscience, \$14 15. Do. against the Common Prayer, \$21 25. Do. C. Mather's Early Picty, 1688. Walking with God, in one volume, 1689, \$7 50. Do. Elegy on N. Collins, 1685, \$27 50. Do. Military Duties, a sermon, 1687, \$11 50. Do. Soldiers Counsell'd, 1689, \$13 50. Do. Work upon the Ark, 1689, \$15. Do. Speedy Repentance, etc., 1690, \$49 38. Do. Wonders of the

Invisible World, John Dunton, 1693, \$14 50. Calef's More Wonders, 1700, \$22 50.

"Mather's Magnalia, with map, 1702, \$25. Do. Relation of Pirates, 1726, \$10. Do. Manu-ducto, 1726, \$16. Do. Ratio Disciplinæ Fratrum, \$14 25. Morton's Memorial, 1721, \$11 50. Do. Davis's, \$3. New England's First Fruits, \$17 50. Wilson's Declaration (relating to the execution of Mary Dyer and others on Boston Common, 1660, \$13. Coddington's Demonstration of True Love, etc., 1674, \$18 50. Continuation of the State of New England, 1676, \$14 50. Leaning and Spicer's Laws of New Jersey, \$18 37. Norton's Heart of New England Rent, 1660, \$6 75. A Collection of Prynne's Pieces, bound in 35 volumes, 1626–68, \$115. The New England Psalmes, 1730, \$14 50. Watt's Psalms, 1st ed., \$10 75. A single volume of Purchas (vol. 3), 1625, \$9. Robinson (our John) Essayes, etc., 1638, \$6. Do. Justification, etc., 1639, \$6 25. Mary Rowlandson's Captivity, reprint, bad copy, 1682, \$4.

"But here I must stop, not having time to go further with these details, and I have doubtless given you as much as you may care to print. I will remark that extravagant prices are not entirely confined to works relating to America; rare old English books go at proportionate rates. Old illustrated works, and those on witchcraft, magic, and other utterly exploded *sciences* so much in repute 250 or 300 years ago, are caught up with great avidity. And yet in the daily sales some of them are constantly *turning up*, while the demand increases. As to books of a historical character, relating to any part of America, published between 1492 and 1750, those will increase in value, notwithstanding the rates which they have now attained. I have felt aware of this for many years, but was not quite prepared to believe the rage for them in England so great as it is found to be."

ADOPTED CITIZENS OF FRANCE.—[From the "Gazette of the United States," November 3, 1792.] "In the National Assembly of France, August 26, M. Gaudet proposed and it was decreed that the title of French citizen should be conferred on the following persons, who had rendered themselves illustrious by their love of liberty, viz., Thomas Paine, Dr. Priestley, De la Paw, Wilberforce, Washington, Clarkson, Williams, Madison, Hamilton, Richard Feldebert, Malachonski, Pilatoski, Poniatowski and Mackintosh. France declares they are her children since they are those of Liberty."

LETTERS OF WASHINGTON.—I send herewith copies of two letters of Gen. Washington, which I think have never been published. The one

addressed to Major Billings possesses considerable interest, from showing how early in life both Washington and his wife became grey, for I have locks of the hair mentioned in said letters and they are both quite white. M.

March 19, 1859.

"CAMP AT CAMBRIDGE, Aug. 30, '75.

"DEAR SIR: Your favour of the 25 ult^o commendatory of Mr. Moyla came duly to hand, & I have the pleasure to inform you that he is now appointed Commissary-General of Musters—one of the offices which the Congress was pleased to leave at my disposal. I have no doubt, from your account of this Gentleman, of his discharging the duty with honour and fidelity.

"For the occurrences of the Camp, I refer to my publick Letters, address'd to Mr. Hancock, and am, with sincere regard, Dr. Sir,

"Yr most obed^t Hble Serv^t,

"G^o. WASHINGTON.

"To JOHN DICKINSON, ESQUIRE,
"Philadelphia."

"Private.

"Maj^r. BILLINGS, at *Poughkeepsy*.—

"NEWBURG, June 17, 1783.

"SIR: By some mistake or other the Horse was not sent for yesterday—the Dragoon comes up for him now, & those small Tools which you conceived might be useful to me—among which I pray you to send me a small file or two; one of which to be very thin, so much so as to pass between the Teeth if occasion should require it—another one round.

"Have you been able to satisfie yourself of the practicability and means of colouring Sealing Wax? If so can you bring the Stick I now send you to the complexion which is wanted?

"M^{rs}. Washington sends you a lock of both our hair (Inclosed).

"I am, with much regard, Sir,

"Yr very H^{ble} Serv^t,

"G^o. WASHINGTON."

"Do not forget the Instrument . . . to cut

(Mem.—The letter is here mutilated.)

"MOUNT VERNON, Jan'y 22d, 1788.

"DEAR SIR: As you have no immediate occasion for Peter in the *only* line in which he will be useful to you, I shall be very glad to keep him, as well on acct of my Jacks, Stud Horses, Mares, etc., as because he seems unwilling to part with his wife and Children.

"When you are in this way (and if it is not more profitable to you, than it is to me, you had

better keep out of it) he may be serviceable, but hardly in any other, as he will do nothing but peddle about the stables, and conceives it to be a kind of degradation to bestow his attention on horses of plebeian (*sic in orig.*) birth.

"With great esteem and regard,

"I am, Dear Sir,

"Yr Obed^t and affect. Serv.,

"G. WASHINGTON."

On the back,

"Doctor Stuart,

"Abingdon."

FROM ARTHUR LEE TO RICHARD HENRY LEE.

"PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1st, 1780.

"MY DEAR BROTHER: This will be presented to you by Major General Green, with whose high reputation as an officer you must be acquainted. He comes to succeed Gen^l Gates, and from the Conversation I have had with him, seems to have very just ideas of our political situation.

"I hope you will harmonize both in opinion and exertions for the Public, which from the influence of bad men seems nearly ruined. Congress seems indisposed to enter upon any serious enquiry; for the threats of Mr. Duane terrify them with the apprehension of reviving old dissensions. It is impossible to say with any certainty when we shall get away from hence, which ill suits my impatience to see you.

"Farewell,

"A. LEE."

"Rich^d Henry Lee, Esqr,

"Virginia.

"By favor of his Excellency

"Maj. Gen. Greene."

LETTER FROM GEORGE CLINTON.—Copy of the original in the collection of Charles H. Morse, Cambridgeport, Mass.

"JUNE 7, 1779.

"SIR:

"The main Army being now so near the River as to be able to prevent the Disegents of the Enemy, the aid of the Militia under your command becomes no longer necessary. His Excellency General Washington has therefore empowered me to grant them a dismissal and at the same time to thank them in his name for their alacrity in marching to the assistance of the Continental Troops, and be pleased also to accept and offer to them my sincere acknowledgments for their immediate and ready compliance with my request in turning out for the defence of their common cause when the enemies of America were attempting to distress and ravage the country. The Enemy are still at Verplank's

Point and Stony Point fortifying the latter, it is therefore his Excellency's request that your Militia keep themselves in the most perfect readiness to march upon an emergency at a moment's warning to the reinforcement of the Army under his command.

"I am, sir, with great respect,
"Your most obed't serv't,
"GEO. CLINTON."

"Lt. Col. Bardsley.

The address is—

"On Public Service.
"Geo. Clinton."

"COL. WHITING,
"Commanding the Connecticut Militia
"Fredericksburgh."

THE CAMP AT VALLEY FORGE.

Camp Valley Forge, 12th May, 1778.

COURT MARTIAL AT VALLEY FORGE.—At a brigade court martial, held by order of brigadier general McIntosh for the tryal of Lt. McCalley & such persons as may be br't before them.

COL. THOS. Clark, President.

CAPT. PHILIP TAYLOR	}	members.
JOSHUA BOWMAN		
ANDREW VANNOY		
ROBERT FENNER		
LIEUT. ROBERT VERNER		
LEWIS CANNON		
ROBERT NICKLESON		
PATRICK MCGIBBONEY		
CHARLES O NEAL		
DANIEL SHAW		
CHARLES GERRELL		
STEPHEN SOUTHALL		

ADAM BOYD, Judge Advocate.

The members having been sworn—the judge advocate being also sworn and prosecutors on behalf of the United States; Lieut. Matthew McCalley, of the 10th N. Carolina battalion, came prisoner into court, having been arrested, For suffering John Slack a prisoner to Escape when committed to his charge whilst he was officer of the guard. Mr. McCalley admitted the charge and was willing to abide by the of this court. Suffering a prisoner to escape from guard appears to the court a breach of art. 18, sect. 14 of the articles of war; but being informed that Mr. McCalley is young in the service, has since that been diligent in discharge of his duty, and that it had not then been customary in his regiment for officers commanding guards to stay constantly with them, the court therefore, tho' fully sensible of the evil tendency of such neglects, are of opinion Mr. McCalley should only be reprimanded in regimental orders. James Young was bro't prisoner into

court, "charged with sleeping on his post"—the prisoner confessed the charge and the court finding it a breach of art. 6, sect. 13, of articles of war, sentenced him to receive one hundred lashes on his bare back. But the court being informed by his officers, that the prisoner had been upwards of two years in the army, during which time he had behaved himself soberly, and as a good and faithful soldier, and never had been before accused of a crime before any court martial whatever; in consideration whereof the court beg leave to recommend him for a mitigation or a total remission of punishment, as commander shall judge most expedient.

Julius Burton was bro't prisoner into court accused of theft—the prisoner denied the charge; whereupon Hillary Parker, being sworn, deposed that he lost a pair of shoes, and upon inquiry found the identical pair which he had lost in the possession of a woman to whom the prisoner had sold them—that upon this deponents telling Burton the shoes were his property, the prisoner replied, "if you say nothing more about it, I will give you another pair."

William Thompson being sworn, said, to the best of his knowledge the shoes found by Hillary Parker in a woman's possession, were Parker's property—that he heard the prisoner acknowledge he had sold those shoes to the woman and offered to pay Parker or give him another pair, if he would say nothing about it.

Zacheriah Heath, being sworn, deposed that on their march to camp, the day after the left Lancaster he saw the prisoner take a pair of shoes out of a soldier's bundle whilst he lay asleep and carry them off with him—that the man robbed is the same who now accuses the prisoner, but tho' he knows his person he does not know his name. The prisoner in his defence said that he had two pair of shoes, one in his pack and the other under his arm,—one pair he drew and the other he bo't in Lancaster—that the pair which Haithcock saw him carry must have been one of those—that they did not fit him, and as he meant for that reason to sell or exchange them, he carried them in that public manner.

John McAllister (introduced by the prisoner), being sworn, deposed that the day before the troops left Lancaster he saw the prisoner have three shoes, but does not know by what means he came by them.

The court then, considering the whole matter before them, were unanimously of opinion that Julius Burton is guilty of the charge, and sentence him to receive fifty lashes on his bare back, in the presence of the whole Brigade.

Then the court adjourned till to-morrow.

Wednesday, 13th May, 1778—the court having

met according to adjournment; the following prisoners were brought before them, viz: Jeremiah Randon charged "with drunkenness by which he neglected his duty," the prisoner confessed the charge and was thereupon sentenced to receive twenty five lashes on his bare back in the presence of the whole Brigade.

John Hews corporal, "for being drunk at guard-mounting." The prisoner denied the charge; whereupon adjutant Slade being sworn, deposed that as he was about parading the guard, he found the prisoner, who was ordered for guard as corporal, so much intoxicated with liquor as to be altogether unfit for duty; whereupon he was sentenced to be reduced to the ranks and receive twenty-five lashes on his bare back, in presence of the whole brigade.

John O'Neal accused of "absenting himself without leave." The prisoner confessed the charge, but said he was at that time unable to attend parade, however he confessed he had at same time walked half a mile from camp. Therefore he was sentenced to receive twenty five lashes on his bare back, in presence of the whole brigade.

The same prisoner being accused of forging two discharges for soldiers in the names of John Walsh, Capt. & William Dennis, denied the charge, whereupon George Low, being sworn, deposed that the prisoner, in conversation with him asked him if he did not wish to go to Carolina, & upon his saying he did, the prisoner told him he had a regard for him (this deponent) & would therefore get him a discharge—that he afterwards bro't him two discharges, both signed as above, one for himself and another for Robert Raper; but this deponent does not know who wrote those discharges.

Robert Raper, being sworn, deposed that George Low told him he had got a discharge from the prisoner, and he supposed he would give him another—upon which this deponent went to the prisoner & asked him if he would give him a discharge—that the prisoner promised he would write him one, and that George Low bro't it to him signed Capt. John Walsh and William Dennis, telling him at same time he had got it from John O'Neal.

The court considering the heinousness of his crime, and the pernicious tendency of such practices (for the discharges had the appearance of a report of a board of officers) were unanimously of opinion that he deserved death; but being in this restrained by the articles of war, find him guilty of misdemeanors highly prejudicial to good order and military discipline under art. 5th, sect. 18th of the articles of war, and therefore do sentence him for forging the discharge to George Low, to receive one hundred lashes on his bare

back at the same time when he receives the twenty-five lashes, which were adjudged for the first offence of "absenting himself" &c. It is also the opinion of the court that two days afterwards the said John O'Neal shall receive one hundred lashes more for forging the discharge for Robert Raper, both which punishments he is to suffer in presence of the whole brigade.

Geo. Low and Robert Raper for "attempting to desert they having forged discharges with them."

The prisoners both confessed the charge, but said John O'Neal advised them to it, and told them the discharges he gave them would secure them from being apprehended.

In consideration of their youth and former good conduct, the court sentenced then each to receive fifty lashes *only* to be well laid on their bare backs in presence of the whole brigade.

Dempsey White "for countenancing desertion." The prisoner denied the charge, and from the testimony of Low and Raper, the only evidences that could be procured, it appeared the prisoner was not guilty of the charge; the court therefore acquit him and are all of opinion he should be.

William Read "For absenting himself without leave."

The prisoner confessed he had been absent two nights and days, but pleaded his duty and that he went into the country for milk.

The court find him guilty of breach of art. 3d sect. 13th of the articles of war, and sentence him to receive fifty lashes well laid on his bare back in the presence of the whole brigade.

Attest: T. CLARK, Col & P—. Adam Boyd, J. Ad.

The same court then sitting as a court of inquiry respecting the seizure of certain liquors, the following persons appeared before them, viz.: Capt. Clement Hall to answer the charge preferred against him by Josiah Stephens, Josiah Hollister and Nathan Tyler, artificers, that he (Capt Hall) had taken from them three and one half barrels of cyder, which they had bo't for their own use.

It appearing from their own confession as well as from the testimony of several soldiers who had bo't cyder from the complainants, that they had frequently sold liquor, without proper license, contrary to general orders of the 15th of April last, the court were unanimously of opinion that the seizure was just, and that the liquor so seized should be appropriated as specified in said orders.

Matthew Wallace (snttler) to answer a charge exhibited against him by William Thompson, for having seized a barrel of his whiskey. Upon

examination Thompson confessed he had bro't whiskey into camp and sold part of it without license contrary to general orders of the 15th of April last. The court are therefore of opinion that the seizure was proper, and that the whiskey should be applied as decided in said general orders.

Capt Clement Hall to answer another charge exhibited by Marshal Holman for taking seventy eight gallons of his whiskey which he had lodged in Fred Geershart's stable.

That the cask of whiskey had been so deposited without orders to sell it, appeared from the testimony of Geershart and Crover; but from testimony of Capt. Hall and Cotaunet (a soldier) it also appeared, that whiskey had been that day sold out of said stable, that a keg out of which they had sold liquor to the soldiers in the meadow was carried empty into the stable, where were several canteens also empty, when Capt. Hall went there with his guard, that the barrel in the stable appeared (and was acknowledged) to have just then been run off, that a cock was put into the other cask of whiskey, which Holman claims as his property.

Upon considering these several circumstances, the court are unanimously of opinion that the whiskey was seizable, in consequence of general orders of the 15th of April last, and that it should be appropriated agreeably to those orders.

The preceeding minutes were read in open court and approved this 13th May, 1778,

Attest: T. CLARK, Col & P—
Adam Boyd, J. Ad.

REDWOOD LIBRARY, NEWPORT, R. I.—A correspondent of the "Boston Journal" gives the following account of Redwood Library, which has recently undergone repairs and alterations. It may now be justly called one of the finest libraries in the country, as regards both exterior finish and interior arrangement. It possesses very rare and valuable works in theology, some of which cannot be found elsewhere, and the collection of standard literature embraces nearly every important work. As the institution is somewhat famed for its historical recollections, as well as for its very choice collection of books, I have thought a brief sketch of its origin and history would be generally interesting. It sprang from a literary and philosophical society, which was established in Newport, in 1730, and which numbered among its members some of the most respectable men of the times.

Bishop Berkeley, author of the prophetic lines regarding the progress of our country (which were composed during his residence here), stimulated the formation of this society,

and participated in the discussions. In 1747, Abraham Redwood, Esq., donated to the society £500, for the purchase of standard books in London, and enjoined the duty of erecting an edifice for their accommodation. A year later, Henry Collins, Esq., a distinguished merchant of Newport, presented the lot of land upon which the building now stands. An act of incorporation was obtained, and five thousand pounds sterling were subscribed by the citizens. The building was erected and completed in 1750. The plan was furnished by Joseph Harrison, assistant architect of the Blenheim House, England, and the building is one of the finest specimens of Doric architecture in the country. About this time the library contained fifteen hundred volumes of standard works. During the Revolution, the town was occupied by the British army, and the tumults of war and revolution compelled the people to turn their attention from peaceful pursuits to the sterner duty of protecting their homes. The library became neglected, the building was defaced, and it is said many books were carried off. General Prescott, the British commander, hearing of these outrages, stationed a military guard to protect it from further injury. In 1788, Mr. Redwood, the founder and munificent benefactor of the institution, died, and from this time, for a period of twenty years, its prosperity seemed to decline and the public interest lessened.

In 1810, James Ogilvie, Esq., made a donation of select and valuable books, and the society received an accession of spirit and ability. In 1834, the king of England, William IV., presented to the library eighty-four volumes, consisting of public records of England. These were obtained by the industry of Robert Johnson, Esq. In 1834, Abraham Redwood, Esq., of England, grandson of the founder, gave to the corporation the homestead estate in this place, which he inherited from his father. In 1837, Baron Hottinguer, of Paris, connected with the Redwood family, presented one thousand francs (\$200), for the restoration of the building. Since that time it has received much material aid, and many valuable additions of books, and five thousand dollars are now about to be expended in enriching the library.

The recent liberal gift of Charles B. King, Esq., of Washington, formerly of Newport, of over eighty highly valuable pictures, has added much to the character and to the interest of the library. Among these pictures I noticed "The Lion Hunt," a Flemish piece of art, painted in 1603, by Simon De Vos. It is fresh and brilliant as new. The "Vision of St. Anthony," painted in 1567. There is also a very large and

ancient fruit-piece, painted by Russifoli di Sala. Among the portraits which adorn the walls, and presented by Mr. King, are those of Rembrandt, copied from the original by Mr. King; Abraham Redwood, copied by Mr. King, in 1817, from an original; Patrick Henry, John Adams, and John Q. Adams, Thomas Jefferson, William Wirt, Daniel Webster, at the age of about 35, William Coddington, the first Governor of Rhode Island, John O. Calhoun, Governor Pierce, father of ex-President Pierce, General Jacob Brown, Columbus, Homer, from a bust, Edward Livingston, Healey, the artist, and William H. Seward. A very accurate likeness of Commodore Perry is also a gift to the Society. I also noticed one of Bishop Berkeley, copied from Smibert, and one of Benjamin Franklin, which President Monroe said was the best likeness of him he had ever seen. David Sears, Esq., of Boston, has given the Society photograph portraits of the members of the Massachusetts Historical and Boston Humane Societies.

The reading-room, which has just been added to the original structure, is light, airy, and exceedingly comfortable. The principal design of this library is to afford literary advantages to every class of the community. The mechanic, the apprentice, and the clerk, may indulge their literary taste, as well as those of more leisure and means.

CHRISTINA RIVER.—As an admirer of historic accuracy, I have been annoyed by observing the almost universal practice, at the present day, of violating the true orthography of a *name*, which was introduced by the early settlers in New Castle County, which was held by those worthy pioneers in special reverence, and, as I think, deserves to be maintained exactly as it was originally imposed. With permission, I would ask the attention of yourself and your numerous readers, to the subject, in the trust that all will be disposed to regard my observations with indulgence, if not with approval.

When the Swedes settled on the western shore of the Delaware, near the site of the present city of Wilmington, their zealous devotion to their queen (the accomplished daughter of Gustavus Adolphus), prompted them to use the name of Christina, wherever it was in any manner applicable. Thus it was appropriated to the river which passes in front of Wilmington, to the ferry for crossing that stream, to the fortification erected on its banks, to one of the Hundreds or districts of the county, etc., etc. I well remember, some sixty years since, when the name was invariably used by the inhabitants, as originally given, being conveniently anglicized for conversation to *Christine* (pro-

nounced *Christeen*.) In a residence of several years among them, I never heard it modified into "*Christiana*," as it is now so generally written and printed, in newspapers, handbills, and even on respectable maps. This vicious orthography seems to have been introduced by English writers, who doubtless cared little for the sentimental devotion of the warm-hearted Swedes. Possibly, English prejudices, and an aversion to "the Protector," may have influenced the adherents of the Stuarts, in ignoring the complimentary nomenclature employed by the early Swedish immigrants. Oliver Cromwell, by his ambassador, Bulstrode Whitelock, had successfully negotiated a commercial treaty with the Queen of Sweden. Soon after Whitelock's return, Cromwell gallantly sent over his portrait to the Queen, inscribed with a Latin Epigram, for which the hand of Milton had been employed, the first two lines of which ran thus:

"Belipotens Virgo, septem Regina trionum
Christina, Arctoi lucida stella poli!"—

which have been rendered by the following:

"Bright martial maid, Queen of the frozen zone!
The northern pole supports thy shining throne!"—

The honest old Swedish historian, T. Campanius Holm, complaining of the injustice done in this matter, "although," says he, "the English, since they have had possession of this country, have done all in their power to destroy every vestige of the Swedish Government; yet the name of our glorious queen will for ever live in those of the Christina Congregation, Christina Church, Christina Hundred, Christina Fort, Christina Creek, Christina Ferry, Christina Bridge, etc." The learned and venerable Duponceau, his translator, sympathized with the historian, and added (See *Memoirs of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania*, vol. iii. p. 86), "The patriotic lamentations of this honest Swede, have appeared to us well worthy of being preserved; therefore, we have thought it right to insert them in this place. But, alas! the revered name has already been changed to *Christiana*!" I am, nevertheless, fain to believe that it is not yet too late to correct this error, and restore the true and legitimate orthography. I have suggested the correction to the editors of Lippincott's *Gazetteer*, and have reason to think it will be attended to in the next edition of that noble work. If the gentlemen of the newspaper press, and other intelligent citizens of New Castle County should concur in the view here presented, I have no doubt that with a persevering effort, the true original name can be reëstablished, and an interesting feature of our early colonial history preserved. W. D.

EARLY USE OF COPPER AND TIN.—In a note from Prof. Renwick to the editor, that gentleman corrects the report of his remarks made at a recent meeting of the Ethnological Society, as published in this Magazine. He says that "the errors are not those of omission only," as in that case he would not ask for their correction; but as "he is made in that report to say things which he could not possibly have said," he asks us "to publish what, to the best of his recollection, he did say." The report was drawn up by the Secretary of the Society, on whom the duty of reporting the proceedings usually devolved, and by whom it is generally performed in a highly satisfactory manner. The following are the professor's corrections.

"1. I stated that the call upon me was unexpected, and that I was not prepared to quote authorities.

"2. That the alloy of copper and tin, called by the French, *bronze*, had been known and used from the most remote ages as a material for offensive arms and edge tools. That it was also employed for making coins.

"3. That it was to be inferred that the art of rendering bronze either hard enough to keep an edge, or soft enough to receive an impression, was therefore well known and practised.

"4. That this art of tempering bronze had been lost for many ages.

"5. That the material used in edged instruments, according to analysis by Sir Humphrey Davy, was identical in composition from India to Iceland. That this identity led to the inference that the material was not a mixture by art of prescribed portions of the two metals, but the product of an ore containing them in definite proportions. That such an ore was known, although now extremely rare.

"6. That the art of tempering bronze to receive and keep an edge, had been discovered in France about one hundred years since, and that it was said to consist of very careful annealing.

"7. That the art of tempering bronze to receive an impression, was unknown at the commencement of the French revolution, when the church bells were ordered to be made into coin, and was attained after a course of experiments by Darret, the chief of the French mint. That it consisted in a rapid cooling of the heated alloy.

"8. That the tempering of bronze, therefore, was performed by methods exactly the reverse of those used in tempering steel.

"9. That in our own mint the striking of coins and medals of bronze was not practised until at a date comparatively recent, although now employed extensively in the fabrication of the new cents.

"10. That the fabrication of weapons from bronze, was not only practised throughout the greater part of the old continent, but was known in America at the time of its discovery, to some of the tribes. As a proof, we learn from Cortez's account of the conquest of Mexico, that he armed his soldiers, after Toledo steel became scarce among them, with spears pointed with Chinaulta copper.

(Mr. Symms here remarked, that, as he had already stated, this material, a product of a single ore of the two metals, was known and used up to the present day.)

"11. That this knowledge was far from general, as the ruling race of Mexico had no better weapons than swords formed by setting fragments of obsidian in staves of wood.

"As I am making a *reclamation*, I beg your leave to say further, that remarks have been made by correspondents of the Historical Magazine, chiefly consisting in pointing out facts omitted by me in my letter to Mr. Depeyster, in the Aug. No., 1858. I have to confess these omissions, and it has surprised me that those who have scanned my reminiscences, as if they were history, have not found much more defect to find out. I may, however, put a close to any further remarks of this kind, by saying that I have written and published a general history of the steam engine, and also a particular one of steam navigation, and that my letter to Mr. Depeyster contains no more than personal anecdotes, which I thought unsuited to a formal treatise.

JAS. RENWICK.

JOHN RATLIFE, BINDER OF ELIOT'S INDIAN BIBLE.—A friend has sent us a copy of John Ratlife's letter to the commissioners of the New England Colonies, complaining of the price paid him for binding Eliot's Indian Bible. It is interesting, as showing the care taken in preparing the work. Mr. Ratlife came from England expressly to do the binding.

"For The Honnoured The Comissioners of the united Collonyes in New England met at Hartford, These present.

"May it please your worships,

"The providence of god so ordering it, that I could not be so hapy as to be here at your last meeting at Boston, there to adress myselfe unto your worships about the bindeing the Indian Bibles; the onely incourageing work which upon good Intelligence caused me to transport myselfe, and family into New England, and which I desire to promote, by my art, and in my Lawfull calling as a thing tending so much to the honour of god, by the advancement of Religion, wherein your honoured selves doe claime a

worthy remembrance, as Chiefe Instruments and propagators of it and findeing that your worships had referred the care of bindeing and price to Mr. Usher, I have by his appointment and order made some progress therein, yet not findeing him verry willing without your worships' consent, to come up to a suitable price (he professing himselfe but to bee your worships' steward) in that behalfe, have Inforced me to appeal from him unto yourselves in this matter and humbly to acquaint you that under 3s. 4d. or 3s. 6d. p. book I can not binde them to live comfortably upon it, one Bible being as much as I can compleat in one day, and out of it finde Thred, Glew, Pasteboard, and Leather Claps, and all which I cannot suply my selfe for one shilling in this country. I question not but the printers if they please are able to Inform your Worships of the Reasonableness of my appeal in this case, though I blame not Mr Usher in the Least, and I finde by experience that in things belonging to my trade, I here pay 18s. for that which in England I could buy for four shillings, they being things not formerly much used in this country. Were I before your Worships I could further amplify my demand by Reason to be Just and Lawfull; so likewise I doubt not but others can that may appear before you; but Relying upon your Worship's wisdom and that upon consideration you will Judge the Artificer worthy of his wages, I shall not further trouble you, but expecting your favourable concession thereto for the better carrying on of the work and for my Incouragement therein, prayeing for your Worships' Prosperity subscribe myselfe,

"Your Worships' humble servant

"JOHN RATLIFE."

"Boston, Aug. 30, 1664."

(Indorsed :) Massachusetts, Jno. Ratliff's Letter to Comissioners at Hartford, August 30th, 1664.

BATTLE OF FORT MOULTRIE.—The history of this glorious action, says the "Columbia Banner," has been so often published, that it is accessible to all. Still, as we have General Horry's manuscript account of it, we cannot resist the impulse to publish his account of the heroic act of the brave Sergeant Jasper on this the anniversary of the victory.

"I was an elder captain at the battle of Fort Moultrie, in 1776. History gives a full account thereof. Colonel Moultrie being made Brigadier-General, promoted me to the rank of Major. We lost in this action but very few men. No officer was hurt. The two regiments received the thanks of the Governor-General and Gover-

nor's Privy Council, for their bravery in defence of the fort.

"Sergeant Jasper distinguished himself, as did two or three officers. All did their duty. Two Tories in Charleston were brought to trial for setting Charleston on fire; one was hung, the other escaped, and boasted to Sir Guy Carleton, at New York, that he was the man who performed so meritorious an action, and wished for his Majesty's reward. Sir Guy called him a villain, and drove him from his presence.

"I commanded an 18-pounder in the left wing of Fort Moultrie. Above my gun, on the rampart, was a large American flag, hung on a very high mast, formerly of a ship. The men of war directing their fire thereat, it was from their shot so wounded as to fall with the colors over the fort. Sergeant Jasper, of the Grenadiers, on the right wing, leaped on the rampart, deliberately walked the whole length of the fort, and until he came to the colors on the extremity of the left, when he cut off the same from the mast, and called to me for a sponge staff, and with a cord tied on the colors and stuck the staff on the rampart in the sand. This was a brave act, and the Sergeant fortunately received no hurt, though exposed for a considerable time to the enemy's fire.

"Governor Rutledge, as a reward, took his small sword from his side, and, in presence of many officers, presented it to Sergeant Jasper, telling him to wear it in remembrance of the 28th day of June, and in remembrance of him. He also offered Jasper a lieutenant's commission, but, as he could neither read nor write, he modestly refused to accept it, saying, he was not fit to keep officers' company, being only bred a sergeant.

"The colors kept flying on the fort, discouraged our enemies on board, whilst, on the contrary, it revived the drooping spirits of our numerous friends in Charleston. Mrs. Elliott, lady of Colonel Bernard Elliott, of our artillery, presented the 2d regiment with a pair of elegant colors, and delivered a suitable patriotic oration, with these words: 'Support it in the air of freedom, and never part with it but with life.' A suitable answer was returned by our Colonel-commandant Moultrie. At Savannah, a color was taken from us, by cutting off the fingers of ensign Bush, while in the agonies of death; so the honor of the regiment was saved."

HALLOCK.—This name, or, as it is sometimes spelled, *Halleck*, or *Hollick*, is a corruption of *Hollyoake*. In the early records we find the name spelled *Hallioke*, or *Haliack*. The first settler, William, wrote his name in his will *Hollyoake*. From this to Hallock we see the easy

transition through *Halliack*. The poet, Fitz Greene Halleck, is a descendant of the said William Hollyoake, who died at Southold, L. I., in 1684. So is Gerard Hallock, editor of the "Journal of Commerce," N. Y. He was a staunch cavalier, judging from the way he dates his will: "in the 34th yeare of the reign of our sovereign Lord King Charles the second,"—that is to say, 1682, thus ignoring the Commonwealth. Whether he was connected with the New England Holyoke, who married the daughter of Pynchon, is uncertain.

It is singular how a name may be completely changed by corrupt usage. Few would suppose Bunker Hill should, in etymological correctness, be written *Bon-Cœur-Hill*, yet such is the fact, and it unveils a happy coincidence; for, did not the fight that day give *good heart* to the Revolution?

J. T.

BROOKLYN, 1859.

COMMANDER BARRY AND THE CONTINENTAL NAVY BOARD.—(vol. iii. p. 202). In the July No. of the Hist. Mag., I notice an article entitled "Memorials of the Revolutionary Navy." Perhaps the following (copied from the original now before me) may not be without interest, in connection with that article. In Captain Barry's answer, dated January 10, 1778, he gives the date of the order for sinking the ships as "on or about the 24th November last" (1777), while the letter which I send you bears date November 2d, 1777. Probably, Captain Barry's memory was in fault, or the order of the 2d November not being complied with, a second order, of later date, may have been afterward given.

C.

"To JOHN BARRY, ESQ.,

Commander on Board the Frigate *Effingham*.

"SIR: As we understand your ship is now scuttled and ready for sinking, you are hereby directed to remove her a little below White Hill,* and having found a suitable Birth, where she may lye on a soft Bottom, and be easily got off at a Common Tide, you are to sink her there without further Delay. We expect this Business will be complicated by sunset this evening, and Report thereof made to this Board.

"FRA'S HOPKINSON,
JOHN WHARTON.

"CONTINENTAL NAVY BOARD,
Borden Town, Nov. 2d, 1777."

CHURCH RECORDS.—We are slightly progressing. The following notes have been recently

* White Hall, in Captain Barry's letter, as printed in the Historical Magazine, but spelled, very distinctly, White Hill, in the letter now given, which is in the autograph of Mr. Hopkinson, and signed by both him and Mr. Wharton.

taken from the records of the old church in Andover, Mass.: "January 17, 1712. Voted (under protest), yt those persons who have pews sit with their wives." "Nov. 10th, 1713. Granted to Richard Barker foure shillings, for his extraordinary trouble in swiping our Meeting House ye past year." "March 17th, 1766. Voted, that all the English women in the parish who marry or associate with negro or mulatto men, be seated in the Meeting House with the negro women." "In 1799, it was voted, amid much opposition, to procure a bass viol."

ORIGIN OF THE TERM "OLD DOMINION."—Few things are so well calculated to awaken in the mind of the proud Virginian, when wandering in foreign lands, touching reminiscences of home and kindred, as the simple mention of the "Old Dominion." And yet there are comparatively few who are aware of the origin of the term which has so long and so generally been applied to Virginia. It originated thus: During the Protectorate of Cromwell, the colony of Virginia refused to acknowledge his authority, and declared itself independent. Shortly after, when Cromwell threatened to send a fleet and army to reduce Virginia to subjection, the alarmed Virginians sent a messenger to Charles II., who was then an exile in Flanders, inviting him to return in the ship with the messenger, and be king of Virginia. Charles accepted the invitation, and was on the eve of embarkation, when he was called to the throne of England. As soon as he was fairly seated on his throne, in gratitude for the loyalty of Virginia, he caused her coat of arms to be quartered with those of England, Ireland, and Scotland, as an independent member of the empire, a distinct portion of the "*old dominion*." Hence arose the origin of the term. Copper coins of Virginia were issued even as late as the reign of George III., which bore on one side the coats of arms of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Virginia.

DR. WATTS' HYMNS.—Dr. Watts' Hymns were first published in England in 1707, and his psalms in 1719. He sent specimens of them to this country to Cotton Mather. The hymns were first published in America by Dr. Franklin, in 1741, and the psalms were published the same year in Boston; but neither the hymns nor the psalms came into general use, in this country, until after the Revolution.

THE LANCASTER TURNPIKE ROAD.—The turnpike road from Philadelphia to Lancaster is said to be the oldest in the United States. The following account of the subscription to the stock is from the "General Advertiser," June, 1792:

"The State House garden, on Monday last, witnessed a scene of great bustle and confusion. To judge from the crowd and the impatience of the people to reach the windows, a stranger to the cause would have imagined they were pressing in to give their votes in a contested election for Chief Magistrate. But not so—subscriptions were receiving for the Lancaster Turnpike Road. From 11 in the morning till near 12 at night, the subscriptions remained open, and, when closed, 2,276 shares were found subscribed. Each subscriber advanced thirty dollars on his share; this, multiplied by the number of shares, makes the sum of 68,283 dollars, subscribed and paid in about twelve hours. This shows no scarcity of cash. Six hundred is the number of shares limited by law; a lottery was therefore instituted to reduce the subscriptions to the legal number, the thirty dollars returned to those who are excluded by that lottery."

CITIZEN GENET.—The following paragraphs from the "Gazette of the United States," exhibiting the reception of Mr. Genet in Philadelphia and New York, contrast strongly with the unpopularity which attended his subsequent career in this country.

Philadelphia, *May 18, 1792*. "Thursday, at one o'clock, Mr. Genet, Minister From France to the United States of America, arrived in this city from Charleston. In the afternoon, the bells of Christ Church were rang on this occasion."

New York, *August 8, 1793*. "Yesterday arrived in this city, about half-past twelve o'clock, Citizen Genet, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of France to the United States of America. He was received at the Battery by a committee of forty gentlemen appointed for that purpose, at which time a federal salute was fired. He was then accompanied to the Tontine Coffee House amidst the acclamations of a vast concourse of citizens, when the following address was read by Doctor Pitt Smith, one of the members of the committee." [The address and reply fill two columns of the newspaper. The reply commences thus: "From the first moment of my arrival on this continent, I wished for an opportunity to pay a visit to our republican brethren of New York, and greet them with the embrace of fraternal affection."]

LORD PERCY.—In Christopher Marshall's Diary, vol. i. page 22, is a copy of a handbill, referring to the battle of Lexington, in which it is stated that Lord Percy was killed; and, in a note on page 19, this is corrected by the editor of the diary, but he adds that Lord Percy

"afterward fell in the battle of Brandywine." This is in accordance with a tradition, which represents Lord Percy as saying, on nearing that battle ground, that he had dreamt of that scene, and of his dying there, which was afterward verified. This tradition is a pure fabrication. Lord Percy survived the Revolution and became Duke of Northumberland.

J. H. C.

PHILADELPHIA.

ANECDOTE OF JOHN RANDOLPH.—Mr. Dana, of Connecticut, was in Congress with him, and, on one occasion, paid Randolph some very handsome compliments, although opposed to him in politics. In the speech which Randolph made in reply, he quoted the line of Virgil,

"Timeo Danaos, et dona ferentes."

PHILADELPHIA.

W. D.

THE QUARTER SESSIONS COURT-ROOM, PHILADELPHIA.—The "Philadelphia Bulletin," in speaking of the building occupied by the Quarter Sessions Court, says:

"There are very many Philadelphians who are not aware of the fact that this now much abused and despised court-room was once the Hall of the House of Representatives of the United States. At the close of the last century Congress met at the County Court-house at the corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets. The Representative Chamber occupied the room on the first floor, now used as the Quarter Sessions Court-room. The Senate met in the southern room, up-stairs, now occupied by the District Court. Mr. Jefferson, while Vice-President, occupied a seat at the southern end of the room, where the Judges' bench now is.

"The Representative Chamber, down-stairs, was reached by means of a wide passage, which ran through from the great door-way on Chestnut street. This passage divided the room, now occupied by the office of Receiver of Taxes, into two small apartments. Congress Hall, when at Sixth and Chestnut streets, was the scene of the violent political struggle which raged during the latter part of the administration of President Adams. The decided differences between the Democratic and Federal parties were aggravated by the stirring events of the French Revolution, and a warmth of political feeling existed at that period which was fully equal to anything of the kind that has since been experienced. It was in the room now occupied by the Quarter Sessions Court-room that the famous fight between Lyon and Griswold, two members of the House, took place about the year 1799. The two members were upon opposite sides in politics, and Gris-

wold, the Federalist, having said something offensive to Lyon, the latter spat in his face. This insult was returned with a blow from a stick, and Lyon seized the tongs, which he used about the head of his adversary. The feathers flew briskly for a time, and the affair afforded ample material for many of the rhyming squibs of which the politicians in those days were so fond.

"Those who find fault with the Quarter Sessions Court-room, should remember that the Congress of the United States once deemed it a respectable chamber for the lower house, and that assault and battery cases cannot be adjudicated in a more appropriate place than the spot where the first congressional fight on record took place."

QUERIES.

PICTURE IN HONOR OF DR. FRANKLIN.—In the "Pennsylvania Gazette," March 31, 1779, I find the following description of a picture, then lately engraved in Paris, in honor of Dr. Franklin:

"The principal figure is the Genius of Liberty descending—one foot on the earth, both arms fully extended, and a wreath of laurel in each hand. She is surrounded with light, while clouds, representing Ignorance and Slavery, are driven back by her presence. Before her is a bust of the Doctor, which she is in the act of crowning with laurels; and the cause of her so doing is expressed by a globe on his right hand—America in view, with an olive branch bearing fruit running up it. Behind, and leaning on the globe, is the genius of the Doctor, with the sword of justice and other emblems in its right hand—in its left is a scroll, falling upon the globe, on which is inscribed, 'Constitution of the government of Pennsylvania.' In front of the globe is a bundle of fasces bound with olive branches, also bearing fruit, representing future union, peace and plenty. The crowning of the bust expresses the honors which will be paid to his memory. Under the whole is inscribed, 'DR. FRANKLIN CROWNED BY LIBERTY.'"

The writer says: "The subject, probably, is the Doctor's own choice. The design and execution by a celebrated hand."

Is there a copy of that picture in this country? and if so, where?

B. J. L.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July, 1859.

FIRST VESSEL THAT RAISED THE U. S. FLAG AT ST. PETERSBURG.—Who owned the first vessel that raised the stars and stripes at St. Petersburg (Russia), and who commanded her? M.

ANDRUS' FOLIO BIBLE.—Can any of your readers furnish the date of the *first* folio Bible published by Silas Andrus, of Hartford, Conn.?

(?)

ANTE-REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS OF THE CIRCUIT COURTS OF NEW YORK.—During the controversy with the settlers on the New Hampshire Grants, many suits in ejectment were brought before the Supreme Court of New York, for lands lying within the present State of Vermont, by persons claiming title under New York patents, four of which were tried at the Albany Circuit, in June, 1770, as appears in "4 Doc. Hist. of New York," 8vo. edition, pp. 682, 688.

The writer of this would be glad, for historical purposes, to ascertain the names of the parties to the several suits, and the location of the lands sued for. Can any of the readers of the Historical Magazine give information whether the files, records and docket minutes of that period, or either of them, are in existence? and if they are, where they may be found? H.

THE CEDAR BRANCH AT THE TOP OF BUILDINGS.—In reading over the piece entitled "First North American Coins," in the Magazine of this month, the following query occurred to me:

It was formerly customary, especially in the New England States, when, in the erection of a building, the highest peak of the roof had been reached, to attach thereto a green branch, usually of cedar. When and where did the custom originate, and what was its signification? G.

THE curious and interesting travels of the Marquis de Chastellux, one of Rochambeau's Generals, were printed at Dublin in 1789, with notes by the translator, almost equal in dimensions to the text, and showing a most intimate acquaintance with this country, and a zealous interest in our Revolution. The title page describes him as "an English gentleman," but in one doubtful place he seems to speak of Scotland as his native country, which is confirmed by his always saying *Scotsman*; by his having often witnessed Witherspoon's conflicts in the "judicatures" of the kirk, and by his use of the Scotticism *whole* for *all* before a plural. Can any of your correspondents give the name of this anonymous translator? Q. U. X.

VOLTAIRE'S WASHINGTON MEDAL.—The following is from "Dunlap's Pennsylvania Packet" for July 18, 1778: "A correspondent has favored us with the following translation of the inscription upon Mr. Voltaire's medal of our illustrious Commander-in-Chief: 'General Wash-

ington has reunited, by an uncommon assemblage in his character, the talents of the warrior with the virtues of the philosopher.”

What is known respecting this medal?

W. D.

PHILADELPHIA:

WHO HAS SEEN THIS BIBLE?—In “Notes and Queries,” 2d series, iv. 286, mention is made of a lot of “States-printed quarto Bibles,” sold by auction at Calcutta, bearing on the title-page the misprint, *wigth* for “with.” It is represented as “one item of a Yankee cargo.” Has any of the readers of the Historical Magazine such a Bible, and can a copy of the title-page, and a description of the book, be furnished?

ORIGIN OF THE WORD SOPHOMORE.—What is the origin of the word *Sophomore*, applied in all our collèges which retain the old division into classes, to the students of the second year? I do not now refer to the etymology or composition of the term, which seem obvious enough, but to its historical origin, the history of its use and application. I can find it in no English institutions, not even in those from which our other class-names are derived. *Freshman* is used both at Oxford and Cambridge, while the senior students are called *Sophistes*, divided into *Senior* and *Junior*, more familiarly called *Senior Sophs.*, and *Junior Sophs.* As this abbreviation is also used in reference to *Sophomore* with us, there may be some affinity between the names. But I can find no instance of the latter form in any English book at my command. As Harvard is the oldest of our colleges, and set the fashion to the rest, it seems most probable that she is the *alma mater* of this curious appellation. It has also something of the quaintness which characterized the Mathers *et id genus omne*. I know not whether it is merely a conjecture of my own, or the dim reminiscence of some written statement, that the word was coined and first employed at Cambridge, *i. e.* Newton, Massachusetts. I am not without fear that in making this suggestion, I may make myself ridiculous, by asking what is known to everybody else, perhaps contained in some familiar book. But as I cannot think of searching the *Magnalia*, etc., for it, I prefer the easier and idler course of begging, that some Neo-cantabrigian will solve my doubt, and at the same time, if he pleases, castigate my ignorance.

Q. U. X.

[Our correspondent will find an account of the origin of this word in Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.]

HIST. MAG. VOL. III.

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A COLORED REGIMENT.—The following advertisement appears in the “Gazette of the United States” for April 18, 1792: “Information.—A negro man by the name of Cato Vernon, born in Newport, Rhode Island, enlisted in Col. Greene's Regiment of Blacks, early in the late war. He survived the war and settled, as supposed, in or near Philadelphia. If he will apply to the editor hereof, he will be informed of something considerably to his advantage.”

Where is any account of this regiment to be found? Who was Col. Greene, their commander?

W. D.

PHILADELPHIA.

[An account of Col. Christopher Greene will be found in “Lossing's Field Book,” vol. ii. p. 88n. The black regiment distinguished itself greatly at Red Bank, and claimed the honor of having been the first to stand and repel a British charge of bayonets. Some account of the regiment will be found in “The Colored Patriots of the American Revolution,” by W. C. Nell, Boston, 1855, p. 126.]

CANAL THROUGH WASHINGTON, D. C.—“Washington City | Canal Lottery. | No. 15577 | This ticket will entitle the Possessor to such Prize as may | be drawn to its Number, in Lottery No. 1, for cutting the | Canal through the City of Washington to the Eas- | tern-Branch Harbour. | Danl. Carroll of Dud.”

This ticket is without date, but from its general appearance it was issued in the last century. When was this lottery drawn? At what period was the canal commenced, for which this lottery was created? Who was Daniel Carroll of Duddington, whose name is attached to this ticket?

WINGAHOOKE.

GERMANTOWN.

[Danl. Carroll was a Representative in Congress from 1789 to 1791, and was that year appointed Commissioner for surveying the District of Columbia.—*Lanman, Dict. Congress.*]

REPLIES.

MASSACHUSETTS PROVINCE HOUSE (vol. i. p. 279).—Hon. Joseph T. Buckingham has published in the Boston “Saturday Evening Gazette,” July 9, 1859, an article on the history of this ancient building at Boston. He says: “I believe no governor resided there before General Gage; at least I can find no mention of such a fact in the old documents that I have examined.” What previous use was made of the building, Mr. B. has not ascertained. It was purchased, April, 1716, from the heirs of Peter Sergeant, Esq., a wealthy and influential citizen of

Boston, who married for one wife the widow of Sir William Phipps, Governor of Massachusetts, and for another the mother of Rev. William Cooper. Mr. Sergeant must have built the house, if the date of erection which it bears (1679) is correct; for he purchased the estate from Samuel Shrimpton, October 21, 1676. Thomas Millard is the first recorded owner of the land.

DELTA.

CREEK INDIANS (vol. iii. p. 221).—A copy of the pamphlet to which reference is made by a correspondent in "London Notes and Queries," may be found in the library of Harvard College, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, among the collections illustrating our national history, in the "American Room." I add a *fac-simile* of the title in full, only a part of which was given in the query. It is as follows, viz.:

"Some | Account | of the | North-America Indians; | their | Genius, Characters, Customs and Dispositions, | towards the French and English Nations. | To which are added, | Indian Miscellanies, | viz.: | 1. The Speech of a Creek Indian | against the immoderate Use of Spirituous Liquors; deli | vered in a National Assembly of the Creeks, upon the | breaking out of the late War. | 2. A Letter from Yariza, an Indian | Maid of the Royal Line of the Mohawks, to the prin | cipal Ladies of New York. | 3. Indian Songs of Peace. | 4. An American Fable. | Collected by a learned and ingenious Gentleman in | the Province of Pensylvania. | Viri Nini-vitæ, & Regina Austri, exsurgent in juditio | cum viris hujusgentis, & condemnabunt eos. | —Nec longum tempus, & ingens | Exiit ad cœlum, ramis felicibus, arbos. | London: | Printed for R. Griffiths, Bookseller, at the Dunciad, | in Pater-noster Row. [Price One Shilling.] | [1754.]" 8vo. pp. viii. 68.

By a reference on p. 9 of Bishop White's Preface to the "Collected Works of the Rev. Wm. Smith, D.D.," Provost of the College and Academy of Philadelphia (2 vols. 8vo., Philadelphia, 1803), it appears that "the learned and ingenious Gentleman in the Province of Pensylvania," by whom these miscellanies were collected, was the celebrated Dr. Smith.

A commendatory notice of this pamphlet will also be found in the "Monthly Review" for April, 1754.

In the "Advertisement" of this tract (p. iv.), is the following paragraph:

"The Pieces are taken (with no Alteration but the polishing some of the Verses) from Copies printed at *New York*, which being a Place of the greatest Commerce with the *Indian Nations*, we cannot doubt of their Authenticity."

Query.—In what form did they first appear

in New York? at what date, and from what press?

W. S. P.

NASHUA, N. H., July, 1859.

AUTOGRAPHS OF THE SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE (vol. iii. p. 152).—In the May number of the Historical Magazine, a paragraph is quoted from the "Newburyport Herald," stating that "there are at present three, and, so far as is known, only three, complete sets of the autographs of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. These belong to Rev. D. Sprague, of Albany, Rev. Dr. Raffles, of Liverpool, and a South Carolina gentleman." This is certainly incorrect. Unless by "a South Carolina gentleman" be meant, as I suppose, Mr. I. K. Telft, of Savannah, Georgia (after Dr. Sprague, the oldest autograph collector in America), that gentleman's series, perfected many years ago, makes a *fourth* "complete set of autographs of the signers." But in addition to this, I may also put in my own claim to the same honor. My set of autographs of the signers was completed some six years since, although greatly improved since by the substitution of better specimens of several names, and capable of still further similar improvement with respect to some half-dozen other names in the series.

Mr. F. J. Dreer, of Philadelphia, who purchased the collection of the late Robert Gilmer, Esq., of Baltimore, must also, I suppose, possess a full set of "autographs of the signers." If so, he is, I imagine, the only person, in addition to those named above, who does so.

L. J. C.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

ELIOT'S INDIAN BIBLE (vol. ii. pp. 277, 306, 343, vol. iii. pp. 87, 124).—Peter Force, Esq., of Washington, has a copy of "Eliot's Indian Bible," edition of 1685.

RELIGIOUS HISTORICAL SOCIETY (vol. iii. pp. 89, 127).—I was a member of the Religious Historical Society of this city for a short time. The meetings were held at the houses of the members. One of the last of the society was at the house of the Rev. Dr. Ezra Styles Ely, in Spruce street. The doctor was liberal, kind, and generous, and what was termed a whole-souled man. The moment the meeting was adjourned, a waiter appeared with refreshments. It was about 5 P.M. of a cold, damp, wintry day, and the tray with wine, cigars, apples, nuts, etc., was quite apropos. Only one gentleman and myself remained to do honor to the dessert; and the doctor's wine and cigars, and especially his

agreeable conversation, detained us until we were summoned to coffee with Mrs. Ely.

Dr. Ely married a lady of wealth, and during the sessions of the General Assembly in this city, entertained every day at dinner forty of the brethren. He required his church to pay his salary punctually, fearful they might, if it was remitted, get into bad habits, and if his successor was poor, would have a hard time of it. His salary was spent in the church, and every poor woman of the congregation had a turkey or goose for her Christmas dinner.

At the next meeting, the society was formally dissolved, and the library distributed among the members. So recently admitted, I declined receiving anything; but the doctor very facetiously handed me a book as a study for a young man. It turned out to be a Chinese version of a part of the New Testament, which I presented to the Rev. Dr. Schroeder, of New York, and it was exactly the book he wished to get to complete a series.

H. H.

E. PLURIBUS UNUM (vol. iii. p. 121).—In the April number there is a query as to the origin of this national motto.

Does it not *originate* with Virgil in his *Mœtium*? Turn to the 102d line of this poem, where you will find the following descriptive lines:

"It manus in gyrum: paullatim singula vires
Deperdunt proprias; color est e pluribus unus,
Nec totus viridis, quia lactea frusta repugnant
Nec de lacte nitens, quia tot variatur ab herbis."

There may be a "*salad*" of states as well as of vegetables!

B. M.

BALTIMORE, 1859.

THE NEW TESTAMENT (vol. iii. p. 190).—In part answer to the Bible query, I give the following title:

"The New Testament of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, newly translated out of the Original Greek, and with the former translations diligently compared and revised. Philadelphia: printed by Mathew Carey, No. 122 Market street, 1812."

J.

BOOKS PRINTED BY W. BRADFORD (vol. iii. pp. 173, 216).—In 1694 was printed at New York, under the imprimatur of Mr. Clarkson, a pamphlet of some fifty pages entitled "*Some Seasonable Considerations for the Good People of Connecticut.*" The pamphlet intimates that it was written by one of the Colony of Connecticut, doubtless Gershom Bulkeley, the author of

"The People's Right to Election," etc., printed at Philadelphia in 1689, which is mentioned on p. 173 of this volume. No copy of the "*Seasonable Considerations*" is now known to exist, but its contents may be learned from the answer to it, which was ordered April 23, 1694, by the governor and assistants to be printed, and which will reappear, together with "The People's Right to Election," in the forthcoming volume of the "Connecticut Historical Society's Collections."

II.

Obituary.

THE venerable NATHL. RAY GREENE, son of Major-General Greene, of the Revolution, died, June 11th, at his residence, Greencsdale, Rhode Island.

Mr. Greene was born at the winter encampment of the American army, at Morristown, January 11th, 1780, and with him pass away many valuable personal recollections of Washington and Knox, in whose families he was a frequent visitor when a boy. He never engaged in public life, though he possessed many of the marked qualities of his illustrious father.

Major-General Greene left two sons and three daughters. The eldest son, George Washington, was sent to France after his father's death, to be educated with G. W. Lafayette, according to an agreement between their fathers. This is the one General Washington offered to adopt and educate as his own child. He returned to the United States in 1792, and was shortly after drowned, while on a shooting excursion, in Savannah River. The eldest daughter was named after Mrs. Washington, Martha W. She was twice married; first to John Nightingale, of Providence, R. I., and next to Dr. Henry Turner, of East Greenwich, R. I. She has been dead several years. One son, P. M. Nightingale, was married to a daughter of Governor King, of New York, and four daughters by her second husband, still survive her.

The second daughter, Cornelia Lott, is still living, at an advanced age, though in the full possession of her faculties. She resides in Mississippi, and has been twice married. Only one son and one daughter of her numerous family are alive.

Nathaniel R. was the next child. He leaves two children, Nathaniel Greene, an eminent homœopathic physician, who lives at Newport, and George Washington Greene, formerly Professor at Brown University, and distinguished as a contributor to the historical and other literature of our country. They are now the only

descendants of the revolutionary general who bear his name, Louisa Catharine, his youngest child, having died in 1832, without children.

WILLIAM SIMONDS, one of the editors of the "New England Farmer," died of consumption, at his residence in Winchester, Mass., on Thursday night, July 7, in the 37th year of his age. He was a son of Joseph Simonds of Charlestown, Mass., where he was born in the fall of 1822. The deceased was formerly editor and proprietor of the "Saturday Rambler," a weekly journal, published in Boston. He was also the author of the "Aimwell Stories," a series of excellent books for young people, published by Gould & Lincoln; and of several works published by the Massachusetts Sabbath School Union.

"AT Halifax, N. S., RUFUS CHOATE died with disease of the heart, July 12. He sailed for England on the 30th of June, but was obliged to leave the steamer at Halifax, being too weak to continue his voyage.

"Mr. Choate was born in the town of Essex, in this State, Oct. 1st, 1799. He entered Dartmouth College in 1815, and graduated with the highest honors of his class in 1819. He continued attached to the College in the capacity of tutor for a year after his graduation. He then entered the law school at Cambridge, and after remaining there a few months, he went to Washington, where he was for about a year in the office of Mr. Wirt. Returning to the North, his professional studies were completed in the office of Mr. Andrews, of Ipswich, and in that of Judge Cummins, of Salem. He was admitted to the bar in 1824, and commenced the practice of the law in the town of Danvers, but, in the course of two or three years, removed to Salem. From the moment of his admission to the bar his success was marked and his rise rapid. The oldest and most experienced jurists at once found a formidable rival in the youthful advocate, who, to thorough knowledge of the law, the most careful preparation of each particular case, and the most earnest devotion of himself to the cause of his client, added the charm of a brilliant and persuasive rhetoric, such as had never before graced the conflicts and discussions of a New England court of justice. Though he occupied a seat in the Massachusetts House of Representatives for one year, and, subsequently, in the Senate for the same period, he did not allow himself to be diverted from the path of professional toil and professional success by the attractions of politics. When, in 1832, at the earnest solicitation of his personal and political friends, he allowed himself to be put in nomination as can-

didate for Congress, he felt that he had gained a position which made such a step not imprudent. He was elected to the House of Representatives and served there for a single term, with honor to himself and satisfaction to his constituents, but declined a reelection, having determined to remove to Boston, as the sphere best suited to his powers and his aspirations. He came to Boston in 1834, entered at once into the possession of a large and important business, and measured his powers with the leaders of the bar. For the next eight years his life was one of the most assiduous toil and the most brilliant triumphs. In February, 1841, he was chosen by the Legislature of Massachusetts a member of the Senate of the United States, in place of Mr. Webster, who had entered the Cabinet of President Harrison. He remained in the Senate till March, 1845, the close of his term, when he gladly returned to the more congenial sphere of the bar. He took frequent part in the discussions of the Senate, and made brilliant and elaborate speeches upon the Oregon question, the tariff, and the Courts of the United States, which were published in a pamphlet form. From the close of his Senatorial term to the time of his death, he has resided in Boston, engaged in the most extensive practice, and only diverted from his labors by the occasional preparation and delivery of a public address. He was, for three or four years, one of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. April 21, 1841, he delivered a eulogy on President Harrison before the citizens of Boston, in Faneuil Hall. In December, 1843, he gave the address on the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims before the New England Society of New York. In August, 1853, he pronounced a eulogy upon Daniel Webster, before the faculty and students of Dartmouth College. In September, 1854, he gave an address at Danvers, at the dedication of the Peabody Institute. On July 4, 1858, he delivered an oration before the Young Men's Democratic Club of Boston. All the above discourses have been printed. To this list of occasional performances are to be added two addresses before the students of the Dane Law School, at Cambridge, and two before the Mercantile Library Association of Boston. Some of his political speeches and one or two at least of his forensic arguments have appeared in print. Mr. Choate's style was peculiar and characteristic; it was rich, vivid, and glowing, instinct with passion, and colored with all the hues of fancy. The most remarkable quality in his written compositions is the structure of his periods. They are often of breathless length, containing clause after clause, modifying, enlarging, or limiting the idea; full of compact life, and flowing from

a mind of the most teeming luxuriance. But Mr. Choate's political and literary labors were but trifles when compared to the immense amount of his professional toils. The jealousy for which the law is proverbial never could have been awakened in his case; for he was from the first most faithful to his austere mistress. By the common consent of his legal brethren, he for many years stood at the head of the bar in New England; and as an advocate, especially, perhaps no man in the whole country enjoyed so high and wide a reputation. As a lawyer, Mr. Choate had what may be called an exoteric and esoteric fame. In his forensic performances the general public were most attracted by his glowing and impassioned arguments to the jury; by the rich fancy and quaint humor with which he contrived to decorate the driest and seemingly the most hopeless subject; but his brethren at the bar would agree that the eloquence displayed in his addresses was but one ingredient in the sum of his gifts and accomplishments as an advocate. They would say of him as was said of Erskine by the most discerning of his contemporaries, that he was above all things else remarkable for consummate judgment and unerring tact in the management of causes. He was at once earnest and self-possessed; every faculty was aroused and intent; there were no moments of languor, weariness, or inattention; he never made a mistake himself, or overlooked one in an opponent; he showed the most practical skill in the examination and cross-examination of witnesses; and by the magnetism of his manner engaged the sympathies of every jury. The powers of Mr. Choate were never seen to greater advantage than in the unpremeditated discussion of the law points that incidentally arise in a trial at *nisi prius*. The neatness of his statement, the grace and accuracy of his language, his ample command of legal illustration, and his persuasive rhetoric, always commanded the admiration of his hearers. Mr. Choate's devotion to his profession was shown by the fact that the ardor with which he engaged in a cause was wholly irrespective of the amount involved in the issue. The simple relation of counsel and client was enough to command all his powers, all his attainments, all his accomplishments. In a hearing before a Commissioner, a Master in Chancery, or a referee, with half-a-dozen persons around him, he was quite as likely to make an eloquent and impassioned harangue as in an exciting jury trial, with a court-house thronged with spectators."--*Boston Courier*.

THE "Alta California" announces the death of Dr. EDWARD ALEXANDER TELLER, at Horni-

tas, California. He went to California in 1853, and was at two different times connected with the press of San Francisco, having been proprietor and editor of the "Public Ledger," and afterward of the "Argus." He was also at one time Superintendent of the Public Schools in San Francisco. He had recently gone to Hornitas, where he was engaged in his profession, and had every prospect of succeeding well, when he was suddenly cut down. He has left a wife and several children.

Dr. Theller was an active participant in the Canadian disturbances in 1837, for which he was arrested, tried, convicted, and sentenced to death; but while awaiting execution, he, with a fellow prisoner, escaped from jail, and made his way to the United States. He was for some time in this city in 1841-2. He published, in 1841, a work in two volumes, entitled: "Canada in 1837-8, showing, by Historical Facts, the Causes of the late attempted Revolution, and of its Failure; the present Condition of the People, and their future Prospects, together with the Personal Adventures of the Author, and others who were connected with the Revolution."

Notes on Books.

Orderly Book of the Northern Army, at Ticonderoga and Mt. Independence, from Oct. 17, 1776, to Jan. 8, 1777, with biographical and explanatory notes, and an appendix. Albany: J. Munsell. 1859. 8vo. 224 pp., with portrait of Gen. Gates, and a map of the country around the Fort."

THIS is the third volume of Mr. Munsell's historical series, and like Wilson's orderly book, is enriched with notes on the officers named. In the Appendix several larger sketches and documents are collected. In it, too, the reader will find an elaborate sketch by W. C. Watson, entitled "The Fortresses of Crown Point and Ticonderoga."

The book is beautifully printed in old style, and on fine, heavy paper.

We cannot refrain from acknowledging our obligation to the publisher for a note before the publication of the volume, in answer to a query, and will remark that it closes with a citation from our columns.

Munsell's Guide to the Hudson River, by Railroad and Steamboat, with eight colored maps. Albany: Munsell & Rowland. 1859. 58 pp.

A NEAT and reliable guide book.

Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, 1855-8. Selected from the Records. Boston: printed for the Society. 1859. 8vo. 412 pp.

THIS elegantly printed volume, embracing the transactions of the Society for three years, possesses unusual interest, containing as it does an account of the donations of the Appleton and the Sears fund; of the Dowse library and fund; of the Belknap collection of books, manuscripts, etc.; of the recovery and publication of the Bradford manuscript; of the purchase of the building occupied by the Society, and its preparation for increased usefulness and activity by the adoption of a new charter and by-laws.

The illustrations are remarkably fine, and comprise portraits of Samuel Appleton, Thomas Dowse, Edward Everett and the Rev. Dr. Belknap, with Washington's portrait, by Gullager, never before engraved, and an engraving of the Washington chair presented to the Society.

We are happy to see that it is proposed not only to continue the Collections, for the future, but to give in a condensed shape the proceedings from the commencement.

Every historical scholar must hail as the commencement of a new era, this new spirit infused into the oldest of our historical societies and the fruits which it has already borne. Valuable as its collections now are, we may look forward to its future issues as of still higher value and interest.

Besides the matters noted above, embracing biographical sketches of the donors, and Everett's eulogy, the volume contains a memoir of Abbot Lawrence, by Hon. Nathan Appleton; Mr. Tudor's Letter on the Ice Trade; a very valuable bibliographical account of Hutchinson's Historical publications, by Charles Deane, Esq.; an account of the coins found on Richmond Island; on the Extinction of Slavery in Massachusetts, by Hon. Emory Washburn; Major Hughes' account of the campaign under Braddock.

Records of the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, in New England. Printed by order of the General Assembly. Edited by John Russell Bartlett, Secretary of State. Vol. iv. 1707-1740. Providence: Knowles, Anthony & Co. 1859. 8vo. 622 pp.

WE can scarcely say anything in commendation of this series, except what we have remarked of the last volume. The compilation and editing have been carefully done, and it is needless to say by one whose abilities fit him admirably for the task.

The present volume embraces the proceedings of the General Assembly for a period of thirty-

three years, omitting matter of a purely private character, but abundantly compensating for this by the insertion of letters and documents merely referred to in the journals, but of which copies are in the possession of J. Carter Brown, Esq.

Many curious traits of olden custom and habit appear in the pages of the volume.

Ancient Dominions of Maine, embracing the earliest facts, the recent discoveries of the remains of aboriginal towns, the voyages, settlements, battle scenes, and incidents of Indian warfare, and other incidents of history, together with the religious developments of society within the ancient Sagadahoc, Sheeps-cod and Pemaquid precincts and dependencies. By Rufus King Sewall, author of "Sketches of the City of St. Augustine." Bath: E. Clark & Co. 1859. 8vo. 366 pp.

THE Rev. Mr. Sewall has here pretty thoroughly digested the English authorities for the history of this portion of Maine, and makes a useful volume of local history. Yet to give the complete picture of the district in the first century and a half needs a close examination of French authorities, and a fair, unprejudiced comparison to get at the true state of facts.

The volume comes down to the revolutionary period, only, and is peculiarly valuable for its investigations into the earlier voyages to the coast and first settlements by the English, and for the later annals. We hope to see it hereafter developed in the portion to which we refer.

Sketches of Moravian Life and Character, Comprising a general view of the history, life, character, and religious and educational institutions of the Unitas Fratrum. By James Henry, member of the Moravian Historical Society, and of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1859. 12mo. 316 pp. Plate of the Whitefield House.

THIS is a very useful and well written volume, embodying a sketch of the Moravian church, somewhat vague in the earlier portions, but full and clear from Zinzendorf's time. To the reader of Loskiel, Heckwelder, Egede, this will be an acceptable work, and indeed it will to all who take any interest in that most romantic chapter of our history, the Moravian missions among the Indians.

The Pulpit and Rostrum. No. 6. New York: H. H. Lloyd & Co.

THE present number of this popular serial contains the proceedings of the N. Y. Geographical

and Statistical Society on the death of Humboldt, including the remarks of Prof. Lieber, Hon. Geo. Bancroft, and Prof. Bache, and concluding with the address of Prof. Agassiz in Boston.

Ithaca as it Was, and Ithaca as it Is; with thoughts suggestive of the future. By H. O. Goodwin. 8vo., pp. 64. Ithaca, N. Y.: Andrus, Gauntlett & Co. 1853.

THIS sketch of Ithaca, and incidentally of Tompkins County, is from a now known pen. The work, of which the title is given above, is a brief but satisfactory summary of the history of Ithaca from its settlement in 1800, to the present time. It marks well the various important epochs, among others of the first printing-press and the newspapers; as well as the founding of the churches, educational establishments, etc.; but we call upon our local historians to give the history of books issued in their sections, especially in earlier times. Fifty years ago many books were published in then almost obscure towns in this and other States.

Second Annual Report of the Commissioners of Statistics to the General Assembly of Ohio for the fiscal year, 1858. 8vo., pp. 96. Columbus: R. Nevins, 1859.

The New England Genealogical and Historical Register and Antiquarian Journal. Vol. xiii. No. 3. July, 1859. Boston, S. G. Drake.

THE present is an excellent number of this valuable journal. Its articles are interesting, and more of them than usual. Under the present editors, it has been much improved, and deserves a much wider circulation among the friends of history.

The Tin Trumpet, or Heads and Tails for the Wise and Waggish. A new American edition with alterations and additions. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1859.

A BEAUTIFULLY printed volume of quaint and humorous sketches, alphabetically arranged. It will afford matter for conversation, amusement, or quotation, albeit there is dull chaff among the grain of wit and wisdom.

Historical and Literary Intelligence.

AN article in the last number but one of this Magazine, entitled, "American Mound Antiquities," to which a place was assigned among the "Notes" in that number, seems to have given great offence in a certain quarter, as ap-

pears from a communication to the "N. Y. Courier and Enquirer." The Magazine is taken to task for inserting an article "so jejune and feeble, so inadequate in description, and so unjust and spiteful to an author [Schoolcraft], who has done more, agreeably to Baron Bunsen, the able European ethnologist, than all previous authors, to advance our knowledge on this topic, and of the Indian tribes in general," etc. Indeed, so "jejune and feeble" is the article thus admitted into the Magazine, that the writer in the "Courier and Enquirer" declares, in a tone of solemnity, that he "doubts to what degree of utility this Magazine will arrive" in consequence of it. Probably he proceeds on the principle of *ex uno disce omnes*, or *ex pede Herculem*. However this may be, it may at least admit of a doubt, whether the numerous readers of the Magazine will abandon the idea of its utility, for "so feeble and jejune" a reason as the one advanced, namely, that among its "Notes and Queries" there chances to be found a communication that does not accord in its views of "Mound Antiquities" with the work of Mr. Schoolcraft.

This Magazine (thanks to a discerning public), has acquired too good a footing to be injured in the estimation it has the good fortune to enjoy among historical students, and others, by a senseless squib, prompted by personal feeling; but at the same time we feel bound to protect its good name from such assaults by a candid examination of the cause of complaint, especially as the conductor of the Magazine has hitherto entertained a favorable opinion of Mr. Schoolcraft's labors in general.

Let any one who feels an interest in this matter, turn to the June number of this Magazine, page 185, where he will find the offending article, the object of which is evidently to call attention to the investigation of Indian Mounds, and the collections of antiquities already obtained from them by Prof. E. H. Davis, Mr. Squier, and others. The interesting and most valuable collection of Prof. Davis is more particularly described from a fear expressed by the writer that it is likely to be purchased and sent out of the country. Such appears to be the sum and substance of the article in question.

But the author of the critique in the "Courier and Enquirer," in his zeal to defend the views of Mr. Schoolcraft, undervalues the labors of Prof. Davis, and declares that "Mr. Schoolcraft's work, which has been published by Congress, irrespective of party, *although least favored by Democracy*, has *conclusively* shown that there is no advanced state of arts, the remains of which are covered by the mounds." This statement is followed by remarks calculated to discourag-

further investigation, as not likely to lead to any important discoveries. "Mr. S.," the writer adds, "has opposed these *pseudo* philosophers of American antiquities. He sees in these works generally the antiquarian evidences of one barbarous tribe triumphing over another. Such have been also the views of most observers in the Mississippi valley. They are monuments of the reign of barbarism."

Now all this may be correct, and Mr. Schoolcraft may be sustained in his views, even by the results of further investigations; but neither his authority, nor that of any other man, should be taken as "conclusive" on this subject without the fullest and most scrutinizing examination of the Mounds and their contents. Nor should it, in our opinion, be regarded as an unpardonable heresy to question the views of any one, on this or any other subject, because he happens to have made a *spécialité* of whatever it may be.

As between Mr. Schoolcraft and his opponents, it is the intention of the conductor of this Magazine to do justice to both sides, whatever his private opinions may be. Such we conceive to be the duty of a public journalist in reference to matters of scientific interest; and we regret very much that any man should consider his labors, however meritorious in their character, as settling forever, by authority, important questions on which additional light may be hereafter thrown, and new hypotheses raised.

THE battle fought at Hubbardston, Vt., on the 7th of July, 1777, was celebrated at Hubbardston on the 7th July, on the occasion of the completion of the monument recently erected on the battle-field. In the morning a procession was formed and escorted to the monument, where a historical sketch of the battle was given by Henry Clark of Poultney, and an address delivered by the Hon. D. E. Nicholson of Willingford.

The battle which this celebration commemorated was fought by a party of 800 Americans, under Col. Seth Warner, and a detachment of British, numbering nearly 2,000. The Americans were forced ultimately to retreat, with a loss of 340 men, among whom was Col. Hale, who was taken prisoner. The British loss was over 300. The monument erected on the ground is of marble, and 21 feet high.

One of the inscriptions upon the monument contains a remarkable error, if it is correctly transcribed in "The Rutland Herald." It asserts that the battle of Hubbardston was "the only battle fought in Vermont during the Revolution." The Vermonter must have a very poor memory who has forgotten the much important battle of Bennington, which was fought

only about a month later in the same year, viz: Aug. 17, 1777.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

Mr. Lossing, in his "Field Book of the Revolution," says, "This battle was fought within the town of Hoosick, and five or six miles from Bennington;" and the inscription on the monument is correct. Hoosick being in Rensselaer County, N. Y.

THE enactment of the last Legislature of Vermont, authorizing towns to publish their own histories, has given no slight impetus to historic investigation in that State. Several of the leading towns have already taken action in the premises. Bennington, the oldest town in the State, finds its competent historian in Gov. Hall. Hon. D. P. Thompson, author of "Green Mountain Boys," etc., is to write the history of Montpelier, and Rev. Pliny H. White that of Coventry. A history of Middlebury by Hon. Samuel Swift, is nearly if not quite, ready for the press. Brattleborough has commissioned Hon. Frederick Holbrook, Hon. Samuel Clark, and J. D. Bradley, Esq., to collect the historical materials, and Weathersfield has appointed a committee for the same purpose. Swanton and St. Albans have taken steps in the same direction, but to what extent has not yet been made public. We hope these good examples will have many imitators.

A CORRESPONDENT in Canada says: "Since the question of holding an international celebration at the mouth of the Niagara River has been started, a large amount of correspondence has originated, and some interesting relics of the locality have been brought to light. Whatever may be the result of the controversy now going on, regarding the propriety of holding said celebration, the exhibition of authentic records of the period cannot fail of being acceptable to all."

JAMES RIKER, Jr., Esq., of Harlem, N. Y., is engaged in preparing the history of that place. Mr. Riker has given evidence in his "Annals of Newtown," of ability to do well, whatever he undertakes.

THE Massachusetts Historical Society have another volume of Proceedings in press.

ANY of our readers who may have a copy of the Polyglott Bible, 12mo., published in New York by Peaslee, in 1835, would confer a favor by lending it to us for a few days. Should it not be convenient to lend it, a copy of the Title page, with a mem. of the matter between that and the text will answer.

THE

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

Vol. III.]

SEPTEMBER, 1859.

[No. 9.]

General Department.

THE PILGRIMS AT LEYDEN.

I HAVE visited Leyden several times for the purpose of looking over the early records of that temporary abode of the founders of New England with a view of gleaning further information in relation to their residence in Holland. In prosecuting these researches I have been kindly assisted by W. J. C. Raummelman Elsevir, Esq.,—a lineal descendant of the celebrated printer of that name, and a gentleman of great intelligence and private worth, who is the keeper of the archives of the city, and by Mr. M. Keyser, a resident of Leyden. Thus aided, I have been able to recover some few facts in the personal history of the pilgrims and forefathers in Holland, which cannot be otherwise than interesting to their descendants, as well as historically valuable to all who would inform themselves of the condition of the life of those who led the mighty movement of New England Colonization. There is no fact, however slight, relating to them which may not throw light upon some side or other of that movement, or serve to correct misapprehensions or wrong inferences which many writers are very apt to draw from other facts. Thus, Mr. Hunter, in his "Collections concerning the founders of New Plymouth," says (p. 115) that Dorothy May, the first wife of William Bradford, was probably a daughter of a Mrs. May, a member of Johnson's Separatist church of Amsterdam, who is spoken of not very respectfully by Ephraim Pagitt in his *Heresiography*. Why Mr. Hunter should have gone out of his way to make a fling at Dorothy May, I know not, unless it was to make a more striking comparison with Alice Sonthworth, the second wife; but this is certain, that his remark is altogether gratuitous and unfounded, as she and her parents were residents of Leyden.

In addition to the personal details which are now given, I have been enabled to discover the precise residence of the minister, John Robinson, where the meetings of his congregation were probably held. The deed, or *transport brief*,

of the property was found entered in one of the volumes at the *Stadhuis*, and with some other particulars in regard to Robinson, will be the subject of another paper for your magazine. Some matter in relation to Elder Brewster may form a third, which with the others, I venture to believe, will be deemed suitable for publication in your valuable repository. H. C. M.

THE HAGUE, June 1, 1859.

No. 1.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HISTORY OF THE PILGRIM FATHERS, FROM THE RECORDS AT LEYDEN.

The first record to which we will direct attention is that of the marriages registered at the *Stadhuis*, or City Hall, of persons not in communion with the Dutch Reformed Church. It is not always easy to distinguish Robinson's congregation, for there are many marriages recorded of English who were members of another congregation of dissenters, who had come from England to Leyden, and were more numerous than the others. In fact, one of the difficulties which explorers of the past history are subject to still, is the continual confounding of the two congregations. Another difficulty in the record is the orthography in which the names are given. The register or clerk spelt them according to his own ear, and the powers of the Dutch alphabet. The consequence is, that there is hardly a name, either of a person or place, of English derivation, correctly spelt. Still, in most of the cases, the English name shines through the Dutch covering sufficiently distinct. In those cases in which we have not been able to recognize it, we give the orthography as it is in the record and in italics.

The minute of each marriage is very full, giving, as it were, a succinct history of the previous condition in life of both parties. It furnishes the date of the first publication of the bans and of the marriage, the names of the parties to the ceremony, the occupation of the bridegroom, the places of birth of both, their previous condition as to marriage, whether wid-

owed or not, and, if widowed, the name of the deceased, and is accompanied by the names of two or three friends on each side to prove their identity. The names which occur of the pilgrims are not very numerous, though there is a goodly number of them, and some of the most distinguished. For convenience we will take them up in the order of the arrival of the ships in America.

I. *Those who came over in 1620 in the Mayflower.*

(1.) "1611, October 4, November 4.—DEGORY PRIEST, of London, in England, accompanied by William Lysle and Samuel Fuller, as witnesses, with

SARAH VINCENT, of London, widow of John Vincent, accompanied by Jane *Diggins* and Rosamond Jepson, as witnesses."

Degory Priest died in the general sickness which carried off so many of the first comers, shortly after his arrival in America. His wife did not accompany him in the Mayflower. It appears, by a subsequent minute in this record, that she married again on the 13th of November, 1621, with Goddard *Godbert*, and is there called "Sarah Allerton, widow of Degory Priest." She was probably related to Isaac Allerton, as we find the marriage of the latter on the same day as hers with Degory Priest, as follows:

(2.) "1611. October 4, November 4.—ISAAC ALLERTON, young man (that is having never been married before), of London, in England, accompanied by Edward Southworth, Richard Masterson, and Ranulph Tickens, as witnesses, with

MARY NORRIS, maid, of Newbury in England, accompanied by Anna Fuller and *Dillen* Carpenter, as witnesses."

Isaac Allerton, who upon the death of John Carver, the first governor of the colony, was chosen assistant, was, as we learn from another record, a tailor.

(3.) "1612. January 27, February 1.—WILLIAM WHITE, wool-carder, young man, of England, accompanied by William Jepson and Samuel Fuller, with

ANNA FULLER, maid, of England, accompanied by Rosamond Jepson and Sarah Priest."

William White died shortly after reaching America, and his widow became the second wife of Edward Winslow, whose first marriage we find in our record.

(4.) "1613. March 15, April 30.—SAMUEL FULLER, say (silk) maker, of London, in England, widower of Elsie Glascock, accompanied by Alexander Carpenter, William Hoyt, his brother-in-law, Roger Wilson, and Edward Southworth with

AGNES CARPENTER, maid, of Wrentham, in

England, accompanied by Agnes White, and Alice Carpenter, her sister."

Samuel Fuller was the future physician of the colony. Agnes, his wife by this marriage, did not live long, and he married, as we will presently see, his third wife in Leyden. Alice Carpenter became the second wife of Governor Bradford. She came to America a widow.

(5.) "1613. November 8, November 30.—WILLIAM BRADFORD, fustian maker, young man, of Austerfield, in England, with

DOROTHY MAY, of *Witzbuts*, in England. Is not identified, but presents a certificate."

Dorothy May was drowned on the 7th of December, 1620, in Cape Cod harbour. Her father is mentioned by Roger White in a letter from Leyden to Governor Bradford, in 1625.

(6.) "November 30, December 21.—MOSES FLETCHER, smith, of England, widower of Maria Evans, accompanied by William Lysle and William Bradford, with

SARAH DINGBY, also of England, widow of William Dingby, accompanied by Sarah Priest and Margaret Savery."

Moses Fletcher died in the general sickness. His name is spelt in the record "Moyses Flet-jear." The diphthongs *ch* and *sh* are unpronounceable by a Hollander.

(7.) "1617. May 12, May 27.—SAMUEL FULLER, saymaker, of England, widower of Anna Carpenter, accompanied by Samuel Lee, his future brother-in-law, with

BRIDGET LEE, maid, of England, accompanied by *Joos* Lee, her mother."

The last one of the company of the Mayflower is not the least distinguished.

(8.) "1618. April 27, May 16.—EDWARD WINSLOW, printer, young man, of London, in England, accompanied by Jonathan Williams and Isaac Allerton, with

ELIZABETH BARKER, maid, from *Chatsum* (Chester?) in England, accompanied by Jane *Phesel*, her niece, and Mary Allerton."

II. *Those who came over in 1621, in the Fortune.*

The first of these is William Bassett. His bans were published first with Mary Butler, on the 19th of March, 1611, but she died before the third publication. He soon found, however, another bride.

(9.) "1611. July 29, August 13.—WILLIAM BASSETT, Englishman, widower of Cecil *Lecht*, accompanied by Roger Wilson and Edward Goddard, with

MARGARET OLDHAM, maid, from England, accompanied by *Wybran Pantes* and Elizabeth Neal."

In the division of the lands by the General Court of the Colony, on the 22d of May, 1627,

the name of the wife of William Bassett is given Elizabeth Bassett, as there are two of that name mentioned in his family.

(10.) "1617. May 19, June 3.—ROBERT CUSHMAN, wool carder, of Canterbury, in England, widower of Sarah Cushman, accompanied by John Kebel, with

MARY CHINGELTON (Singleton?) of Sandwich, widow of Thomas Chingelton, accompanied by Catharine Carver, (wife of John Carver.)

The name of Cushman is spelt *Coetsman*.

III. *Those who came over in 1623, in the Ann and Little James.*

(11.) "1612. July 6, July 23.—GEORGE MORTON, Englishman, of York, in England, merchant, accompanied by Thomas Morton his brother, and Roger Wilson, with"

(The record imperfect.)

(12.) "1614. Sept. 5. November 1.—JOHN JENNE, young man, brewer's-man, of Norwich, in England, living in Rotterdam, accompanied by Roger Wilson, with

SARAH CAREY, maid, of *Moncksoon*, in England, accompanied by Joanna Lyons."

The last of the *fore-fathers*, whom we have been enabled to discover in this list, is Stephen Tracy.

(13.) "1620. Dec. 18. 1621. Jan'y. 2.—STEPHEN TRACY, say-maker, young man, from England, accompanied by Anthony Clemens, with

TRIFASA LE—, maid, of England, accompanied by Puce Jennings."

There were some who came to America afterwards, but they are not reckoned among the first comers. The only one of them, however, whom we have been enabled to discover, is Richard Masterson, who was of the number who in 1625, addressed a letter to Bradford and Brewster.

(14.) "1619. November 8, November 26.—RICHARD MASTERSON, wool-carder, young man, of Sandwich, in England, accompanied by William Talbot and John Ellis, his brother-in-law, with

MARY GOODALL, maid, of Leicester, in England, accompanied by Elizabeth *Kibbel* and Mary Finch."

There are others of Robinson's congregation in this record, who did not emigrate to America, as we may judge from the names of the witnesses. Thus William Brewster is given as a witness on behalf of William Pantes, fustian-maker, from near Dover, on his marriage with *Wybra* Hauson, maid, on the 4th December, 1610; on behalf of Raynolph Tickens, young man, of London, with Jane White, maid, of *Eebel*, on the 11th of April, 1611; and for William Buckrum, block-maker, young man, of Ipswich, with Elizabeth Neal, maid, of *Scrooby*, on the 17th of December, 1611.

William Bradford is in the same manner wit-

ness at the marriage of Henry Crullins, bombazine worker, widower, of England, residing at Amsterdam, with Dorothy Pettinger, maid, of *Moortel*, on the 20th of November, 1613; and John Carver appears in the same capacity on behalf of John *Gillies*, merchant, of Essex, widower of Elizabeth Pettinger, on his marriage with Rose Lysle, maid, of Yarmouth, on the 23d of March, 1617.

We will conclude this paper with some extracts from the book of admissions to the right of citizens or freemen of Leyden. The number of pilgrims who obtained this privilege was only three, as follows:

(1.) "1612. March 30.—William Bradford, Englishman, admitted upon the proof and security of Roger Wilson and William Lysle."

(2.) "1614. Feb'y 7.—Isaac Allerton, Englishman, of London, admitted upon the proof and security of Roger Wilson and Henry Wood."

(3.) "1615. Nov. 16.—Degory Priest, latter, of England, admitted upon the proof and security of Roger Wilson, say-drafter, and Isaac Allerton, tailor."

ABDUCTION OF CHAUNCEY JUDD.

Though the pen of the faithful historian has time and again traced out the "glorious deeds and cheerless days" of our immortal ancestors; recorded those trials which, like the midnight darkness, hovered o'er them; the storms of disappointment, despair, and death that howled over the sea of their fortunes, and the victories they so nobly and so gloriously won—there are yet many names, exploits and sufferings, flowing from and connected with our country's revolution, that need only that recital they justly deserve, to win and excite the gratitude, and add new lustre to the patriotism of every American. The times were truly calculated "seven times" to try the iron of the human soul; every freeman having not only to brave the conflict of the battle-field in opposition to well-regulated and disciplined armies, but the warmth of party faction, the secret, bold, and merciless acts of the Tories, made it also necessary, that every house should become a fortress. Almost every town in the New England States, repeatedly became the scene of plunder, fire, or assassination; and if the hardihood and undamited bravery of our fathers had ever shown conspicuous on the field of mortal strife, they proved themselves no less worthy of that immortal character, in many of these uncertain, yet common, transactions of the times. I say common, for those who have any idea of the warmth of the Tory spirit in those days, the treachery, deceit, and

cunning which they used; appearing in the daytime as the friends of Freedom, yet spending every night in harassing her brave sons, sometimes by imprisoning them in caves in the bleak mountains, at others by setting fire to their dwellings and barns, can well imagine such they must have been; and when we reflect upon the zealous and patriotic spirit which continually blazed in the hearts of the Whigs, esteeming at all times the Tory as no better than an out law and far worse than an open enemy, can easily perceive that their own conduct greatly increased and sustained these local antipathies and skirmishes. It was from the influence of these, that the subject of the following narrative originated.

In the year 1778, when the British held possession of Long Island, and were pushing the war with vigor in the Middle States, they were met at every point with equal courage and energy, though with a force vastly unequal. Connecticut, lying nearly contiguous to the Island, suffered greatly from the operations of the war, both by fire and sword, in the massacre at Groton, and the burning of New-London, Fairfield, Norwalk and Danbury. This wanton barbarity was sensibly felt throughout the State, and was the source of heart-rending distress. Connecticut also suffered much from the marauding Tory party, who were in every nook and corner, prowling about in quest of plunder, robbing the inhabitants of their hard-earned and scanty supplies—carrying off cattle and other property to the Island for the use of the Regulars, as they were called.

Notwithstanding these troubles, and the uncertain issue of the war, the youth were not the least intimidated, nor did they deprive themselves of social enjoyment. Beauty never loses its charms, and the youthful mind is seldom deprived of its vivacity.

On a Sabbath evening, in the autumn of this year, CHAUNCEY JUDD, of Naugatuck, New Haven County, Connecticut, then a stripling, at the age of fourteen, for the first time assumed the character of beau, to pay his addresses to a young lady by the name of Webb, by whom he was cordially received, and politely entertained. The hours passed by unheeded, whilst they were enjoying their social chit-chat; and before Chauncey thought of returning home, the evening was far advanced. The place of his visit was less than two miles from his paternal mansion. He took leave of the fair damsel, and crossed the field in the direction of his father's house, ruminating on the propitiousness of his better star, and thankful that he had now broke the ice, and had in a measure overcome that bashfulness and timidity so natural to young men on their first introduction into society—and looking

forward to the future with prospects fair and promising.

But how vain and illusive are our anticipations of happiness. On entering the road he was met by a band of Tories, who had been out on a plundering expedition. This meeting was unfortunate for both parties. Chauncey, however, mistrusted no evil. To let him pass, would inevitably lead to their detection, the Tories therefore determined to take him into custody. They had that night robbed a store in Woodbridge, about ten miles distant, belonging to Ebenezer Dayton. The party consisted of one Irishman, who served as Captain, Cady, Catlin, Scott, N. H. and M. Wooster, and others, all, save the Irishman, neighbors to his father, and well-known to Chauncey, though they were not then recognized by him, owing to the darkness of the night. His first impressions were that they were soldiers returning from the army, and that they took this method to try his spunk; and expected to be released when morning reappeared. The party pursued their journey until they came to the residence of Joe Gunn, a peaceable Tory, who refused them admittance into his house, but furnished them with refreshments, and permitted them to sleep in his barn.

The morning came, and instead of releasing Chauncey, they took him into an adjoining meadow, with the determination to take his life, and cast his body into a brook near by, and thus rid themselves of further trouble with him. Two of the party, however, Scott and Cady, boldly interfered in his behalf, and remonstrated against their cruel designs against the innocent son of a neighbor. This was a critical time with Chauncey, and how different his situation from what he had anticipated. He now found himself in the hands of a desperate band of ruffians. He wept, he pleaded for mercy and for life; and his two friends persisted in their determination to shield him from harm. The party at length removed to the residence of D. Wooster, where the unfeeling captain again determined to take the life of the unfortunate Chauncey. A Bible was put into his hands; and he was bid to prepare for death. Under such circumstances, torn from all he held dear on earth, where could he look for comfort and consolation but to the AUTHOR OF ALL GOOD. And in the agony of his soul, with overwhelming feelings of despair, he lifted his soul to heaven, and in anguish of spirit cried, "O thou that saved Joseph from the hands of his enemies and cruel brethren, appear in my behalf and save me from the hands of these cruel and blood-thirsty men. Is there no friend to interfere and give counsel, no voice to soothe the afflicted in the hour of distress? no harm to save from destruction? O my father, could you know

the situation of your son, how quick would you fly to his rescue!" While he was thus bemoaning his fate, the unfeeling captain was again diverted from his purpose by the shrieks and cries of the fair members of the Wooster family, who appeared and remonstrated against the shedding of innocent blood; and resolved, if the gang did not shrink from their unhallowed purpose, that they would become informers against them. This greatly displeased the captain, but he dared not push matters to extremities, lest he should incur female displeasure.

This was the second day of Chauncey's abduction; and the designs of the party against him being again frustrated, they fled to the woods for protection until an opportunity offered for their retreat to Long Island.

By this time the whole country was alarmed, and the inhabitants rallied at all points in search of the robbers, and endeavored to prevent their escape to the Island, knowing that they would flee to the British for protection. It would perhaps be proper here to state, that almost every species of crime, even robbery and murder, were at that time countenanced by the opposition.

The gang saw the storm gathering thick around them, and their situation becoming every day more alarming. The captain still wishing to rid the party of their captive, who every day became more and more burdensome to them, was watching an opportunity privately to dispatch him; but the intrepid Cady would always endeavor to throw himself in the way, whenever he saw the deadly musket levelled at Chauncey's breast, which was several times attempted.

After the anxieties of this day were ended, they relinquished the idea of taking Chauncey's life, as it was evident that their own lives were in jeopardy; and they found it necessary to use every exertion to escape to the Island lest they should be surprised, taken, and executed without mercy.

In the meantime, the depredations committed upon the store in Woodbridge, had been noised abroad; and some small articles dropped by the plunderers in their flight, discovered the course they had taken. Suspicion immediately rested upon the Tories who resided in a place called Gunntown, about two miles from the residence of Chauncey's father.

By this time the citizens became alarmed at Chauncey's absence, as nothing had been seen of him after he left the young woman at Mr. Webb's. Diligent search was made for the young man and the robbers. No trace, however, of their lurking-place was discovered for several days. The afflicted family were thrown

into the greatest consternation and distress; and imagination had so worked upon their minds, that they fancied a thousand things concerning their lost son. Who can imagine the tender solicitude of a parent for her offspring and refrain from dropping a sympathizing tear for the mother of the unfortunate Chauncey.

This affair took place at a time when every prospect was dark and gloomy; when privations and troubles were increasing on every side, and when the prospects for gaining our independence hung as it were upon a hair. As the Whigs and Tories were ever hostile to each other, no information could be obtained from the latter in relation to the abduction; which served to strengthen suspicion against them.

After a considerable length of time, intelligence was by accident received from the robbers. They had been seen at Wooster's the day previous; and were skulking under Tory protection, hoping soon to effect their escape to the Island. The people, therefore, thought best to divide into separate squads in order to intercept them if possible. They forthwith dispatched footmen and horsemen in every direction, to watch the movements of their Tory friends, while others were sent to search the premises in which they were supposed to be secreted. These exertions were going on, and the multitude increasing, served to make the situation of the robbers extremely critical; they therefore determined to travel by night and conceal themselves by day. Immediately they took up their line of march for the Island, calling by the way on a Tory friend named Candee for refreshments. After travelling three miles further, they visited another Tory friend (T. Wooster by name), where, after again refreshing, they sought a covert to hide and refresh themselves, as they had become, like the prowling wolf, satiated and dull.

They betook themselves to a barn, where they lay concealed during three days. While lying here, Chauncey saw his father pass twice without daring to give the alarm. The next night the party moved about four miles further to J. Wooster's, another Tory friend, residing in Oxford, in whose barn they lay concealed the following day. When night set in, there was a fall of snow, it being in the month of November. Notwithstanding this, they felt it unsafe to remain, as they were closely pursued; and the body of inhabitants having increased to about 400 in number, rendered it dangerous either to remain or pursue their journey. They resolved, however, to pursue their journey, turning neither to the right hand nor to the left.

They crossed the Housatonic River, a little above Derby, and laid their course direct for

Stratford. The scene now became interesting—the two parties being nearly in sight of each other. The robbers escaping for their lives, and their pursuers fast gaining upon them. The rogues, however, were prepared for them. They had boats concealed in the river a little below Derby, which they had barely time to gain, when their pursuers came up. Finding that the refugees were out of their reach, the party took advantage of a bend in the river, following the Stratford road, in hopes to head them at a point upon the bank of the river. They, however, saw nothing of the robbers; and after waiting some time, proceeded to an inn near by, and ordered some refreshments. While breakfast was preparing, they had the mortification of seeing the robbers pass, without having it in their power to impede their progress, although there was at the time more than a hundred men on the shore. They, however, had the satisfaction of firing a few ineffectual shots at them as they passed. The robbers plied the oar with renewed energy, until they found themselves floating in the Sound, rejoicing, no doubt, at their good fortune in eluding the vigilance of their pursuers. They at length arrived at the Island, within the British lines, and took lodgings at the first house in their way.

The party on finding that the robbers had escaped to the Island, and that they were probably under the protection of the British—consulted together on the best course to be pursued, as they were determined not to give up the chase, so long as they remembered the land of Old Put.

Among the inhabitants who had collected to inquire the cause of this sudden ingress of people, was a young man well acquainted on the Island, and who volunteered his services to conduct the party over. Boats were procured without delay, and the party embarked with the young man. They crossed the Sound, which at that place is twenty miles wide, and with death-like silence passed the British lines. Conducted by their pilot, they surrounded the first house in their way, and on entering found, to their surprise, a British officer, wholly unguarded, in company with a fair damsel. Surprised at such an unexpected visit, and that too from the enemy, they both surrendered at discretion. On informing them that the party had no hostile intentions toward them, the officer and lady overcame, in a measure, the fright which so sudden and unexpected a visit had occasioned.

On inquiry, they found that the party they were seeking was in the house. The young

couple unhesitatingly furnished light, and conducted them to the Tory apartments, where they found the whole gang snugly reposing in the arms of Morpheus, dreaming, perhaps, of nothing but glory and happiness. They here found Chauncey, quietly sleeping between two of the gang. They without hesitation rushed in upon them, and made prisoners of all save one, who made his escape by leaping out of the chamber window.

Having accomplished their purpose, they recrossed the Sound, and landed at Stratford. The next day the prisoners were conveyed to New Haven, where an examination was had. The Irish captain was found to be in possession of a lieutenant's commission from the British; had been out in the country, enlisting recruits for the king's service, and had succeeded in obtaining seventeen Tories, who composed the gang. It was found also, on examination, that the Irishman had previously been a deserter from the British, but had again joined their army. He was sent to head-quarters at White Plains, and there executed agreeably to the rules of war. The others were lodged in New Haven jail, there to await their trial.

As for Chauncey, he was more overcome by fatigue, privations, and hardships, than it was possible for a person of his tender years to endure. It, therefore, produced a partial derangement; and it was some time before he could be convinced that his friends had rescued him.

The robbers, after a trial, were severally sentenced to Newgate prison, except Scott and Cady, who turned state evidence. The effect this disappointment and disgrace naturally had upon the high spirit and pride of the Tories, actuated them to more desperate acts, and, above all, to punish those who had so successfully exposed their treachery; and if possible effect the escape of those who were sentenced. In this latter object they were finally successful; but our intrepid yeomanry had now gained so great an advantage over the dastard foe, that the prisoners were too much alarmed to remain among them, and consequently they immediately pushed their course for the British army. But few scenes of like character occurred after this. Our country was fast gaining her liberty, and many who began to discover the certainty of her success, yielded up their loyalty, and espoused the cause of their brethren. Judd lived for many years in health and prosperity, always sustaining a respectable position in society. He died suddenly at Waterbury, 1823, in the 53d year of his age, much lamented by a large circle of friends and connections. J.

EXPEDITION OF COL. DAVID ROGERS.

THE following interesting account of a little known expedition has been sent us by J. Esten Cook, Esq., who copied it from the archives at Richmond :

"STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA : }
"FAYETTE COUNTY, ss. }

"Be it remembered that on the day of the date hereof, Basil Brown of the said county of Lafayette, personally appeared before the subscriber, a justice of the peace in and for the County aforesaid, and being duly sworn, deposed and saith, that from the best information he has been able to obtain, on that subject, he, the said Affiant, is now between seventy-one and seventy-two years of age. That during the Revolutionary war he resided, for the most part, at or near what was then called Red Stone Old Fort, on the Monongahela River, in what was then claimed as a part of Yohioghenny County, Virginia. That whilst living at his father's near that place, in the year 1778, David Rogers, who was an officer in Virginia State Line, was ordered by the Executive of that State, to bring up the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, to Fort Pitt, from New Orleans, certain military stores, munitions of war, etc., which had been previously purchased by that State from the Spanish government or people at that place. Said Rogers, as well as Affiant recollects, had been a Captain in the Virginia State Line, previously to undertaking the said expedition, but was promoted, at that time, as Affiant always understood and now believes, to the office of Colonel, in consequence of the great hazard that was supposed would, and that did, attend the said expedition. The said David Rogers was always after the undertaking of said expedition, called and recognized as a Colonel of the Virginia State Line. Affiant further states, that the said Colonel Rogers built or procured to be built two boats for said expedition, at what was then Fort Pitt, now the city of Pittsburg, Penn.; that after their completion, he brought one of said boats to Red Stone Old Fort, on the Monongahela, for the purpose of receiving at that point the stores, etc., necessary for the expedition, and the men who were to compose and who did compose the party under his command, after which, he returned with it to Fort Pitt, was there and joined by the other boat. The whole party consisted, as well as Affiant now recollects, of about forty men, and accompanied by one or, perhaps, more family Boats, embarked from Fort Pitt sometime in the month of June, 1778. The party descended the Ohio and Mississippi rivers without meeting with any material obstacles, and at length landed at the mouth of what was then called the *Ozark* now the *Arkansas*

river, and ascended it a short distance to a small Fort, or Military Post, built and then occupied by the Spaniards. Here Colonel Rogers was informed that the stores, munitions, etc., for which he had been dispatched, had been forwarded by the Spanish authorities at New Orleans, to a Post, then held by them at the point now occupied by the City of St. Louis, on the Mississippi, several hundred miles above the Ozark, or Arkansas. It here became necessary, however, to go on to New Orleans, in order to obtain from the authorities there, some orders or directions to the persons having said stores, munitions, etc., in charge, to deliver to Colonel Rogers and his party. For this purpose, Colonel Rogers having left his Boats at the Post on Ozark, procured a large *perogue*, and with some six or seven of his men, among whom was Affiant, himself, he descended the Ozark and Mississippi Rivers to New Orleans. At this period the British occupied the Post of Natchez on the Mississippi, between Ozark, or Arkansas, and New Orleans, which rendered a voyage from one of these places to the other very dangerous. Having reached their place of destination, and procured the necessary order to the proper officers, or authorities, for said stores, munitions of war, etc., Colonel Rogers, and his party, owing to the danger of navigating the Mississippi, in consequence of the British Post at Natchez, were compelled to return to the Post on Ozark, by an inland trip, which was accomplished with great hazard and fatigue, the entire country being a wilderness, and the journey several hundred miles in length. Having reached Ozark, they reentered their boats and ascended the Mississippi, and procured said stores, etc. Colonel Rogers and his party returned to the mouth of the Ohio, and ascended that River a considerable distance above the Falls, where Louisville now stands, nearly to the mouth of the Licking River, when a small party of Indians were seen crossing the River a short distance above them. By the order of Colonel Rogers, the boats were landed in the mouth of the Licking River, and most of his party—a few being left in charge of the boats—ascended the bank of the River, when an engagement immediately ensued. Instead of the small party before mentioned, it was now discovered there was a very large party of the Indians. Colonel Rogers and his party were surrounded almost immediately, and overpowered by numbers. Of the whole party, but thirteen, as well as Affiant now recollects, escaped, and two of those were severely wounded. Colonel Rogers himself, was mortally wounded soon after the commencement of the engagement, but escaped at that time, as Affiant was afterwards frequently informed by one John Knotts, who belonged to the party and who es-

caped at the same time. John Knotts also informed Affiant, that Colonel Rogers and himself remained together in the Woods, during the night after the Battle, and described his wound as being in the abdomen and mortal. That during the night and the succeeding morning, when he left him, he was in extreme pain and utterly past recovery as he thought, particularly in a wilderness where no aid could be rendered. Left in this situation, Colonel Rogers was never afterwards seen or heard of by the survivors of the party. Affiant was himself severely wounded in the right arm and in the left shoulder in said engagement, by means whereof he has always since been disabled, and from the nature of his wounds must so continue through life. Affiant and another of the party whose name was Robert Benham, and who acted as commissary to the party, and who was also wounded, remained for some time after the close of the Battle and until the Indians had withdrawn. They afterwards subsisted for nineteen days on the game that chanced to pass by them, when with much difficulty they succeeded in getting on board of a Boat which had descended the great Kanawha and Ohio, and were carried to the Fort at the Falls.

"Affiant further states that he then and always since that time considered Colonel Rogers as acting throughout said expedition in a military capacity. That Affiant and the other men under his command, were soldiers, except, so far as he now recollects, two officers in the party, to wit, Isaac Collier and Patrick McElroy, the former a Lieutenant and the latter an Ensign to the company. Colonel Rogers and the last mentioned officers were always respected and obeyed by Affiant and the other soldiers, composing the party, according to their said ranks respectively.

"Affiant further states that the wife and family of Colonel Rogers at the time he came to Red Stone Old Fort, resided on the Potomac river, near Old Town, Maryland.

"Affiant always esteemed Colonel Rogers, as all others who knew him, and that he has heard speak on the subject, declare that they esteemed him a worthy man and a brave officer.

"Affiant further states that the battle in which Colonel Rogers was killed, occurred, as well as he now recollects, in the month of October, 1779.

"And further, Affiant saith not.

(signed) "BASIL BROWN.

"Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 12th day of September, 1834.

"NATH'L ISLER, J.P."

EARLY SPANISH EXPLORATIONS AND ADVENTURES IN CHESAPEAKE BAY, 1566—1573.

It is a remarkable fact, that almost all our writers have overlooked the visits of the Spaniards to the Chesapeake, prior to the English settlements. Indeed, the cruelty of Melendez to the French colonists in Florida, and, what is more, his probable treachery, have caused most writers to look upon him merely as a sort of bigoted butcher, and make little examination into his character and history. Yet his cruelty to the French has some palliation in the piratical character which the Colony assumed, and in the loss of his son, which he attributed, in his suspicions, to them, as well as in the religious bigotry of that and the following age. His breach of faith has no palliative; but as we do not measure Cromwell's character merely by his slaughter at Drogheda after a surrender, widely as that fearful act was justified and praised in temples of divine worship—so it may be but justice to study somewhat a character remarkable for great qualities, albeit stained with a great crime once regarded as "a crowning mercy." His character as founder of the colony of Florida has been little studied, and few have any idea of the extent of his plans and projects. The subject now treated of will give some information as to his most northerly post.

Melendez, or, as the Spanish write it, Pedro Menendez de Aviles, was born of an old Asturian family, at Avila, in 1519, and at an early age went to sea. Here he soon acquired distinction, and rose to be the greatest of the Spanish naval commanders, signalizing himself in war against the enemy of his country, and in peace against the corsairs of Barbary, and the corsairs of France, which made a terrible havoc in the fleets of Spain. He took Philip I. to England when that prince married Queen Mary, and was constantly employed in the most perilous and important services. Once, when the king was in Flanders, he traversed France in disguise, equipped a fleet, and sailed around to his relief before his absence was noticed. And to give in one word an idea of the esteem in which he was held as a naval commander, death alone prevented his taking command of the Invincible Armada, of which he had been appointed Admiral.

Such was the founder of St. Augustine, a bold and skillful naval commander, full of resource, adventurous, enterprising, and energetic.

His connection with Florida was involuntary and accidental. In 1551, he commanded the great treasure fleet from Mexico; but on the voyage, one of his vessels disappeared, and, saddest of all, that which bore his son and many

of his kindred and most devoted adherents. The public duty did not permit to search for the survivors, if any, and he sailed on in cruel doubt whether his son had perished in the waters, by the hand of the French or of the Indians, or still lay captive. His first care on his return was to solicit permission to sail back in quest of his son; but his enemies had him arrested, and, as the lawsuit lasted two years, he was unable to do aught. Then he sought the king, but the monarch made the settlement and exploration of Florida a condition. Melendez prepared an armament at his own expense; but just as he was on the eve of sailing, came the order to root out Ribault's colony. He reached Florida with a mere fragment of his fleet, when the division of the French force, and the tempests, enabled him to destroy them utterly. But he did not rest satisfied with rooting-out the French, and planting a settlement at St. Augustine. Part of his duty was to explore the coast.

Having settled St. Augustine in 1565, we find that in the next year "he dispatched from San Matheo* a captain, with thirty soldiers and two friars of St. Dominic, to St. Mary's Bay, which is 37° N., with an Indian, brother of the Cacique of Axacan (whom the Dominicans had taken from that land, and, carrying to Mexico, the Viceroy, Don Luis de Velasco, had him baptized, and gave him his name. He was very fluent in the different languages, of good mind, and thought to be a good Christian) to settle that land, and endeavor to christianize those Gentiles."†

The St. Mary's Bay here spoken of by Barcia, who wrote from the documents of Melendez, is the Chesapeake, and Axacan some portion of the land bordering on it. The position, 37° N., leaves no doubt on the point, and that it is not a typographical error is evident from the testimony of the Jesuit Father Alegambe, who, giving the life of Father Segura hereafter mentioned, expressly states that Axaca lay at 37° N.‡ In the account of the voyage of exploration of Pedro Menendez Marquez in 1573, this is again confirmed, and St. Mary's Bay stated to be at 37½° N.§

It will be seen, then, by the passage first quoted from Barcia, that this visit in 1566 was not the first made by the Spaniards to the Chesapeake. Certainly the year before, and perhaps earlier, the Dominicans had visited that

country, and induced the chief's brother to accompany them to Mexico; but when precisely, or by whom this expedition was conducted, no light has yet been given. It only leaves us the fact that the Spaniards visited the bay prior to 1566.

On the present occasion, Melendez did not find men equal to the undertaking. Barcia says: "The captain, who had gone to St. Mary's Bay with the Indian, Don Luis de Velasco, was overawed by his people at the instance of the friars, who, used to the delicacies of Peru and Spain, said that they could not bear so severe a life, full of toil, hunger, and danger; and the soldiers, who needed few sermons to return, drew up false accounts that storms had prevented their reaching St. Mary's Bay, and they sailed with a good wind to Seville, speaking ill of the king and the adelantado, because he wished to colonize that land, publishing many evils of it without having seen it."*

Melendez did not, however, give up his project of forming settlements along the coast up to the Chesapeake, and St. Elena, at 32°, was soon permanently established. When, accordingly, Jesuit missionaries arrived, he proposed the task of converting the Indians there to them. The Indian Don Luis de Velasco was, however, deemed necessary as a guide and interpreter; and Melendez, returning from Spain, in 1570, brought him with him, the more readily, "as he offered to aid in the conversion of the province of Axacan, and of his brother, the Cacique." For the same object, Melendez brought as auxiliaries to the Jesuit missionaries already in Florida, Father Luis de Quiros, with Brothers Gabriel Gomez, and Sancho de Zevallos. Father John Baptist Segura, Vice Provincial of the Jesuits of Florida, resolved to found the new mission in person, and as soon as preparations could be made, embarked at St. Elena, with Father Quiros and his companions, and two others, Brother Peter de Linares and Christopher Redondo. He was accompanied by Don Luis and four Indian boys from Florida, whom they had instructed in their Indian school at Havana. The missionary party were also furnished with books, vestments, church-plate, and other articles needed for a mission.†

"In a few days they reached land," says Barcia; on the 11th of September, 1570, according to Fathers Alegambe and Tanner.‡ The soldiers in the vessel would have accompanied them, but the missionaries refused, and the bark

* The post on the St. John's, which replaced the Charles fort.

† Barcia: *Ensayo Cronológico*.

‡ Alegambe: *Mortes Illustres*, art. Segura "Axaca, Floridæ provincia ab æquatore in boream erecta 37 gradibus."

§ Barcia: *Ensayo Cron.* 141, 2.

* *Ib.*, 123, 1.

† Barcia: *Ensayo Crono.*, 142, 2.

‡ Alegambe: *Mortes Illustres*. Tanner: *Societas Militans*.

returned to St. Elena to announce to the Adelantado the favorable commencement.

Father Alegambe then proceeds: "They advanced on foot, with Luis as their guide; and bearing on their shoulders their books and church service, they traversed woods, deserts and swamps. Provisions soon failed them, and they lived on the roots and herbs they found growing wild, sleeping in the open air, until they at last reached Luis' country, situated at a distance from the sea."—*Procul a mari sitam*.*

As no direction is given, it is impossible to follow the march of this party, even could we determine their landing point; but from the fact that Luis had been taken by a ship, and that the next year a ship reached his country, it would seem that the district Axacan, though at some distance from the Atlantic, was on the shores of the Chesapeake, probably near the head of the bay.

The people which they reached were entirely naked, and reduced by a seven years' famine to a most wretched condition. Here amid their lodges Segura, according to Tanner, raised a little cabin for himself and his companions. Don Luis, returning to his people, resumed his savage habits, if, indeed, at his age, for he was a man of fifty, he ever lost them. After a time he withdrew from the missionaries entirely, and proceeded to his brother's village, a day's journey and a half distant, in order, as he pretended, to prepare the people for their coming. But they in vain awaited his return, and soon perceived that they were the objects of his treachery, alone in the midst of savages, with no hope of escape, except in being able to recall Don Luis to better sentiments. Father Segura sent several messages, but to no purpose. At last, in February, five months after their entrance into the country, he sent Father Quiros, with Brothers de Solis and Mendez, to make a last appeal to him; he met them with promises, but as they turned to depart, he set his tribe upon them, and massacred them, on the 4th of February, 1571.†

Four days after he appeared at Segura's hut, arrayed in Quiro's soutane, and accompanied by his brothers and a large body of Indians. He demanded their axes and knives so as to cut wood, but really to disarm them. The missionaries now saw certainly impending the death which they had long expected. They gave up the axes and knives, and prepared for death. It was not long delayed. The Indians fell upon them, and massacred all without

mercy, except one Indian boy named Alphonsus, who was saved by the chief.

The Jesuit Fathers, Rogel and Sedeño at Santa Elena, full of anxiety at hearing no tidings from their provincial, sought in vain a pilot who knew the bay, and did not succeed till 1571, when Vincent Gonzalez went, and from the vessel—for he did not dare to land—spoke to Don Luis, who pretended that the Fathers were still alive. All, however, induced the belief that they had been put to death; and when Melendez arrived from Spain, in 1572, he resolved to punish the tribe. Accordingly, he sailed to the bay, "to the spot where Gonzalez had been, landed with an armed force," took some Indians who confessed the murder of Segura and his companions, laying the blame on the apostate Don Luis. Melendez made every effort to arrest him, but he fled; the Spanish commander, however, rescued the boy Alphonsus, who gave a narrative of all that had happened, and then hung at his yardarm eight of those concerned in the massacre, Father Rogel doing his best to convert them before they underwent the penalty.

The missionary wished to go for the bodies of his brethren, but Melendez would not permit it, and seemed to have abandoned the idea of colonizing.*

In 1573, Pedro Menendez Marques, Governor of Florida, explored the coast by order of his uncle, the adelantado, and Barcia thus describes St. Mary's bay, locating it at $37\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N.: "It is three leagues wide, and you enter it N.NW.; within there are many rivers and harbors on both sides, where a vessel can enter; at the mouth, near the land, on the southern shore, there is nine to thirteen fathoms water; and on the north, five to seven; two leagues outside at sea, the depth on the north and south is the same as inside, with more sand; following the channel, nine to thirteen; inside of the port, by fifteen or sixteen fathoms, he found spots where the lead did not touch bottom."†

The death of Melendez, in 1574, arrested the progress of Spanish colonization, and no further attempts seem to have been made to plant the standard of Philip II. on the shores of the Chesapeake.

Thus far had I written, when the following letter ‡ communicated to the Magazine by Buckingham Smith, Esq., furnishes another proof of the locality of St. Mary's Bay, and shows that the Spaniards continued their visits as late as 1588.

J. G. S.

* Alegambe, *ut sup.* Tanner has the same words.

† Barcia has 14, a misprint, as he puts Segura's death on the 8th.

* Barcia: *Ensayo Crono.* 145-6. Tanner: *Societas Militans*, 447. Alegambe: *Mortes illustres*.

† Barcia, 147. ‡ Inserted by mistake on p. 275.

Societies and their Proceedings.

MAINE.

MAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Brunswick, Aug. 4, 1859.*—Hon. William Willis in the chair. A large amount of business was transacted.

At 11 o'clock, A.M., the Rev. Dr. Hedge delivered his address.

On being introduced by Hon. Wm. Willis, Mr. Hedge paid a most appropriate tribute to the State, as the earliest visited by the European races, the richest of all in historic annals; and also paid a fitting compliment to the Society for its valuable contributions, and its merited success.

His subject was, History as a Science, in which he examined the origin of historic writings, comparing various descriptions of written history, and showed by a broad survey of the literature of mankind, that the progress of the race is in obedience to natural laws, and that history is the unfolding of these, for the use of the scientific inquirer; that the alternations, from the age of impulse or of imagination, to that of repose or reflection, may be traced to natural causes, of which the literature of the world is the record.

With the conclusion of this address, ended the public exercises of commencement week.

In the afternoon, the thanks of the Society were tendered the Rev. Dr. Hedge, for his learned, able, and most interesting address, and a copy solicited for publication by the Society.

The officers of the Society were chosen as follows: *President*—Hon. Wm. Willis; *Vice-President*—Rt. Rev. Geo. Burgess; *Corresponding Secretary*—Hon. J. W. Bradbury; *Recording Secretary*—Joseph Williamson; *Librarian and Cabinet Keeper*—Prof. A. S. Packard; *Treasurer*—A. C. Robbins; *Publishing Committee*—William Willis, J. S. O. Abbott, John McKean, Leonard Woods, R. H. Gardiner, and P. Barnes; *Standing Committee*—Leonard Woods, R. P. Dunlap, John McKean, R. H. Gardiner, and J. W. Bradbury.

A new code of By-Laws was adopted limiting the number of members to 100, and allowing admission only at the annual meeting at Brunswick, on Thursday after commencement.

The Rev. Eugene Vetromille, of the Catholic College, Worcester; Prof. James Robb, M.D., of Kings College, Frederickton, N. B.; Count Menou, of Paris; Rev. Mr. Vermilye, of Newburyport, were unanimously elected corresponding members of the Society.

The Society voted to accept the offer of the

Overseer's room in the College Chapel, for the Library and Cabinet of the Society.

A sixth volume of Collections was announced in press by the President.

The Treasurer's report showed a fund of \$7,509 40, after paying \$297, advanced toward the sixth volume now in publication.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Willis, Woods, and Bradbury, was appointed to memorialize Congress in favor of the publication of the early records of the Plymouth and Virginia companies.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Willis, Poor, and McKean, was appointed, to consider and act on any proposal to unite in the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the capture of Quebec by the English forces under Wolfe, Sept. 13th, 1759.

Rev. Mr. Ballard presented the original journal of a soldier in Pownall's Expedition in 1759, and the thanks of the Society were voted therefor.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, vol. iii. p. 78.)—A stated meeting was held at Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 3, at 3 o'clock, P.M., the president, Col. Hodges, in the chair. The librarian, Mr. Trask, made his monthly report of additions to the library. The two largest donors were, S. Alosen, Esq., of Jersey City, and Gen. J. Watts de Peyster, of Tivoli, N. Y.

The historiographer, Dr. Palmer, read biographical sketches of the late Hon. Rufus Choate, and Payne Kenyon Kilbourne, Esq., the former an honorary and the latter a corresponding member of the Society.

Rev. Henry A. Miles, D.D., chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for celebrating the centennial anniversary of the capture of Quebec, reported that Hon. Lorenzo Sabine had consented to deliver the address on the occasion.

David Pulsifer, Esq., the editor of the Plymouth Colony Records, now in course of publication by the State of Massachusetts, read a very interesting biographical sketch of Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, one of the forty patentees of New England, known as the Plymouth Company. Mr. Pulsifer prefaced the reading of the manuscript (which contains details that Mr. P. had never seen in print) by some remarks upon the Earl of Arundel's connection with the colonization of our country.

Mr. Hubbard W. D. Bryant, read some letters of Peter Clark, of Lyndeborough, N. H., to his wife, written at the time of the battle of Bennington. The letters contain new facts in regard to that battle.

Mr. Trask read a letter from the famous George Keith, the original of which belongs to Mr. Morse, of Cambridgeport. It was dated 21st 4 mo. (June) 1688, and was addressed to the inhabitants of New England. It was filled with warnings and denunciations in the characteristic style of the Quakers of that day.

Rev. Joseph Richardson, of Hingham, now in his 82d year, made some interesting remarks on the lessons of the past; and, on his motion, a committee was appointed to report their individual views upon this subject at subsequent meetings. Rev. Messrs. J. Richardson, Thomas O. Rice, and Martin Moore, were appointed.

Conversational remarks on various historical subjects were made by Rev. F. W. Holland, Rev. Dr. Miles, Frederick Kidder, Rev. T. O. Rice, E. G. Ware and the president.

Rev. F. O. Holland, of Neponset, offered some resolutions expressing the sense of the Society, on the loss to the cause of education by the death of the late Hon. Horace Mann, which were unanimously adopted.

After the transaction of other business, the Society adjourned to Wednesday, Aug. 17.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, vol. iii. p. 145). *Aug. 11.*—The President and both Vice Presidents being absent, Hon. Emory Washburn was called to the chair.

The death of the Hon. Rufus Choate having been announced, Governor Washburn offered the following resolution:

Resolved, that whereas, among the names of the illustrious men whose death has consecrated the memory of the passing year, the Massachusetts Historical Society recognize with painful interest and unaffected sorrow that of their honored and esteemed associate, Rufus Choate.

"They would hereby record their high appreciation of the affluence of learning, the brilliancy and power of eloquence, and the unfailing courtesy of manner and kindness of heart which made him eminent in letters, conspicuous in the Senate, unsurpassed in the Forum, and the delightful friend and companion in social life.

"In him the country has lost one of her most gifted sons, the bar its brightest ornament, literature an accomplished scholar, this Society a loved and valued associate, and his family an object of devoted affection as a husband and a father, the qualities of whose heart endeared him most to those who knew him best."

Hon. Daniel A. White, of Salem, seconded the resolution, and paid a fine tribute to the memory of Mr. Choate, whom he knew as one of the most promising members of the Essex Bar.

He was followed by Peleg W. Chandler, Esq., in a glowing eulogy on Mr. Choate as a lawyer of surpassing intellect, vast learning, unwearied industry and untiring devotion and fidelity to the interests of his clients.

Hon. Joel Parker related some interesting reminiscences of the college life of Mr. Choate, when he showed his surprising facility in the acquisition of learning, far outstripping all his competitors, and bearing off the highest honors of his class.

The resolve was passed unanimously, and the Secretary was directed to send a copy of it to the family of Mr. Choate.

The meeting was then dissolved.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, *Philadelphia, May 13th.*—Among the donations are some of great value, including interesting manuscripts.

After a number of new members had been elected, the President announced the decease of a member, the late Henry Bond, M.D. of this city.

Dr. Bond was born in Watertown, Mass., March 21, 1790, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1813, and took his medical degree in 1817. In November, 1819, he came to Philadelphia, to attend lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, and in March, 1820, commenced the practice of medicine in this city, where he continued to reside the remainder of his life. He was well known for the improvements he made in several surgical instruments, and his pen contributed a number of valuable articles to the medical journals of the day.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Charles R. Hale, and after some remarks from Dr. Benjamin H. Coates and Mr. H. G. Jones, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved—That this Society has learned, with deep regret, the decease of their late fellow member, Henry Bond, M.D., who, to high merit as a physician, added eminent attainments as a genealogist, and whose memory, as a man and a Christian, will never be forgotten by those who knew him.

Mr. H. G. Jones then read a paper in relation to the question which has recently been discussed in the Historical Magazine, concerning the title of "Marshal of France," which, it alleged, had been conferred upon General Washington by the King of France.

The accompanying letter of Mr. Chapman Biddle of this city, to Mr. Etting, will explain the occasion of Mr. Biddle's paper.

"My Dear Sir: I inclose you herewith copies of two letters of General Washington, one of them referring to a subject which has recently occasioned some little interest. I refer to the question, whether Washington was a Marshal of France or not?"

"The April number of the Historical Magazine, which you were good enough to lend me, contains an article upon the subject, which seems to favor the opinion that the French government had conferred that rank upon Washington. In this, however, I do not concur, and for the reasons which I have prefixed to the copies of the letters above referred to.

"Very truly yours,
"CHAPMAN BIDDLE.

"May 4, 1859.

"The originals were carefully prepared by my grandfather, Col. Biddle, and are now in my possession.

"To FRANK M. ETTING, Esq."*

August 8th.—At a stated meeting of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, held at its hall, Judge Cadwaladar occupied the chair. It was announced by the librarian that since the last meeting of the society, one of its oldest and most honored members, Mr. Richard Rush, had died.

Hon. Henry D. Gilpin, one of the vice-presidents, delivered an eloquent eulogium upon the life and character of Mr. Rush, which we are unable to print for want of room.

After some appropriate remarks from the Chair, it was unanimously resolved that the remarks of Mr. Gilpin be entered on the records, with an expression of the society's deep regret at the loss of their venerable, distinguished, and respected member.

After reading these documents the Society adjourned.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.—*Pittsburg, June 13.*—Judge McCandless presided. Rev. Dr. Howard read a highly interesting essay on "European Discovery and Colonization on this Continent." He sketched a graphic outline of the condition of England and France in 1495-6, immediately after the discovery of this continent. He assigned to the Cabots—John and Sebastian—the credit of being the first explorers. The early French expeditions were mainly devoted to the fisheries of the coast of New Foundland. Chartier first explored and named the St. Lawrence bay and river and laid the foundations of Quebec and

* To facilitate reference, we transfer Col. B.'s remarks and letters to the department *Replies*.

Montreal, and Champlain, the discoverer of Lake Champlain, was a far-seeing and wise statesman. The exact dates of each occurrence were carefully given.

Mr. Bingham stated that one of the Vice-Presidents, who resided over 100 miles from here, was reported to be engaged in preparing some historical matter of local interest, and suggested that he should be invited to prepare a lecture at some time during the coming autumn, vouching for his zeal and ability in such matters. On his motion, the Rev. Dr. Junkin was invited to deliver such a lecture.

July 11th, 1859.—Wm. M. Darlington, Esq., in the chair. The regular business of the evening was transacted; Rev. John Gregory and Capt. Brereton were elected members of the Society.

Hon. Robert McKnight, the regular essayist, not present. A copy of the inaugural of John B. Finley, LL.D., President of the University of Kittanning, was accepted, and ordered to be filed.—*Gazette*.

Aug. 8th.—T. J. Bigham, Esq., in the chair.

The Secretary read a letter from the Hon. James Veech, accompanying a copy of that gentleman's admirable address on Gists's Settlement, which was read by Mr. Veech on the 4th of July last, in Fayette County. The letter and address were received and ordered to be filed.

Mr. Craig presented a register of "Baptisms and Burials" at Fort Duquesne, during the year 1753, '54, '55, '56. Mr. Craig published a translation of them in the "Pittsburg Gazette" on the 5th of July, 1858.

Mr. James E. Dickson was appointed to prepare an essay on some historical subject for the next regular meeting.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to report to the next meeting of the Society (second Monday of September) on the expediency of making arrangements for a series of lectures on historical subjects during the coming autumn and winter, the proceeds to be appropriated as the nucleus of a publication fund."

Messrs. T. J. Bigham, F. R. Brunot and D. L. Eaton were appointed said committee.

It was suggested that there are enough members of the Society, to wit, Messrs. Veech, McCandless, Brackenridge, Howard, Craig, Junkin and others to occupy most of the time mentioned in an interesting and valuable manner.

The Society then adjourned.

WISCONSIN.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Madison, June 7th, 1859.*—Horace Rublee, Esq., in the chair.

Twenty-eight letters were announced by the Secretary as having been received since the last meeting; among them, one from Prof. C. O. Rafn of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen, acknowledging the receipt of books; Prof. Joseph Henry of the Smithsonian Institute; Chicago Historical Society; State Library of Ohio; John B. Dillon, Secretary of the Indiana Historical Society, stating that the society, which was incorporated in 1831, and has been dormant for many years, was reorganized on the 23d of February last, with a liberal appropriation from the legislature of that State, to aid in the objects of its collection. Also from I. A. Lapham, Esq., chairman of the committee, to secure a suitable person to deliver the next annual address before the Society, inclosing a communication from Hon. E. G. Ryan of Milwaukee, kindly consenting to perform that service. From G. P. Delaplaine, Esq., drawing the attention of the Society to the venerable Mons. Corbine of Lake Court Oreille, one of the sources of Chippewa River, who was banished from France in 1798, went first to Canada, and afterward joining a trading expedition, settled at length at Lake Court Oreille as a trader in 1803, and has resided there ever since. He is now nearly ninety years of age, and has raised a numerous French-Indian progeny from a squaw wife. At least one son, Alexis Corbine, has been educated at Montreal. The old patriarch has, until the last four years, when infirmities of age have prevented, kept a diary of passing events in that remote and isolated settlement ever since he commenced sojourning there.

The additions to the library are, 82 vols. purchased, and 23 donated—105 vols. altogether. Also 461 pamphlets and documents from various persons and Societies.

Hon. Henry Barnard being present, accepted an invitation to address the meeting, and spoke of the present condition and prospects of the Connecticut Historical Society, in connection with the recent munificent bequest of David Watkinson of \$100,000; and closed by complimenting the Wisconsin Historical Society on its unexampled success during the brief period of its active existence.

The meeting then adjourned.

Stated Meeting, August 2d 1858.—Thirty letters were announced as received since the last meeting; among them, from the Illinois Historical Society at Alton, and the Kansas Scientific and Historical Society solicit-

ing literary exchanges; paper and drawing on the Man-Shaped Mounds of Wisconsin, by I. A. Lapham, were submitted, and the paper read by the Secretary, which described the most remarkable man-shaped mound yet discovered, lately found in Sauk County by W. H. Canfield; a paper on the early settlement of La Crosse and Monroe counties, by Morrison McMillen; a paper on the death of Tecumseh, by Rev. Alfred Brunson, a survivor of Gen. Harrison's army on the Thames campaign of 1813; a paper on the causes that led to attaching the upper Superior country to Michigan, by Hon. S. F. Vinton, with comments thereon by Hon. James Duane Doty, communicated by Hon. Charles Billingshurst; sketches of Lafayette County, by Hon. J. J. Marvin—all of which were referred to the Publication Committee.

Voted that the Historical Societies of Illinois and Kansas be placed on the exchange list.

Hon. Henry Barnard was chosen to fill the vacancy in the Executive Committee caused by the removal of General Bull from the State.

Prof. J. D. Butler and G. F. Hastings, were chosen active members of the Society, together with several corresponding members, when the meeting adjourned.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

BEAUJEU, THE FRENCH COMMANDER, AT BRADDOCK'S DEFEAT.—An interesting article in the "Pittsburg Gazette" contained a translation of portions of the Register of Fort Du Quesne, with some very interesting notes, gives, however, a translation of the burial notice of Beaujeux, which seems to us unwarrantable; and we note the fact as we find the conclusion of Mr. Craig, adopted by Judge Veech, in his very interesting article on Gist's settlement. By translating *tué*, wounded instead of *killed*, the theory is advanced that Beaujeux was merely wounded on the field, not killed. Mr. Craig says, "the word is *tué*, killed; but no doubt used inadvertently." This is hardly possible, and is by no means required by the sense.

The entries relating to the battle are: 1. A notice of the burial on the battle-field of Limoge, a private. 2. Of Tallion, private, wounded in the battle, but who died at the fort. 3. Of Dericherville, esquire, Sieur de Carqueville, Lient., who is said to have been killed in the combat, "après avoir esté le mesme jour en confesse," after having been to confession the same day. This

a Catholic will understand to have been prior to the battle, and to be mentioned here as a reason for giving Christian burial. Where a man dying of wounds or otherwise confessed, a different form is used in the entries, and extreme unction is always mentioned with the viaticum if he received. As Lieut. D. is not stated to have received extreme unction, it is a violence to the language to translate *tué* "wounded," and makes it all unintelligible. 4. Of John B. de la Perade, Esquire, Sieur de Parieux, ensign, wounded in the battle on the 9th, died on the 10th, after confessing and receiving extreme unction. 5. Then follows that of Beaujeux :

L'an mille sept (cent) cinquante cinq le neuf de Juillet a esté tué au combat donné contre les Anglois et le mesme jour que dessus M. Leonard Daniel, escuyer, Sieur de Beaujeux, capitaine d'infanterie, commandant du fort Duquesne et de L'armée lequel estoit agé d'environ de quarente cinq ans ayant esté en confesse et fait ses devotions le mesme jour, son corps a esté inhumé le douze du mesme mois dans le cimetière du fort Duquesne le titre de l'Assomption de la Ste. Vierge à la Belle Rivière, et cela avec les ceremonies ordinaires par nous pre Recolet soussigné aumonier du Roy au susdit fort. En foy de quoy avons signé.

fr. DENYS BARON, P. R.,
Aumonier.

In the year 1755, the 9th of July, was killed in the battle fought against the English, Mr. Leonard Daniel, esquire, Sieur de Beaujeux, Captain in the Infantry, Commandant of Fort Duquesne and the army, who was about 45 years old, having been to confession and performed his devotions the same day. His body was interred on the 12th of the same month in the cemetery of Fort Duquesne, under the title of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin on the Ohio, and that with the ordinary ceremonies by us, undersigned Recolet priest, king's chaplain at said fort. In witness whereof we have signed

friar DENNIS BARON,
Recolet Priest, Chaplain.

This entry shows that Beaujeux was at the time commander of the fort and army, and not acting under Contrecoeur, as the common account states. It gives, too, the full name of this captain, who routed a well appointed English army, with its picked general; but it shows that he went forth that day prepared to die, having approached the tribunal of penance and received communion, making his peace with heaven before attempting what his Indians deemed the mad project of checking the immense English force. Like a knight of old, he seems

to have felt it his duty to his king and his own honor to meet the enemy and let them enter the fort only over his lifeless body. When he found that the English van had passed the ground which he had selected as an ambush, he seems to have felt still more that he must die nobly, and led the charge, as one English account represents, leaping on in front of his men, brandishing his carbine over his head. The impulse was given, and the attack made with such fury that, though he fell at the third fire, his little army thought only of avenging him; and not one of those even who the night before had refused to follow him to the field, now thought of retiring.

LETTER OF PEDRO MENENDEZ MARQUEZ, 1588.

LETTER from the Governor of Florida to Philip II., king of Spain, original in the royal archives in Seville, in the package entitled AUDIENCIA DE STO. DOMINGO, being of letters and dispatches of the Governors of Florida, read in council between the years 1568 and 1611.

TRANSLATION.

SEÑOR: In the month of February last, I gave Your Highness account of the manner in which I had taken the people, artillery and ammunitions from Santa Helena to San Agustín, and of the erection of the great fort. After the completion, I sent Captain Vicente Gonzales and a nephew of mine in a vessel very fast of sail and oar, to go running the coast as high as the thirty-ninth degree of latitude, which is above the Bay of Santa Maria. He took thirty skillful men with him, that should the English have settled in that direction, he might make discovery of whatsoever existed. He set out at a good time, in the beginning of June. I so directed, because the Duke of Medina Sidonia had written to me to be in readiness for the fifteenth of May, to undertake the voyage in person, following the shore as far as the Island of San Juan, that we might know at once what there is on the coast, and that I should go thence to Your Majesty, and relate what I had seen, for which purpose a royal order would issue, directing what should be done. Accordingly, I got ready, awaiting the order until the seventh of June, and then seeing that it did not arrive, and that the season was going by, I resolved to send one of the vessels in waiting, the one in which Vicente Gonzales set sail, with instructions to go as far as the thirty-ninth degree on discovery. I suppose it should have got back, and on my arrival at San Agustín I will give account to Your Highness of what appears, with which I

will despatch a vessel, should it be matter of moment.

There has been a very long drought the present year in this part of the world, particularly so in Florida, where not a grain of maize could be planted; and we were in very great distress, so much so that I found it necessary to come here myself to look after provisions, but where I find an equal scarcity of every kind of food. However, three days ago there arrived here a vessel with ninety barrels of flour, from New Spain, of which I got twenty—the rest, they say, are needed for the galleys and towns; with this I set sail to-day for Florida, where I am satisfied we shall have great suffering until the arrival of the treasurer, Juan Cebadilla, of whom that vessel brings news as being in Mexico, and the flour as now being manufactured, so that were every haste made, it could not be in San Agustin earlier than in September. May God direct as he shall be best served.

* * * * *

With the arrival of the friars many Indians are becoming Christians, and this harvest is abundant. I have distributed them among the principal towns, and the caciques having come to me at San Agustin to ask for them, the distance of ten, fifteen, and twenty leagues. May God direct as to him shall seem best.

There is a sailor, Carlos Morera, who says it is certain that, in the Island of San Juan, near the Bacallaos, the English have a settlement; for, two years ago, being in London, a vessel arrived from there, on which came a friend of his, who told him positively that they were inhabiting an Island, in forty-three degrees of latitude, eight leagues from the main land; that there were great numbers of Indians there, of which he also feels certain. I will inform Your Majesty how that is, in the manner I have stated.

On the tenth of July, when about to leave this port, there arrived at Harcos, twelve leagues distant, four vessels and a launch of English, who seized some beef, and captured two men, from whom they ascertained what there was here. The galleys were started, but there was so strong an easterly wind that they could do nothing, nor even leave the fort; in the meantime two vessels coming in this direction from the Canary Islands, laden with wines, were chased by the enemy; one of them got away, and the other was forced to run on shore, a league from this. They were boarded by a launch and boats, and the pillage had begun, when Captain Thomas Bernaldo came to the relief with a hundred men by land, having left the fortress and Punta protected, and retook the prize, only a few things of small value being lost, and all the rest found on board has been

brought in here. The English went off on the fourth day of their arrival, and as they have not since been heard of, it is suspected that they are in the mouth of the channel, waiting for the vessels to come out that are here, seven in number. God direct. I have a strong suspicion that these vessels belong to settlements in Florida, for I cannot believe that they would be allowed to leave England at this season, and also because they do not wish to have hides, but take money; the fact it will be necessary to find out the next year, since the order of Your Highness has not yet arrived, and the summer on the coast of Florida commences in the beginning of August. I will discover all, and give Your Majesty account. Our Lord guard and prosper the Catholic Royal Person of Your Highness for many and happy years, as Christianity requires. From Havana, the 17th day of July, in the year 1588.

PEDRO MENENDEZ MARQUEZ.

\$ MARK.—The silver dollar was of various denominations, The Seville, the Pillar, the Mexican and Lyon dollar. As early as 1693, the value of these coins was regulated in New York by an order in Council. For brevity sake, they were all called "pieces of eight," at first written "p^s of 8." A further abbreviation was afterward introduced: the mark for "pieces," was run through the figure 8, and in this way our present mark originated.

I. GUESS.

CAPTAIN KIDD.—The obscurity in which the history of this worthy is involved is well known, and the connection between him and Earl Bellamont, who, though strongly suspected of sharing his plunder, caused his arrest and execution, has often been the theme of discussion. A correspondent notes the existence of a petition addressed to George II., by Bellamont's grandson, "praying for a mark of the Royal favor in consequence of his grandfather Richard, Earl of Bellamont, being Governor of New England and New York, and likewise Admiral of those Seas, having taken one William Kidd, at that time a noted Robber and Pirate, when he found a very great Treasure, amounting to many Thousands of Pounds, etc." Such a document, in Lord Coote's autograph, and indorsed by the Earl of Bellamont, still exists.

It would be interesting, says our correspondent, to know whether "any mark of the Royal favor" was granted in answer to this petition. The following curious item relating to Kidd's wealth, I extract from a recent paper.

"Various have been the excavations made

along our coast in the hope of discovering the deposits of Kidd, the pirate's, money, but no one could ever find out exactly where it was buried. Captain Burton, however, the enterprising traveller, who in the disguise of a Moslem penetrated to the prophet's tomb, contributes to a late number of "Blackwood" a journal of his travels in East Africa, in which, speaking of Pemba or the 'Emerald Isle,' off the Eastern coast of Africa, in the Indian Ocean, he says: 'In A.D. 1698, the bold buccaneer, Captain Kidd, buried there his blood-stained boards of precious stones and metal, the plunder of India and the further Orient. The people of Pemba have found pots full of gold lumps, probably molded for buttons that the pirate might wear his wealth.'"

J. G.

A SCOTCH BULL.—Robert Livingston, describing the communication between Canada and Louisiana, says that there is a "very easy *land passage by water*."—*N. Y. Colonial Documents*, iv, 872.

HEAD-DRESSES A L'INDÉPENDANCE.—(From the "Pennsylvania Packet" for September 1, 1778). "Extract from the "Martinico Gazette" of June 11: 'Mr. Bingham, Agent of the Congress, yesterday gave a concert, supper and ball to celebrate the conclusion of the treaty of friendship between France and the United States of America. The General and his lady honored the Assembly with their presence. The entertainment was at once splendid and well conducted. More than two hundred, of all ranks, were present. What particularly attracted the attention of the company, was upwards of forty ladies, dressed with the utmost magnificence, and a part of whose dress corresponded with the occasion. Their head dress *à l'indépendance*, was composed of thirteen curls, seven on one side, and six on the other. The Americans are indebted to them, in the meantime, for the small sacrifice they have made in departing from perfect order and proportion; but it is expected that next year, by the revolt in Canada, the States, and consequently the curls, will be brought to an even number. The varied pleasures of the dance made time slip away insensibly, so that when Aurora, with her rosy fingers, looked in upon them, she found the ball going on with as much spirit and animation as at first. Americans and French seem to be but one people, and to have but one heart.'"

A WHIG WEDDING.—(From "Dunlap's Pennsylvania Packet," Lancaster, June 17, 1778). "Was married, last Thursday, Mr. William

Clingan, Jr., of Donegal, to Miss Jenny Roan, of Londonderry, both of this county of Lancaster—a sober, sensible, agreeable young couple, and very sincere Whigs. This marriage promises as much happiness as the state of things in this, our sinful world, will admit. This was truly a Whig wedding, as there were present many young gentlemen and ladies, and not one of the gentlemen but had been out when called on in the service of his country; and it was well known that the groom in particular had proved his heroism, as well as Whigism, in several battles and skirmishes. After the marriage was ended, a motion was made and heartily agreed to by all present, that the young unmarried ladies should form themselves into an association by the name of the *Whig Association of the unmarried young ladies of America*, in which they would pledge their honor that they would never give their hand in marriage to any gentleman until he had first proved himself a patriot, in readily turning out when called to defend his country from slavery, by a spirited and brave conduct, as they would not wish to be the mothers of a race of slaves and cowards."

SONNET TO WASHINGTON.—The "Gazette of the United States," for November 12, 1791, contains the following Sonnet, by Dr. Aiken, to his Excellency George Washington, President of the United States:

Point of that Pyramid, whose solid base
Rests firmly founded on a Nation's trust,
Which, while the gorgeous palace sinks in dust,
Shall stand sublime and fill its ample space.

Elected Chief of Freemen; greater far
Than kings whose glittering parts are fixed by birth.
Named by thy country's voice for long-tried worth,
Her crown in peace, as once her shield in war.

Deign, Washington, to hear a *British* lyre,
That ardent greets thee with applausive lays,
And to the *Patriot Hero* homage pays!
Oh, would the muse immortal strains inspire,
That high beyond all Greek and Roman fame,
Might soar to times unborn, thy purer, nobler name!

AN INCIDENT IN THE LAST WAR WITH ENGLAND.—In an old number of the "Christian Observer," issued in February, 1814, is related the following fact:

"A British vessel in which a quantity of Bibles, sent by the British and Foreign Bible Society for distribution in Nova Scotia, had been shipped, was taken by an American privateer and carried into a port in New England. The Bibles were sold and dispersed. The Bible Society of Boston hearing of this incident, and unwilling that the reproach of preventing the execution of the pious design for which these books

were sent out should fasten on their country, passed a resolution to send an equal number of Bibles to Nova Scotia, and directed their Secretary to express his deep regret 'that any occurrence should have so long detained so many copies of the Bible from their proper destination; and that to the other calamities of this disastrous war, there should be added any interruption of the charitable and munificent labors of our fellow-Christians in Great Britain in diffusing the knowledge of the word of God.' The sum of \$750 was accordingly remitted to replace these Bibles."

The Boston Society adds: "We have thus done what we can to express our shame and regret at this occurrence, and to repair the evil it has occasioned. We indulge the hope that we shall not again have to number it among the calamities of a war in which we cannot cease to regret that two nations, allied in feeling, habits, interest, language and origin, should be engaged—that it counteracts, in any degree, the exertions of any of the charitable institutions of Great Britain, or tends to loosen or break that golden chain of mutual benevolence which ought to bind together the disciples of Christ of every nation and clime, without regard to political animosities."

INDIAN NAMES OF PLACES, AND THEIR DERIVATION.—*Monsewage*—The falls on Sheepscot river (Me.); "the country of the moose;" from *Mons*, moose, and *eage*, country.

Chiepiessinge or *Chepussen*—A tract of land on west side of Delaware River, now Bristol, Bucks Co., Pa., literally "Riverside;" from *chepous*, river, and *inck*, locality. It was granted to Capt. Hyde and Morley in 1664, and called the manor of Grimstead.

Nepeage—The peninsula which unites Montauk to the western part of East Hampton, L. I. "Water-land;" it consists of a spit of sand thrown up by the sea; from *nepe*, water, and *eage*, earth or land.

Montauk—The east end of L. I.; from *min-tuck*, a tree, in the Narragansett dialect. The place formerly abounded with trees, according to Thompson.

Cwo-ah-que-nau-que—"The place where Philadelphia now stands. *Proud*." "tall pine country;" from *cowax*, pine-tree, *gunni*, long, and *aki*, land.

Tahkanick—In Columbia Co., N. Y. "Woodland;" from *taahkan*, forest (Del.), and *ick*, place.

Toaconinck—(hodie "Tacony") Philadelphia; has the same root and meaning as *Tahkanick*.

Shawangunk—The southwest country; from Sowwainii, the southwest.—*R. W.* Hence the name of the mountains in the lower and back

part of Ulster Co., N. Y., as seen from Kingston. "The mountains in the southwest."

Namke—Near Riverhead, L. I. "Fish Creek;" from *Namaas*, fish, and *ke*, place.

Sinondowanne—The great hill; from *S*, the initial letter of the article; *onondo*, hill, and *couane*, great. The Iroquois name of the Senecas' country. The chief village of that tribe was on what is now Boughton Hill, called by them the Great Hill.—*See Mr. Marshall's paper in N. Y. Historical Society's Collections.* "Tsinonthouans," of the French, is only a modification of Sinnondowans of the Five Nations, and from the same roots.

Canastagione, Albany Co., N. Y.—The great maize land; from *onuste*, (Mohawk) maize, and *couane*, great. *Niskayunah*, the present name of this tract, is only a variation of the above, and is derived from *onatschia*, another Iroquois word for maize, the *o* and *t* being dropped, euphoniæ gratiâ.

Sappokanikan—A point of land on the North River, below Greenwich Avenue, N. Y. city. "The carrying place;" from *Sipon*, River, and *ounigan*, a portage. The Indians carried their canoes either over the point, or across the island to the East River, at this place, to save the trouble of paddling down to the foot of Manhattan Island, and then up the East River.

E. B. O'C.

AN OLD SHIP.—"The barque Maria," says the "New Bedford Standard," of August 11th, "arrived at this port last evening, from a three years' cruise in the Indian Ocean. She was built at the town of Pembroke, now called Hanson, for a privateer, during the Revolutionary war. She was bought by William Rotch, a merchant of Nantucket, afterward of this city, in the year 1783, and in the same year she made a voyage to London with a cargo of oil. Her register is dated A.D. 1782, and she is consequently in her seventy-seventh year. She claims to be the first ship that displayed the United States flag in a British port after the revolutionary war, which flag is now in existence, though in shreds. Her model is of the old French construction, tumbling home, or rounding very much in her top sides, and she is consequently very narrow on deck, in proportion to her size, 202 tons. It is said that there stands to her credit over \$200,000; and from the earliest history of this ship she never has been any expense by loss to underwriters except once, and that to a very small amount."

SPRING STUDIES, OR STUDIES AT THE SPRINGS.—Loating along one of the piazzas at Saratoga

Springs, this summer, thinking of nothing, and doing less, my eye was attracted by a map of one of the fashionable routes of travel, stuck in a frame against the wall, with some paragraphs of letterpress beneath. I found these to consist of brief historical notes on various points or places on Lakes George and Champlain. As "the author" doubtless fancied he knew "some history," I noted down an extract "more honored in the breach than in the observance" of historical correctness. Here it is:

"CROWN POINT (now *Plattsburgh* (!)), was settled by the French, in 1731. In 1759, it fell into the hands of the British. . . . Here, in 1814, the celebrated battle between the American and English armies and navies took place. Commodore McDonough commanded the American fleet," etc.

As these are new "views" connected with the history of Crown Point, they may be of interest to others as well as to NEMO.

SURNAME ACQUIRED BY USAGE.—A curious instance of the acquisition of a surname by usage has occurred under my observation. There came hither to reside, a foreigner, with a name so unpronounceable by Yankee organs of speech, that the attempt to utter it was soon abandoned, and he was called only by his Christian name, Enos. He died, leaving a widow and four children. She became known as Mrs. Enos, and the children, as they one by one came to public notice, were called John Enos, Eliza Enos, David Enos, and Joseph Enos. This surname, bestowed on them by the public, they gradually adopted for themselves, and now the original surname has been entirely abandoned by the family as well as by their neighbors. P. H. W.

COVENTRY, Vt.

HUBBARDTON, Vt.—The *cacography* of the names of towns is so various, that the writer who is jealous of his reputation for correct spelling, will be at some pains to get the best dictionary, and may wish to have it warranted. The article from the "New York Tribune," in the last number of your Magazine (p. 260), has the name of this town printed *Hubbardston*. On Burgoyne's map it is *Huberton*, and it is the same in other works of travels and topography. In "Thompson's Gazetteer" it is *Hubbardton*, which is probably the correct orthography, since it was named in honor of Thomas Hubbard.

Ego.

ENGLISH STANDARDS USED AT BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.—One of the places in England just

visited by the Hon. R. C. Winthrop, says the "Boston Traveller," was the old Chapter House of the Chester Cathedral, which is now the library, and here he saw two standards, somewhat tattered and torn, suspended over the doors. On inquiry, he was told that they were the standards of the Cheshire regiment, and that they were used, in America, at a certain battle called Bunker's Hill, where, it was said, that only three of this regiment escaped without injury of some sort. The keeper said it was understood that the Americans got behind some sort of a fence or hedge, where they could shoot others without being hit themselves!

QUERIES.

SYLVANIA, ASSENISIPIA, etc.—A school book entitled "Elements of Geography designed for young students in that science. By Benjamin Workman, A.M." 2d edition, Philadelphia, 1790, has a map of the United States, in which Lower Michigan is termed Cherronesus; Wisconsin, Michigania; the present Illinois, with a part of Wisconsin, Assenisippia, Illinois and Polypotamia; parts of Indiana and Ohio, Metropotamia and Saratoga, Minnesota, etc., Sylvania. These names are not in the text. What was their origin? PEDAG.

The above query is answered in the following extract from a report of a committee of Congress, in the April No., 1784, of the "Boston Magazine," page 255. I extract all that relates to the *division* of the Northwest Territory of the U. S. A., with the *boundaries* and *names* of such divisions:

"That the territory northward of the 45th degree, that is to say, of the completion of 45 degrees from the equator, and extending to the Lake of the Woods, shall be called SYLVANIA.

"That of the territory under the 45th and 44th degrees, that which lies westward of lake Michigan, shall be called MICHIGANIA; and that which is eastward thereof, within the peninsula formed by the lakes and waters of Michigan, Huron, St. Claire and Erie, shall be called CHERRONESUS, and shall include any part of the peninsula which may extend above the 45th degree.

"Of the territory under the 43d and 42d degrees, that to the westward, through which the Assenisipi or Rock River runs, shall be called ASSENISIPIA; and that to the westward, in which the fountains of the Muskingum, the two Miamis of Ohio, the Wabash, the Illinois, the Miami of the lake, and Sandusky rivers, shall be called METROPOTAMIA.

"Of the territory which lies under the 41st

and 40th degrees, the Western, through which the river Illinois runs, shall be called ILLINOIA, the next adjoining to the eastward, SARATOGIA, and that between this last and Pennsylvania, and extending from the Ohio to the lake Erie, shall be called WASHINGTON.

"Of the territory which lies under the 39th and 38th degrees, to which shall be added so much of the point of land within the fork of the Ohio and Mississippi, as lies under the 37th degree, that to the westward, within and adjacent to which are the confluences of the rivers Wabash, Shawnee, Tennessee, Ohio, Illinois, Mississippi and Missouri, shall be called POLYPTAMIA, and that to the eastward, farther up the Ohio, otherwise called the Pelisipi, shall be called PELISIPIA." S. H.

ATHENS, Pa.

DERIVATION OF CALIFORNIA.—I have seen it stated recently that "the name California was derived from the Spanish words, *caliente fornalla*, or 'hot furnace.'" Is this the correct derivation? If so, is it known when and by whom the name was first applied? The numerous hot springs, geysers, sulphur springs, beds of volcanic glass, etc., which exist there, especially in Napa County, go to prove that "hot furnace" is at least a most appropriate name.

The derivation of the word "caldron" (probably from the Latin *calidus*, "hot," or from the Spanish *calda*, "heat,") and also of the word "furnace" (from the Latin *furnus* or *fornax*) would seem to warrant the etymology I have named. In *medieval Latin* the word *calidus-furnus* meant "a caldron," and the word *calci-furnum* "a lime-kiln," which latter word seems very similar in construction to *California*.

J. G.

PITTSBURG, Pa.

SCHOOL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.—Can any of the readers of the Magazine give the full title of the first History of the United States prepared for the use of schools? S.

BURGOYNE.—Who was the author of this Epigram?

"Burgoyne, unconscious of impending fates,
Could cut his way thro' woods, but not through gates."

WALKER'S SETTLEMENT.—In a "Map of North America," inserted in the "London Magazine" for February, 1763, there is noted, on the Tennessee River, in about N. lat. 37°, "*Walker's Settlement, 1750.*" What evidence is there of such a *settlement* there at that early date?

OCCIDENT.

INDIAN NAME OF NEWBURGH, N. Y.—Newburgh was long known by the Indian name, *Quassaick*. Will some reader of the Historical Magazine, versed in Algonquin dialect, give the probable meaning of the term? R.

CALUMET.—What is the origin of this word? H.

BOSTON.

[Father Gravier, in the journal of his voyages down the Mississippi in 1700, speaking of the calumet, says: "It (the handle) is a hollow stick, two feet long, as thick as an ordinary cane; it is for this that the French have called it *Calumet*, by a corruption of the word *Chalumeau* (i. e. pipe), because it much resembles it or rather a long flute." S.]

BIBLIA AMERICANA.—Who was the friend of Cotton Mather that wrote "a Biblia Americana, a MS. in two large folio volumes," besides having "written about two hundred other books on various subjects and in divers languages," previous to the year 1712? R. R.

[This would strike us as the same volume referred to on p. 364 vol. ii.; p. 25 vol. iii.—Ed. His. Mag.]

RUSSELL.—One of the younger brothers of Lord William Russell (who was beheaded in 1683), served in America somewhere about the time of his brother's death. Which of the brothers was he, and what are the best sources of information respecting the Bedford family?

C. N. Y.

[We copy the above from London Notes and Queries. Can any of our readers furnish the desired information?]

REPLIES.

WAS WASHINGTON A MARSHAL OF FRANCE? (vol. iii. p. 126.)—The April number of the Historical Magazine renews the discussion of a question, which, from the difficulty of resolving it, has recently invested it with a degree of importance to which it is not, perhaps, altogether entitled in itself. In the opinion of the writer of the article, it would seem that the evidence preponderated in favor of an affirmative response to the inquiry. An examination, however, of the authorities adduced in support of this conclusion, as well as of the letter of 1785, quoted by "M.," even if not producing the conviction of certainty that Washington was no Marshal of France, may still afford a very rea-

sonable ground for believing that such was nevertheless the fact. The assertion contained in the extract from Gordon's History favors the idea, then prevalent in America, that Louis XVI. had conferred upon Washington a commission of a very high rank, but it expressly negatives the inference that the rank was that of Marshal, by fixing it at the lower grade of Lieutenant-General. But assuming, for the purpose of argument, that Gordon intended by his statement to convey the impression, not only that the appointment of *Marshal* had been made, but that, in the minds of the French Cabinet, a necessity for it existed, occasioned by the etiquette of their Court, is, then, such a statement to prevail against the absolute denial of Washington himself, who, in his letter to *Æneas Lamont*, under date of Jan. 31, 1785, declares, in order to correct an error, that he is no Marshal of France, and that he holds no commission, or fills any office under that government? And is the corroboration, too—negative though it be in its character—of M. Vaillant, the present Minister of War of the French Empire, that the archives of his ministry contain "no trace of a decree conferring on General Washington the dignity of a Marshal of France," to go for naught?

It is certainly true, as the writer suggests, that the language employed by Washington bears strictly the construction "that he then held no commission under the French government." And this view seems even to be supported by the last clause of the sentence, in which he adds that he fills no office under "any other (government) whatever." Having for a period of upward of thirteen months (since the 23d of December, 1783,) formerly resigned his commission as commander-in-chief of the American forces to Congress, at Annapolis, he held no commission or office at the time from his own government, and, whether a Marshal of France, or not, he assuredly did not then "fill" it. But, in endeavoring to arrive at the true meaning of hasty expressions, fair criticism requires that the character of the writer shall not be disregarded. A tense, in the pressure of a large epistolary correspondence, may frequently be incorrectly employed, and a meaning may often, in consequence, be extorted from mere words, which a more extended and liberal examination into the subject-matter and design of the author would, in most instances, dispel. Washington was eminently a truthful man, and his innate sense of propriety would have led him to avoid any evasive expression, though calculated to sustain denial. The sole object of the concluding paragraph of his letter, unquestionably, is to remove an error which had, in all probability,

unintentionally been committed in the printed address. For had Lamont addressed Washington, in the proposed dedication, simply as General, etc., etc., it is not to be supposed that the latter would have conceived it to be incumbent upon him to contradict that which was not then, in strictness, the truth. The use, indeed, of that title, under the circumstances, would have had the sanction of custom undoubtedly, and, if so, why, with equal propriety, might not the title of Marshal, if it had ever been bestowed upon him, been likewise employed? What motive, except that of vindicating the truth, existed for the refutation? His remarks, in any other point of view, would at least have been ungracious to a stranger, who was, by the intended compliment, testifying his respect and admiration for the character of Washington. But is the interpretation contended for by those who regard the question as affirmatively settled, sound; and will it be sustained when subjected to the ordinary rules that control critical investigation? Four distinct assertions are comprised in the sentence. First, that he is no marshal, etc. From this it would follow either that he had never been, or that he was not *then* one. If he had ever held the rank, he would, judging from his general conduct, have by some formal act resigned it when the occasion no longer required the exercise of its powers and authorities; what more fitting time to surrender it than at the close of his illustrious military career, when he conceived it to be his duty to resign the commission which his country had bestowed? And would not courtesy, at least, have demanded of him some appropriate acknowledgment of the honor which the King of France had intended? Can we reconcile it with our knowledge of Washington's character by supposing that he would have parted with his American commission from a sense of imperative duty, and yet have retained a French one with no reasonable expectation of ever again using it? And yet it has never been asserted that, by any formal or informal act, his alleged foreign commission had been returned to the king, from whom, if at all, he must have received it. Here, then, is presented another difficulty. For, whilst it is certainly possible that, through inadvertence, the records of the French Ministry of War may not contain, and, therefore, do not disclose a fact of such interest to those who were most to be affected by it, it would seem most improbable that the archives should likewise afford no evidence of the act of renunciation, if any such had ever been transmitted to the government of France. But to pursue this matter a step or two further; consider that, by some unusual mischance, the letter or act of renunciation to have

been lost or destroyed, there would still remain the copy, which it was the practice of Washington to preserve, to be accounted for, as well as the reply which it would most naturally have elicited, for nothing is hazarded in saying that no marshal of France, by the sublimity of his character and brilliancy of his military career, could have ever imparted more dignity and honor to the title than the Hero of America. If then, no formal or informal surrender has been made, and upon this point there is no evidence whatever, how is the expression, "nor do I hold any commission or fill any office under that government," to be understood? Literally as to present time only, or substantially as to all antecedent time? The remaining three declarations call for no special observations. For the retirement of Washington to the enjoyment of private life, at Mount Vernon, is so well known, that it is quite sufficient to state the fact to be assured that he was not then discharging the duties of any public office whatever.

Mr. Custis is shown by the writer of the article in the Historical Magazine to have fallen into error, in his letter of the 18th of August, 1857, in several material particulars. But that his belief in what he there stated proceeded from the most sincere and thorough conviction in his own mind, does not admit of a particle of doubt.

It is, moreover, not a little singular that no allusion is made to the rank which it is alleged Washington held in the French army, in the recently published "*Histoire de Washington*," by De Witt (Paris, 1855), a work of much originality, composed under the "inspiration" and supervision of Guizot, for the enlightenment of the French public upon the events and consequences of the American revolution. All that has reference to the question is to be found in the simple statement of the fact that Count de Rochambeau was placed entirely under the orders of Washington, that the American troops and officers were to take precedence of the French, and that every care which prudence suggested had been taken to maintain discipline and insure harmony (page 160.) The omission of everything like confirmation of Gordon's account, although by no means decisive of the question, does not at all diminish its embarrassments.

Another circumstance seems to militate against the probability of the story. For it will be recollected that about the date of the receipt of Lamont's letter, Washington had just parted with deep regret from his intimate friend and companion-in-arms, the Marquis de Lafayette, who had returned to America in August, 1784, to visit the former at Mount Vernon, in consequence of a cordial invitation to that effect. At

a time when the memory of Washington had almost abandoned itself to a grateful remembrance of the services which had been rendered to him and to his country, through the devotion of his friend, it is scarcely to be presumed that he would have repelled the use of a title of honor, which, if he had ever borne, was exclusively due to the agency of that very friend.

Sparks, whose authority is entitled to great respect, disposes of the matter somewhat summarily in a note ("*Writings of Washington*," vol. ix. page 89,) as "an error frequently repeated in writings of authors," and cites in support of his view the last paragraph of the letter to Lamont, adding that the idea has "probably originated from the circumstance of his having commanded Count de Rochambeau while that officer was in America." As only a portion of that letter is there given, it has been deemed advisable not only to present it entire in this connection, but also to add the hitherto unpublished (as is believed) letter of Lamont as the occasion of it, as well as the printed address to which reference is made.

The letter under date of the 2d of February, 1785, from Washington to Col. Biddle (supposed never to have been published), and the memorandum appended to it, sufficiently explain the reason why the reply to Lamont's letter was never delivered to him.

"PHILADELPHIA, 31st December, 1784.

"SIR: Perhaps you will be surprised at receiving a letter from a person entirely unknown to you, and more so, I fear, at the liberty I have already taken with your name: altho' I cannot attempt to justify this impertinence, yet I consider it some liquidation of my offence that I am not the first man of genius (or imaginary genius) that have succoured their efforts by the influence of the *great*.

"The little world, whose thoughts and pursuits are busied in necessary and domestic employments, seldom pay attention to those who flatter the *Muses*—they often laugh at their simplicity, tho' seldom contribute for their amusement. But, believe me, great sir, whatever bauble or toy contributes to a man's happiness, will be to the heart that can revile against the acquisition; he is but a dunce in the school of nature!

"If you can forgive a transgression which politeness would not excuse, my best ambition shall be to merit so much goodness.

"I am, sir, with every sentiment of respect,

"Your devoted humble servant,

"ÆNEAS LAMONT.

"Geo. Washington, Esq.

"My address is at Edward Jones's Esq., Walnut street, Philadelphia."

Accompanying the letter of Mr. Lamont, was a Prospectus of his Poems, addressed "To the Patrons of the Fine Arts," from which the following extract is given:

"The Muses," said Socrates, 'follow liberty,' hence from a combination of events and the association of poetical ideas, we may conclude the NINE are become residents of America. Therefore the above work (which is now ready for the press), as the offspring of an American Muse, is intended to be dedicated to the protector of liberty and the father of his country, GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq., Field Marshal of France, etc., etc."

This is dated Philadelphia, January 1, 1785.

"MOUNT VERNON, Jan. 31st, 1785.

"SIR: The interruption of the Post by the frost, withheld your letter of the 31st ult., from me until within a few days.

"The liberty you have taken in dedicating your Poetical Works to me, does me honor. The condition upon which you offer them to the public are generous—evince of their purity and conscious worth. I shall with pleasure therefore take a few copies of the bound and lettered books, when they are ready for delivery.

"It behooves me to correct a mistake in your printed address 'To the Patrons of the Fine Arts.' I am no Marshal of France, nor do I hold any Commission, or fill any office under that government, or any other whatever.

"I am, sir, yr. most obedt. hble. servt.

"GO. WASHINGTON.

"Mr. Æneas Lamont."

"MOUNT VERNON, 2d Feb., '85.

"DEAR SIR: The writer of the inclosed letter, in person and character, is entirely unknown to me. I have been at a loss, therefore, to determine what notice to take of it. At length I concluded to write the answer which is also inclosed, and to request the favor of you to send it to him, or return it to me, as you should judge best from the result of your inquiries, or from your own knowledge of the author or his work. If he is a man of decent deportment, and his productions deserving encouragement, I am very willing to lend him any aid he can derive from the proposed dedication, if he conceives it a benefit. His letter and proposals you will please to return me, and seal the letter to him, if it is forwarded to the address.

"I am, dear sir, your most obed't serv't,

"GO. WASHINGTON.

"Clement Biddle, Esq., Philadelphia."

Appended to the last letter is the following memorandum, in Col. Biddle's handwriting:

"March 7—Answered—I could not obtain

such information respecting the author of the poems as to induce me to deliver your letter, but will make further inquiry on the subject."

[Col. Biddle to Penn. Historical Society.]

COL. SAMUEL HAY (vol. iii, p. 224).—Col. Hay entered the service in 1776, as Captain of the 6th Pennsylvania Battalion. He was subsequently Major, and Lieut. Colonel of the 7th Regiment of Pennsylvania, and not 10th, as stated. Was a good officer. The inclosed copy of a letter to his Colonel, who had been taken prisoner in Canada, may be of interest. Such was the ardor in the Revolutionary cause in Cumberland County, Penn., where the 6th Battalion was raised, that within six weeks from the first call for recruits, the troops were equipped, and on their march for Canada. W. A. I.

IRVINE, Pa.

LETTER FROM SAMUEL HAY.

"CAMP WHITE MARSH, Nov. 14th, 1777.

"DEAR COLONEL: I rec'd your favor of the 12th ultimo. I have no news to communicate, only daily skirmishes between the Enymies' partys and ours. A few days ago Captain Leigh (Lee?) and Lieut. Craig of our Light Dragoons, with 14 of their Troops, attacked and took 14 of the enemy—seven of them Light Dragoons, and seven foot soldiers, all British. The enemy struck without firing a shot. The next day, Genl. Pulaski (the commander of all our Light Dragoons) with a body of his Troops, attacked the Enemies' Light Horse. Our people charged the Enemy, as it is our General's rule (he sets no store by carbines or pistols), but rushes on with swords, they had severe cutting and slashing. The Enemy had 5 killed, and two taken prisoners, besides a number wounded—we lost one killed, and two prisoners. Genl. Pulaski was taken prisoner and retaken again. Yesterday there was a severe cannonade on the River, and an attack was made by the Enemy on Red Bank, but we have accounts they were repulsed with great loss. It is said there was the hottest firing there has been yet. Notwithstanding the Enemy have published in their newspapers, that they have blown up our Magazine on Mud Island (Fort Mifflin), it is yet very safe and they cannot hurt it. All accounts agree that provision is very scarce in Philadelphia—the inhabitants are starving, as they cannot purchase any provisions—the soldiery getting all; they are killing the poor milch cows, and Beef sells at three shillings per pound. I think they will soon be tired of slaying in Philadelphia. Besides part of Genl. Gates' army to the number of 5000, will be with us in two or three days. Morgan's Rifle Corps has already joyned us two

days ago. When those troops come, I think we will be able to take another brush with Mr. Howe. Captain Alexander has gone up with the view of purchasing some Blankets, Shoes and other necessary articles of clothing, for the men; their knapsacks have been sent off so many times, that a great many have lost their clothes by W—es and Rogues, that went with the Bagage. Some are now quite naked, who had plenty of clothes, and I do not think there are 20 Blankets in the Regiment. Figure to yourself, my dear Sir, the condition these naked wretches must be in this cold weather. I hope the Capt. will send down some blankets by the first opportunity. I dare say he will have difficulty in getting them; but they must be got. People can do much better in warm houses with light bedclothes, than the poor naked soldier in Canvass tents; but the generality of the people would much rather take a blanket at half price from a soldier, than let him have one at double its value. The Devil will get them (for it?) yet. I suppose there is a new cargo of Militia coming out; they may as well stay at home for not one-fourth of them are of any use; about three-fourths of them run off at the first fire and their officers foremost, and it will ever be the case, while the people have the choosing of the officers. There is no more regulation among what I have seen of them, than among a flock of Bulls. I acknowledge there are some good officers among them, who will fight; but what are they among so many Garrons? I will tire your patience, therefore will bid adieu, with my compliments to Mrs. Irvine, the Captain and Lieutenant.

"And am, Dr Sir, with great respect yours, etc.,

"SAML. HAY.

"Col. WM. IRVINE, Carlisle, Pa."

THE FRANKLIN LIBRARY, FRANKLIN, MASS. (vol. iii. p. 123).—In the Historical Magazine for April, is an inquiry for a catalogue of the books presented to the town by Dr. Franklin. Such a catalogue exists, although not easy to be obtained. But what is better, the books exist in good condition in the town, and are still in use by the inhabitants.

The library was given by Dr. F., in 1786, for the use of the town, and has always been in charge of the pastor of the church. It numbered 116 volumes, to which the citizens added 125 volumes more, as a social library. During the present year, another addition of nearly a thousand volumes has been made. These are for the use of subscribers only.

The original library embraces some fifteen or sixteen bulky folios, and several quartos. They were bound mostly in calf, and strongly cov-

ered with sheepskin, and have preserved their freshness until the present time. The following list embraces the whole of Dr. Franklin's donations:

Clark's Works, 4 vols. fol.	Hemmenway vs. Hop-
Hoadley's Works. 3 "	kins. 1 vol.
Barrow's Works. . 2 "	Hopkins on Holiness. . 1 "
Lock's Works. 4 "	Life of Cromwell. 1 "
Sidney's Works. 1 vol.	Fulfilling of the Scrip-
Montesquieu sp. Laws. 2 "	tures. 1 "
Blackstone's Com. 4 "	Watts on the Passions. 1 "
Watson's Tracts. 6 "	Watts' Logic. 1 "
Newton on Prophecies 3 "	Edwards on Religion. . 1 "
Law on Religion. 1 "	Dickinson on the Five
Priestley's Institutes. 2 "	Points. 1 "
Priestley's Corruptions 2 "	Christian History. 2 "
Price and Priestly. 1 "	Erskine's Sermons. 1 "
Lyndsey's Apology. 1 "	Prideaux' Connections. 4 "
" Sequel. 1 "	Cooper on Predestina-
Abernethy's Sermons. . 2 "	tion. 1 "
Duchal's " . 3 "	Cambridge Platform. . 1 "
Price's Morals. 1 "	Stoddard's Safety of Ap-
" on Providence. . 1 "	pearing. 1 "
" on Liberty. 1 "	Burkett on Personal Re-
" Sermons. 1 "	formation. 1 "
" on the Christian	Barnard's Sermons. 1 "
Scheme. 1 "	Shepard's Sound Be-
Needham's Free State. 1 "	liever. 1 "
West and Littleton on	History of the Rebellion 1 "
the Resurrection. . 1 "	Jaueway's Life. 1 "
Stennet's Sermons. 2 "	Hopkins' System. 2 "
Addison's Evidences. . 1 "	American Preacher. . 4 "
Gordon's Tacitus. 5 "	Emmons' Sermons. 1 "
Backus' History. 1 "	Thoma's Laws of Mass. 1 "
Lardner on the Logos. 1 "	American Constitutions 1 "
Watts' Orthodoxy and	Youngs' Night Thoughts 1 "
Christianity. 1 "	Pilgrim's Progress. 1 "
Brainard's Life. 1 "	Ames' Orations. 1 "
Bellamy's True Relig-	Spectator. 8 "
ion. 1 "	Life of Baron Trench. 2 "
Doddridge's Life. 1 "	Cheap Repository. 2 "
Bellamy's Permission	Moral Repository. 1 "
of Sin. 1 "	Fitch's Poems. 1 "
Fordyce's Sermons. 1 "	

Copied from the original catalogue.

WINSLOW.

HOPKINSON'S BATTLE OF THE KEYS (vol. iii. p. 233).—The alterations spoken of appear to have been made by Hopkinson himself; at least they are found in the Edition of his Works, vol. iii. poems, p. 169, prepared for the press by himself, though published after his death.

Mo.

COL. ELEAZER OSWALD (vol. iii. p. 219).—In answer to an inquiry in the July number of your valuable periodical, as to "When and where Colonel Eleazer Oswald was born," I will state a few facts in regard to the history of Col. Oswald, which may not be uninteresting to your readers, and which will doubtless prove of some value to future historiographers. Let me observe at the outset, that, as one of the descendants of Col. Oswald, it is to me a matter of

surprise that none, among the many writers of American history, have taken advantage of the many interesting, important, and romantic incidents, in the career of this fearless soldier and truly ardent and inflexible Republican, in order to present them, in a connected form, to the people of the United States, and to the friends of Republican liberty throughout the world. For myself, I hardly dare venture upon collating and publishing even an epitome of his deeds, either in war or in politics—satisfied that I could do justice to neither; but fearful of encroaching upon your limits, I will at once state briefly what has come to my knowledge respecting this extraordinary man.

Col. Eleazer Oswald was born in England, about the year 1755. His family was a wealthy and distinguished one there—Richard Oswald, one of the signers of the Treaty of Peace, on the part of Great Britain, after the war of the Revolution, being a relative of his. An uncle of Colonel Oswald, a man of much wealth, offered to make Col. O. his heir if he would remain in England. But the young man, always of a fearless and independent temperament, had had his sympathies awakened by the action of the "Sons of Liberty," in America, as early as the year 1770, and declining the inducements held out to him to pursue a life of ease and comfort in the old world, he soon after started to lend his aid to the struggling friends of liberty in the new world.

The first we find of Col. Oswald in a military capacity, is his serving with the Connecticut and Vermont militia, under Colonels Ethan Allen and Benedict Arnold, at the capture of Fort Ticonderoga. He there acted as one of Arnold's captains. This affair occurred on the 10th of May, 1775, and was the first of importance to follow the action of the patriots at Concord and Lexington, being but three weeks after that event, and seven weeks before the battle of Bunker Hill. The spoils of this victory, and that of Crown Point, two days afterward, consisting of almost one hundred and fifty pieces of cannon, and a large quantity of ammunition and stores, were, says every historian referring to the period, of vast importance to the Americans. A few months later (March, 1776), says Lossing, some of these cannons were hurling death-shots into the midst of the British troops in Boston. Col. Oswald behaved with so much gallantry and address at the capture of Ticonderoga, that Arnold made him his Secretary.

We next find Col. Oswald before the walls of Quebec, and on that unfortunate day for the Americans, where the brave Montgomery fell,

mortally wounded, and Arnold assumed his place, and was also disabled, Oswald took the command of the forlorn hope, and fought with such desperate energy as to elicit the commendation of all his superior officers in their dispatches. In referring to this attack, Dawson, in his "Battles of the United States, by Sea and Land," book ii., chap. vii. says:

"Among the most daring of this gallant party were Major Ogden and Captains Oswald, Aaron Burr, and John Lamb, all subsequently active participants in the affairs of their country."

The following is an extract from Col. Campbell's dispatch, dated Holland House, Dec. 31, 1775: "Col. Arnold being wounded, was carried to the hospital, as was also Brig. Major Ogden, who was shot after spirited and officer-like conduct, which was distinguished in the whole officers, particularly Lt. Col. Greene, Major Bigelow, and Major Meigs, as, also, Capt. E. Oswald, Secretary to Col. Arnold, and a volunteer in the campaign."

Col. Arnold, in his dispatch to Gen. Wooster, dated General Hospital, Dec. 31, 1775, says: "The loss of my detachment, before I left it, was about 200 killed and wounded. Among the latter is Major Ogden, who, with Captain Oswald, Capt. Burr, and the other volunteers, behaved extremely well."

In Irving's "Life of Washington," page 148 and 149, we find the following, relative to the attack on Quebec: "Like Montgomery, he (Arnold) took the advance at the head of a forlorn hope of twenty-five men, accompanied by his Secretary, Oswald, formerly one of his Captains at Ticonderoga."

And as Oswald took Arnold's place, it is but just that the former should receive a fair proportion of the praise and credit due from the only success that attended this unlucky but heroic attack upon what was considered then the "Gibraltar of America." It will be recollected that Oswald, with the remains of the forlorn hope, mounted the parapet, and, assisted by the noble Capt. John Lamb's Company, carried the place with the bayonet, taking the Captain of the guard and the garrison prisoners. What a difference in the results of that bloody night—and in the seven years' conflict that ensued—would it have been, had the same success attended the other points of attack!

But I have already trespassed too much upon your columns for one number, even if you should conclude to publish these notes at all—and shall reserve for another occasion a continuation of them.

S. R. G.

Boston, Aug., 1859.

WALPOLE OR VANDALIA COMPANY (vol. i. p. 86).—Your correspondent "Monkbarns" asks for information about the *Walpole* or *Vandalia* Company. I refer him as follows: iv. Sparks' Franklin, 233, 302; ii. Sparks' Washington, 478; Plain Facts (Philad. 1781, Pamphlet p. 164; Journals of Confederation Congress, vol. iii.; 359, vol. iv. 23; iv. Pa. Arch. 483, 579.)

He names a Major William Trent in connection with that Company. This name occurs frequently in our early records and history. William Trent was one of the Prov. Council of Pa., about 1717. In 1703, William Trent bought the "Slate-Roofed House," cor. Norris' Alley and Second-st., Philadelphia. A William Trent founded Trenton, New Jersey; and there was once a Chief Justice of that province, named William Trent. Capt. William Trent led out from Virginia, in 1754, the party which attempted to build, for the "Ohio Company," the first fort where Pittsburg now is—said by Irving (1 Wash. 91) to have been a brother-in-law of Geo. Croghan. A Capt. William Trent was present at sundry Indian Conferences, at Fort Pitt, in 1759, as Croghan's assistant. In 1755, Pennsylvania passed an "Act for the relief of Geo. Croghan and William Trent for ten years," which the king disallowed. At the treaty of Fort Stanwix, in 1768, the Indians grant the tract of land called "Indiana," between the Mountains, the Ohio, Pennsylvania and Kenawha, to a number of Indian traders, among them William Trent.

Query.—What *identity* or *relationship* is there between the persons thus named?

REDSTONE.

ANTE-REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS OF CIRCUIT COURTS OF NEW YORK (vol. iii. p. 252).—The Hon. James Duane, a prominent lawyer and distinguished member of the Revolutionary Congress, was largely concerned in the controversy with the settlers on the New Hampshire grants. His papers, which are probably to be found in the possession of his descendants, at Schenectady, and where the writer has seen many of them, would, no doubt, furnish much material for an answer to "H.'s" query.

H. C. V. S.

PICTURE IN HONOR OF FRANKLIN (vol. iii. p. 252).—I send you an answer to a query concerning a "Picture in honor of Dr. Franklin."

In my collection of engraved portraits of Dr. Franklin, which consists of 148 different portraits, I have two copies of the engraving referred to. One is a proof before letters, and has *written* under it, "Eripuit Cœlo fulmen, sceptrumque

turannis." "Le Docteur Francklin couronné par la Liberté." The other has simply, "Le Docteur Francklin Couronné par la Liberté" *engraved* immediately under the engraving. As the plate forms a margin hardly a quarter of an inch wide, round the engraving, it seems natural to conclude, Turgot's celebrated Latin verse has been omitted for want of room to engrave it.

The description of the engraving in the Pennsylvania "Gazette," March 31st, 1779, is not correct. The bust of the Doctor is placed on the globe which has America in view, and not to "his (the Doctor's) right hand." The figure representing the genius of the Doctor is leaning against the globe, and has his left arm around the pedestal of the bust, etc. The engraving has no merit as a work of art. T. H. BAOHE.

NEW TESTAMENT, 1812 (vol. iii. 255).—J. is requested to state the form of the Carey Test. of 1812, whether 4to., 8vo., or 12mo. Also, the pagination, and whether it runs from 1 consecutively.

CONTINENTAL MONEY (vol. iii. p. 71).—The following letter in my possession, without date, but written during the Revolution, is interesting, as showing the depreciated state of the paper currency, and the large amount of counterfeit money in circulation. The pounds are in Pennsylvania currency. J. S. F.

WEST CHESTER, Penn.

"Mr. Samuel Futley: The Mare you bought at my Vendue, she stood you in £1525, and out of that you paid 3970 Dollars, and there is returned to me one hundred and seventy Dollars counterfeits, which I have left in the Hands of Mr John Heaslit to give to you, and if you will please to strike the Ballance, you will much oblige, Sir, your friend and humble serv't.

TRISTRAM MOORE."

Obituary.

EPHRAIM PADDOCK, formerly a judge of the Supreme Court of Vermont, died, at his residence in St. Johnsbury, July 27th, in the 80th year of his age. He was a son of James and Ann (Huxham) Paddock, and was born Jan. 4th, 1780, in that part of Brimfield, Mass., which now constitutes the town of Holland. Upon arriving at the age of majority, he spent a year and a half in mercantile pursuits, and then engaged in the study of the law with Asa King, Esq., and Hon. Wm. A. Griswold, of Danville, Vt. He was admitted to the bar in Jan., 1809, and commenced practice at St. Johnsbury, where

he was the first lawyer who made that place a permanent residence. Although he had passed a five years' course of preparation, it had been a merely nominal course. In the days of "the Tyler Court," books were almost never cited at the bar, and as seldom consulted in the office. When Nathaniel Chipman entered upon the Chief Justiceship, it soon became apparent to Mr. Paddock that he needed a better knowledge of law to practise before such a court, and he accordingly applied himself to professional studies with an assiduity and perseverance which soon placed him in the front ranks of the profession. He gained an extensive and lucrative practice throughout Northeastern Vermont. He was the representative of St. Johnsbury in the legislature of 1821, 1823 to 1826 inclusive. In 1828 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention, and in the same year was elected a Judge of the Supreme Court, which office he held for three years. In 1841, he was a member of the Council of Censors—a body of thirteen persons, peculiar to Vermont—and charged with the duty of seeing that the Constitution is kept inviolate. He retired from practice in 1847, and spent the remainder of his years in well-earned repose. He married, Nov. 7th, 1807, Abigail, daughter of Oliver Phelps, of Danville, Vt., by whom he had a son—Horace—and a daughter—Charlotte. His wife and son survived him.

P. H. W.

THE Hon. RICHARD RUSH, formerly Secretary of the Treasury, and American Minister to England and France, died at his residence in Philadelphia, on Saturday last, at the age of 79. The following interesting sketch of his life we copy from the "Philadelphia Press:"

"He died in this city on Saturday morning last, the 30th of July, between seven and eight o'clock, at his residence in Eighth street, below Locust. He was born in Philadelphia, in August of 1780.

"Few men have served the nation more faithfully in important stations, and few have more honestly earned, and more fully enjoyed, for an extended period, the confidence and respect of the American people. He was the second son of Dr. Benjamin Rush, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. His maternal grandfather, Richard Stockton, of New Jersey, was another of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

"After undergoing the usual preliminary course of study at minor schools, he was entered as a student at Princeton College, when he was but fourteen years of age, and he graduated at that institution in 1797, when he was but eighteen years of age, being the youngest in a class of thirty-three. At Princeton he was the contem-

porary, if not the classmate, of Charles Fenton Mercer, John Forsyth, Gov. Troupe, of Georgia; John M. Berrien, William Gaston, and others, since known to the country. He immediately afterward commenced the study of the law, in the office of William Lewis, Esq., then one of the leaders of the Philadelphia bar. He was admitted to the bar in 1800, when but little over twenty years of age, and during the succeeding seven years was a devoted student, enriching his mind with information that proved of great service to him in his public career. From his father he imbibed an ardent attachment to the Democratic, or, as it was then styled, the Republican party, Dr. Benjamin Rush being one of the few leading men in Philadelphia who maintained friendly relations with Thomas Jefferson after the formation of the Federal and Republican parties.

"Richard Rush was, however, too devoted a student to participate actively in politics at an early age, and the first political meeting he attended was one in the State House yard, 1807, soon after the attack by the British on the American frigate Chesapeake. He delivered a speech on that occasion, which attracted considerable attention by its ability, and introduced him favorably to the Democratic or Republican party, and in the following year (1808) he was brought into great political and professional prominence by his defence of Col. Duane, editor of the "Aurora," the Democratic organ in Philadelphia at that time, against the charge of libel upon Gov. McKean.

"In January, 1811, Geo. Snyder appointed him Attorney-General of Pennsylvania. About this period he wrote a number of articles for the 'Aurora,' against the recharter of the U. S. Bank, on the ground of its unconstitutionality.

"In November, 1811, Mr. Madison, then President, appointed him First Comptroller of the Treasury, which appointment, after some hesitation, he accepted, and removed to Washington to discharge its duties. In June, 1812, war was declared against Great Britain, and Mr. Rush was selected to deliver a public oration in Washington on the fourth of July immediately following, in the hall of the House of Representatives. The state of the country rendered the occasion one of unusual interest. A contest which had been not inappropriately styled the second war of Independence, had just been commenced, and it was important that a demonstration should be made at the National Capital, which would awaken public attention to the perilous nature of the struggle, and arouse the patriotic sentiment of the country.

"Throughout the war, Mr. Rush continued to write numerous articles in defence of the policy

of Mr. Madison, for the Democratic journals, and thus materially aided to neutralize the influence of the bitter attacks made upon it by the Federal party, through the presses and its orators.

"He secured the esteem and confidence of Mr. Madison from the first moment of their acquaintance. In February of 1814, when Mr. Rush was but a little more than thirty-three years of age, he was offered the post of either Attorney-General or Secretary of the Treasury—both of those important offices being at that time vacant, the former by the resignation of Mr. Pinkney, and the latter by the protracted absence of Mr. Gallatin as a Minister to Europe. He chose the office of Attorney-General, which he held until 1817, discharging its important duties in a very creditable manner. Among his official labors during this period was the publication of a new edition or codification of the laws of the United States, which he personally superintended with great care. It consists of five volumes, and was published in 1815. Mr. Rush has been for many years the last surviving member of the Cabinet of James Madison.

"After the inauguration of Mr. Monroe, in 1816, John Q. Adams, then Minister to England, was appointed Secretary of State, but for about six months previous to his return, Mr. Rush acted in that capacity. His temporary discharge of the duties of a Secretary of State was also of great advantage in preparing him for the important position which was bestowed upon him in October, 1817—that of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Great Britain. He embarked for London, with his family, in November, 1817, from Annapolis. This position he held until 1825, a period of eight years.

"In 1833, he published a book describing many of the occurrences which transpired during this period, and in 1845 a new and enlarged edition of the same work, under the title of 'Memoranda of a Residence at the Court of London, comprising incidents, official and personal, from 1819 to 1825. Including negotiations on the Oregon question, and other unsettled questions between the United States and Great Britain.'

"This book created much sensation at the time of its appearance, and will always be valuable, not only on account of the light it sheds upon the life of an American diplomatist, but on account of the interesting information it furnishes in regard to the diplomatic intercourse between the United States and Great Britain.

"In the Presidential contest of 1824, the name of Mr. Rush was placed upon the Crawford Electoral Ticket in Pennsylvania. He did not return home, however, until June, 1825, but

had previously been appointed by the new President, John Q. Adams, Secretary of the Treasury, in which capacity he served during the continuance of that Administration. He was a strenuous advocate of American manufactures, and earnestly urged Congress in his reports to provide for their protection.

"In 1828, Mr. Rush was nominated on the same ticket with Mr. Adams, for the office of Vice-President of the United States, and received the same number of electoral votes. From 1830 to 1833 he resided at York, Penn., but in the latter year he again returned to Philadelphia. In September, 1833, Gen. Jackson's famous declaration of the causes of his removal of the deposits of the public money from the United States Bank made its appearance. The doctrines of that document were warmly approved by Mr. Rush, who at once boldly entered the lists in its defence, and wrote many able letters against the Bank, which attracted considerable attention, and had the effect of completely reestablishing him as a prominent member of the Democratic party, as reorganized under the auspices of Gen. Jackson. The old hero gave him two strong proofs of his regard and confidence—first, by appointing him, in 1835, in conjunction with Gen. Howard, to act as mediators between the angry discontents of Ohio and Michigan, who were greatly excited in regard to their boundaries; and, second, by appointing him, in 1836, a special agent to visit England to receive the Smithsonian bequest of \$500,000, which has since been appropriated to the construction and endowment of the magnificent Smithsonian Institute at Washington. The right of our Government to this sum was questioned, and had become a subject of litigation in the English Court of Chancery, but finally, in August, 1838, Mr. Rush had the satisfaction of returning to Philadelphia with the whole of it, and depositing it, in gold, at the United States Mint, to the credit of the National Government.

"In March, 1847, he was appointed, by President Polk, Minister to France, and being our Representative in Paris at the time of the French Revolution of 1848, was the first Foreign Minister to recognize the new Government.

"Mr. Rush continued to act as Minister to France until his successor was appointed, when he returned home. This was the last public position held by Mr. Rush.

"Since his return from his French mission, Mr. Rush has lived in retirement, residing, till within a year or two, at his country house, called 'Sydenham,' a short distance from Philadelphia, where his father lived before him. He recently removed to a town residence which belonged to him, in Eighth street, near Locust,

where he breathed his last. His wife, Mrs. Catharine Eliza Rush, died a few years ago, at an advanced age, while he still resided at Sydenham. She was a native of Maryland. An obituary notice appeared at the time of her death which attracted much attention, and was prepared by Chief Justice Taney, who knew her well in early and later life. Mr. Rush leaves three sons, Benjamin, J. Murray, and Richard Rush, Jr., and three daughters."

THE REV. JAMES WADDELL ALEXANDER, D.D., pastor of the Presbyterian Church at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Nineteenth street, in this city, died on Sunday, July 31st, at the Virginia Springs, whither he had repaired for summer recreation. Dr. Alexander was 55 years of age, a native of Virginia, the eldest son of Dr. Archibald Alexander, and one of four brothers who were all distinguished for literary abilities and theological learning. Born in Louisa County, Va., in 1804, Dr. Alexander graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1820; was appointed Tutor in that institution in 1824, and a year subsequently became pastor of a Presbyterian congregation in Charlotte County, Va. Resigning that position in 1828, he accepted the call of a church in Trenton, N. J., and in 1830, relinquished his new charge to become the editor of the "Presbyterian," a weekly religious paper published in Philadelphia. Three years of editorial life ended in his final retirement from that field of labor. In the year 1833, he was elected to the Professorship of Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres in the College of New Jersey, his *Alma Mater*, and for nearly eleven years discharged the duties of that office with scrupulous fidelity and enlightened judgment. In 1844, the Duane street Presbyterian Church, in this city, called him to be its pastor, and he accepted. Five years afterward he again retired temporarily from pastoral life, to assume the chair of Ecclesiastical History and Church Government, in Princeton Theological Seminary, an office which he relinquished in 1851, to return to pastoral duties in this city. Entering in that year upon the ministerial charge of the Fifth Avenue Church, he continued to fulfill its duties until his death.

The long period of thirty-five years of active labor was improved by Dr. Alexander in the preparation of various writings, in addition to the duties which fell to him in the discharge of his ministerial and professional functions. Among his published works are a volume of Sermons, entitled "Consolation, in Discourses on Select Topics, Addressed to the Suffering People of God," "Thoughts on Family Worship," a series of essays, "The American Mechanic and Work-

ingman," a biography of his father, Dr. Archibald Alexander, and numerous contributions to periodical literature. For several years he was one of the principal contributors to the Princeton "Review;" was the author of some of the publications of the American Tract Society, and wrote for the "Literary World," during the best days of that periodical, under the signature of "Cæsariensis." Dr. Alexander was personally extremely popular. His learning was extensive, particularly in doctrinal theology, and he was long regarded as one of the leading minds in the Old School branch of the Presbyterian Church. He made many friends, and few even of his theological opponents were his enemies.

HON. HORACE MANN, formerly of Massachusetts, President of Antioch College, in Ohio, died August 2d, at Yellow Springs, in Kentucky. Mr. Mann, says the "N. Y. Times," has occupied a very prominent position before the public, as a writer and lecturer on education, and as a politician. He was born in Franklin, Mass., on the 4th of May, 1796, and was consequently in his sixty-fourth year. He was educated at Brown University, and practised law with great success in his native State, until he accepted the post of Secretary of the Board of Education for Massachusetts, in which position he devoted himself with singular zeal to his duties. In 1826, he was elected to the Senate of Massachusetts from Boston; and on the death of John Quincy Adams he was elected as his successor in Congress, in 1848. In 1853, he accepted the post of President of Antioch College.

His reports, while occupying the post of Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education, twelve in number, gained him a distinguished reputation both in this country and in Europe. A part of one of his reports was published separately in 1843, under the title of "Report of an Educational Tour in Germany, Great Britain," etc. It was republished in London, and has attained the rank of an authority in its class of works. He also published, in 1850, in a small volume, "A Few Thoughts to Young Men," which produced a rejoinder from Mr. Charles Astor Bristed; and a companion volume entitled, "A Few Thoughts on the Powers and Duties of Women." In 1852, he published two lectures on "Intemperance."

Mr. Mann's permanent place in the annals of American biography will be high among those who have devoted themselves to the task of leaving the world better than they found it. He had all the faults of a vigorous, passionate, emphatic character, and with those faults its virtues too. It is to him more than to any

other single person that the primary school organization of the United States owes its best features; and to him that we are indebted most largely for the triumphant naturalization in America of the invaluable system of Normal Academies for the training of teachers. He was in truth, after a sort, the Apostle of skilled education on this side of the Atlantic. He possessed fine natural powers of oratory, and was not less impressive in the lecturer's desk by the simple energy of his eloquence, than convincing as an author, by the masculine rhetoric of his ardent style.

Notes on Books.

Personal Recollections of the American Revolution. A private Journal prepared from authentic Domestic Records, together with Reminiscences of Washington and Lafayette. Edited by Sidney Barclay. New York: Rudd & Carleton, 1859. 12mo. 251 pp.

THIS is an extremely handsome and interesting volume. Is it purely imaginary, or have real family papers been used, with other material, to form the present journal? This the reader must decide. The picture of life in the days of the Revolution is lifelike, and wears all the look of reality, yet we are antiquarian enough to prefer to see the originals as originals. Will not the editor favor us with a few scraps from that family archivium?

Historical Collections of the Essex Institute. Vol. I. No. II.

WE are happy to see that though not promised as a monthly, the second number so soon follows the first. Selections from the records of Salem are continued, and it closes with a very interesting sketch of the early history of the commerce of Salem, by G. F. Chever. To those in various parts of the country who owe their origin to the men of Salem, this serial cannot but be most interesting.

History of the Presbyterian Church, Trenton, N. J., from the first settlement of the town. By John Hall, D.D., Member of the Presbyterian Historical Society, the Historical Society of New Jersey, Penn. and Wisc. New York: A. F. Randolph, 1859. 12mo. 462 pp.

THIS is a very full history of the Presbyterian Church in Trenton—the Church of Hart the signer, and Fitch the inventor. The notices of the Rev. Messrs Cowell, Kirkpatrick, Spencer, and Armstrong, are highly interesting, and

general readers will find much valuable matter of general interest on the history of Trenton, and especially of the proposal to make it the seat of government of the United States. Notices of eminent members of the Church are given, with full references; and, as many of them figured in the Revolutionary times, the work will be useful for reference. Among matters which few would here expect, is a very good account of Collins' Trenton quarto Bible.

Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society. Vol. VIII. No. IV.

THIS number completes the eighth volume of the Society's Proceedings, and among other important papers, contains one on the northern boundary line between New Jersey and New York. By Wm. A. Whitehead, Esq., with a map.

History of the town of Newburg, N. Y. By E. M. Ruttenberger. No. III.

THIS number of the history treats, and apparently treats ably, the important subject of the "Newburg addresses," and has some details on free thinking, which centred, for a time, in the town, with more pleasing revolutionary reminiscences.

An Historical Account of Christ Church, Philadelphia, from its foundation, A.D. 1695, to A.D. 1841. By the Rev. Benjamin Dorr, D.D., Rector of Christ Church. Philadelphia: Burns & Sieg, 1859. 12o. 430 pp.

THIS is a very interesting account of the church beneath whose shadow the remains of Franklin repose, and where the gallant Mercer first was laid. The work is in the form of annals, followed by sketches of the various rectors and assistants, and a list of the wardens. The appendix contains documents connected with the church, and incidental notices, with a pleasing sketch of the early history of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Pennsylvania, and some of the adjoining States.

Glossary of Supposed Americanisms, collected by Alfred L. Elwyn, M.D. Philadelphia: Lippincott & Co., 1859. 192 pp.

THIS volume comes in as a valuable addition to Mr. Bartlett's Dictionary, and serves a good purpose. There can be no doubt that many of our seeming peculiarities were brought by our ancestors to this country, just as many seeming Irishisms were taken to Ireland by the successive English colonies. As the expressions became local or obsolete in England, natives of that country, finding them in Ireland or America, put them down as Irishisms or Americanisms.

This occurs to us in connection with the expression *month's mind*. It is still used by Irish Catholics, and by their descendants here, to mean the solemn mass of requiem, said thirty days after the decease of a person; but from the change of religion in England, the word, like many others, has become of rare occurrence there, and has been omitted in English dictionaries, and come to be treated as an Irishism or Americanism, though, as Dr. E. remarked, purely English.

As to the expression, "a fair shake," "no great shakes," we think the matter easily explained. In our school days, on Long Island, we bought fruit of the farmers by the shake of the tree; and when few apples came down, or what we esteemed few, the cry long and loud was, that it was "Not a fair shake," and boys used the same expression to mean any similar unfairness. In the same way the quantity that fell, was, or was not, according to our expectation, "a great shakes."

Proceedings at the Consecration of the Cushman Monument at Plymouth, September 16, 1858; including the Discourse and Poem delivered on that occasion, together with a list of the Contributors to the Monument. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1859. 8vo. 96 pp.

THIS neat pamphlet gives a most pleasing account of the dedication of the monument to Elder Cushman, which his descendants, two centuries after his coming, have gathered at his grave to raise. It is somewhat curious that, in the same number in which we notice this, we give some details as to the venerable elder's life in Holland.

Annual of Scientific Discovery; or, Year Book of Facts in Science and Art for 1859. Edited by David A. Wells, A.M. Boston: Gould & Lincoln, 1859. 12mo. 410 pp.

THIS volume is not inferior to its predecessors in value, and is inestimable as a repertory of the advances of science and art. We hope that in every State the proper authorities will have it placed in the library of each college, academy, and district school.

1. *Relation de ce qui s'est passé dans la Mission de l'Immaculée Conception, au pays des Illinois, depuis le mois de Mars, 1693, jusqu'en Février, 1694.* Par le R. Père Jacques Gravier, de la Comp. de Jésus. New York: Cramoisy Press, 1857. 8vo. 66 pp.

2. *Relation de ce qui s'est passé de plus remarquable dans la Mission Abnauquise de Saint Joseph de Sillery, et dans l'établissement de la nouvelle mission de Saint Fran-*

çois de Sales, l'année 1684. Par le R. P. Jacques Bigot de la Compagnie de Jésus. New York: Cramoisy Press, 1857. 8vo. 42 pp.

3. *Relation de ce qui s'est passé de plus remarquable dans la Mission Abnauquise de Saint Joseph de Sillery et de Saint François de Sales, l'année 1685.* Par le R. Père Jacques Bigot de la Compagnie de Jésus. New York: Cramoisy Press, 1858. 22 pp.

4. *Relation de ce qui s'est passé de plus remarquable dans la Mission des Abnauquis à l'Acadie, l'année 1701.* Par le Père Vincent Bigot de la Compagnie de Jésus. New York: Cramoisy Press, 1858. 8vo. 36 pp.

5. *Relation du Voyage entrepris par feu M. Robert Cavelier, Sieur de la Salle, pour découvrir dans le golfe du Mexique l'embouchure du fleuve de Mississipy, par son frère M. Cavelier, prêtre de St. Sulpice.* New York: Cramoisy Press, 1858. 8vo. 54 pp.

6. *La Vie du R. P. Pierre Joseph Marie Chaumonot de la compagnie de Jésus, missionnaire dans la Nouvelle France.* New York: Cramoisy Press, 1858. 8vo. 108 pp.

7. *Suite de la Vie du R. P. Pierre Joseph Marie Chaumonot de la Compagnie de Jésus, par un Père de la même compagnie.* New York: Cramoisy Press, 1858. 8vo. 66 pp.

8. *Relation du Voyage des premières Ursulines à la nouvelle Orléans et de leur établissement en cette ville.* Par la Rev. Mère St. Augustin de Tranchepain, Supérieure, avec les lettres circulaires de quelques unes de ses Sœurs et de la dite Mère. New York: Cramoisy Press, 1859. 8vo. 62 pp.

9. *Régistres des Baptêmes et Sepultures qui se sont faits au Fort du Quesne pendant les années 1753, 1754, 1755, 1756.* New York: Cramoisy Press, 1859. 8vo. 52 pp.

10. *Journal de la Guerre du Mississippi contre les Chicachas, en 1739 et fini en 1740, le 1er d'Avril, par un officier de l'armée de M. de Nouaille.* New York: Cramoisy Press, 1859. 8vo. 92 pp.

WE have already noticed two volumes of this series of historical papers, edited by Mr. Shea. His original design was to publish only such manuscripts as had been prepared by Jesuit Fathers, to form a sequel to their Relations; but we are happy to see that he has enlarged his scope. The Life of Chaumonot is remarkably curious, and contains many details not found elsewhere. The Journal of the Abbé Cavelier, the brother of the unfortunate La Salle, is a most useful adjunct to the work of Joutel, and contains some facts as to early Spanish occupancy of Texas, that have always been kept back. The account of the foundation of the Ursuline Convent at New Orleans, gives much

light not only as to the history of that convent, which has subsisted under the French, Spanish, and American flags for over a century, but as to the colony of Louisiana, while the history of the same colony gains much by the account of Bienville's useless Chickasaw campaign. The Register of Fort du Quesne gives a picture of the French post, and some new details as to Braddock's defeat, containing an entry of the burial of Beaujeux, the French commander, which we insert elsewhere.

Historical and Literary Intelligence.

MR. GEORGE H. LOVETT, of 131 Fulton street, who is favorably known to the numismatic world as one of our most accomplished and enterprising medal die sinkers, has just issued a beautiful medal of Washington. It is about one inch and a half in diameter, and bears upon the obverse a profile head of the Father of his Country, with the legend, "George Washington, first President of the U^d States." Upon the reverse is a fine representation of the Mount Vernon mansion, with the legend, "Washington's Residence at Mount Vernon."

This medal is the first of a series which the artist, if properly encouraged, contemplates issuing in commemoration of the Presidents of the United States, bearing their likenesses upon one side, and their residences on the other.

This series, judging from the specimens before us, will be one of great historical interest, and will be much admired. Every collector, and, in fact, every lover of American History, should patronize the project that Mr. Lovett has in view.

"We learn," says the "Abbeville Banner," "that Dr. J. H. Logan has in press the first volume of his History of the Upper Country of South Carolina, from the earliest period to the close of the Revolution in 1776.

"This work will present a minute detail of things and events in the history of the upper country, from primitive times to the commencement of the Cherokee war of 1760, embracing a field of much interest, and in great part unexplored by previous writers of Carolina history."

"The desire has been very generally expressed," says the "Boston Courier," "that a collection of Mr. Choate's orations and writings should be published, and we have been frequently asked whether any arrangement had yet been made for this object. We are able to state upon the very best authority, that the enterprise of

editing Mr. Choate's works has been undertaken by his own family, for the benefit of the estate; and that a complete collection of his various literary productions will be published at as early a date as possible, in connection with a biography. This is as it should be. We shall thus have a compilation of his writings and speeches, prepared under the most favorable circumstances; and we shall also have a sketch, not only of his public career, but of his private life and character, from the hands of those by whom he was best known and most dearly cherished. We trust that this paragraph will serve as a sufficient intimation to any who might have contemplated the collection of Mr. Choate's works, as a mere literary speculation; and that his estate, not of itself large, may thus have all the benefit of a posthumous publication of his writings."

MR. MURPHY'S LEYDEN PAPERS.—The present number of the Magazine contains No. 1 of a series of valuable papers from Mr. Murphy, American Minister at the Hague, respecting the Plymouth Pilgrims during their residence at Leyden, in Holland. By instituting a thorough search at that place for traces of Robinson and his congregation, Mr. M. has brought to light several important particulars of them, which have escaped previous investigation. To their descendants, and to students of American history, these fresh discoveries, relating to the first successful colonization of our northern shores, must be deeply interesting and eminently attractive.

WE learn from a correspondent that the second volume of Rev. Dr. Stevens' "History of Georgia" is now in type, and will be issued early in the autumn.

The work was undertaken a number of years ago, and the first volume made its appearance in 1847. The concluding portion, which is soon to appear, has been thus far delayed in consequence of the removal of the author from the State, and the pressing cares of a city church. We predict for the work a cordial greeting.

MR. JOEL MUNSELL, of Albany, has in press the following:

"Diary of the Siege of Detroit, in the War with Pontiac, with a Narrative of the Principal Events of the Siege, by Major Robert Rogers, and other Original Documents, never before printed."

"Obstructions to the Navigation of Hudson's River, by Fire Ships, Chain at Fort Montgomery, Chevaux-de-Frise at Fort Washington, and at Pollopel's Island, and Chain at West Point, with Notes and Illustrations by E. M. Ruttenber, Esq."

THE
HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

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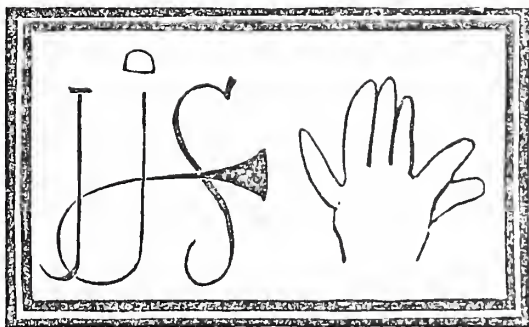
[No. 10.]

General Department.

SPANISH INSCRIPTIONS IN THE COUNTRY OF THE NAVAJOS.

LIEUT. JAMES H. SIMPSON, of the U. S. service, in his very interesting narrative of a reconnaissance in the country of the Navajos, relates that he discovered traces of Spanish occupation in a dreary wild, which the Indians have long since recovered from the Spanish Mexicans. He found not only ruined habitations, but Spanish inscriptions, which appear among the *fac-similes* attached to his able report. On one of these inscriptions, perhaps, you will admit a few observations.

It is contained in a "double rectangle," and consists of certain characters blended together



in a cipher, to which cipher is annexed the figure of a hand, with a double thumb.

I would submit that the two objects thus formed in the rectangle, the cipher and the hand, constitute a *device*, or *emblem*, and answer a purpose similar to that which, in several of the other inscriptions, is effected by ordinary characters. In short, they are a *date*; not, however, the date of the year, nor the day of the month. They do, nevertheless, indicate a certain day, a day still honored by Roman Catholics with great observance. The day indicated is no other than Palm Sunday; and, whatever the year, it was doubtless on that Sunday, the last in Lent, that this emblematic device was engraved on the rock of Zuñi. On that day, it will be remembered, our Lord,

making his triumphal entry into Jerusalem, was pleased, in fulfillment of an ancient prophecy, to avail himself of a very humble conveyance. "Behold thy King cometh unto thee lowly, and sitting upon an ass." Now, this event, venerated not only by Christians, but by Mohammedans, is, in fact, symbolized, or expressed by signs, in the contents of the double rectangle.

The characters to the left are simply the well-known letters, J. H. S. (*Jesus hominum Salvator*), clustered into a "sacred monogram," and surmounted by a diminutive "glory."

Our Saviour himself being thus designated by the cipher, the animal on which he rode is signified by the hand to the right.

This latter emblem it may be best to explain in terms borrowed from a learned dignitary of the Roman church: merely premising that the emblem in question is not to be taken for a single hand with a double thumb, but for two hands joined together, palm to palm, so as to *appear* but one, with the two thumbs projecting on the same side, but *apart*. The rest, let the Canon Jorio expound more fully. He knew nothing of the inscription on the Rock of Zuñi, but is describing an imitative sign still used in Italy.

"Combaciate le mani palma a palma si alzano in alto *i due pollici* l'uno dopo l'altro, ma distaccati.—Con le mani così disposte si ha una qualche idea del profilo della testa dell' asino. I due pollici cioè, indicheranno le orecchie," etc.—(Jorio, *La Mimica degli Antichi*.) "The two hands being joined, palm to palm, *the two thumbs* stand out one behind the other, but apart. The hands being thus arranged, the result is something like the profile of an ass's head. That is, the two thumbs represent the ears," etc.

Any one referring to plate 30, No. 3, of the learned canon's work, may there see the identical hand with a double thumb (two hands pressed together with the thumbs projecting) of the rectangle on the rock of Zuñi.

If we now take another look at the "double rectangle," and view together the monogram of our Saviour's name, and the conventional imita-

tion of the animal on which he rode, may we not conclude that, of all the days in the year, the day when this device was engraved in the far-off desert of the West, must have been a Palm Sunday, the last Sunday in Lent, the first day in Passion Week (Domingo de Ramos), in short, the anniversary of that day when our Lord rode into Jerusalem seated on an ass?

Should it be conjectured that some further allusion to *Palm Sunday* (*Domenica delle palme*, *Dimanche des palmes*) is intended by the hands meeting palm to palm, this idea will not be hastily rejected by any one at all versed in the far-fetched combinations of heraldic and mediæval device. Moreover, we may regard as felicitous, the suggestion thrown out by Lieut. Simpson, that the hand conveys a reference to the name of *Manuel*. Manuel may have been the writer of the inscription. Combined with this, there may possibly be some allusion to that title of our divine Redeemer, from which "Manuel" is derived.

Should any one view the emblem we have been considering as referring rather to a festival once very generally celebrated, but with great pomp specially observed at Verona (*Fête des ânes*), it may be as well to abstain from detailing the many reasons which might be urged for preferring the interpretation already proposed; because there is no need to introduce the ludicrous in discussing what, we may feel convinced, the engraver of the device on the Rock of Zuni meant seriously, if not devotionally.

London (England).

DE BOSOO.

ARNOLD TO HENRY CLINTON.

A CORRESPONDENT has sent us the following letter of Arnold's, which our readers will find interesting:

"PETERSBURG, VA., May 12th, 1781.

"SIR: I am extremely sorry to inform your Excellency that Major Gen'l Phillips is reduced so low by a fever which seized him on the 2d inst., that he is incapable of business, and the Physicians are not without fears for his safety.

"In this situation, I think it my duty to transmit to your Excellency by express a detail of the proceedings of the Army under the orders of Major Gen'l Phillips, since they left Portsmouth (which his indisposition prevented him from doing as he intended).

"On the 18th Ap'l, the light Infantry, part of the 76th and 80th regiments, the Queen's Rangers, Yagers, and American Legion, embarked off Portsmouth, and fell down to Hampton Roads.

"On the 19th, proceeded up James River to Burwell's Ferry.

"On the 20th, Lieut. Col. Abercrombie, with the light Infantry, proceeded up the Chickahominy in boats; Lieut. Col. Simcoe with a detachment to York; Lieut. Col. Dundas, with another detachment, landed at the mouth of Chickahominy; and Major Gen'l Phillips and myself landed with part of the army at Williamsburg, where about 500 Militia were posted, who retired upon our approach.

"The Militia at York crossed the river before the arrival of Lieut. Col. Simcoe, who made a few prisoners, spiked and destroyed some cannon, and next day returned to Williamsburg.

"On the 22d, the troops marched to Chickahominy. We were met on the road, 5 miles from the mouth of the river, by Lieut. Col. Dundas, with his detachment. This morning, the Troops, Cavalry, Artillery, etc., reëmbarked.

"The next morning we were joined by Lieut. Col. Abercrombie, with the Light Infantry, who had been 10 or 12 Miles up the Chickahominy, and destroyed several armed Ships, the State Ship Yard, Warehouses, etc.

"At 10 o'clock, the Fleet weighed and proceeded up the James River within four miles of Westover.

"The 24th, weighed anchor at eleven o'clock, and ran up to City Point, where the troops were all landed at 6 o'clock in the evening.

"The 25th, marched at ten o'clock for Petersburg, where we arrived about five o'clock P.M. We were opposed about one mile from the town by a body of militia under the orders of Brigadier Muhlenberg, supposed to be about one thousand men, who were soon obliged to retire over the bridge, with the loss of nearly one hundred men killed and wounded, as we have since been informed. Our loss was only one man killed and ten wounded; the enemy took up the bridge, which prevented our pursuing them.

"26th.—Destroyed at Petersburg, four thousand hogsheads of the tobacco, one ship and a number of small vessels on the stocks and in the river.

"27th.—Major-General Phillips, with the Light Infantry, part of the Cavalry of the Queen's Rangers, and part of the Yagers, marched to Chesterfield Court House, where they burnt a range of barracks for two thousand men and three hundreds barrels of flour, etc. The same day I marched to Osborn's with the 76th and 80th regiments, Queen's Rangers, part of the Yagers and American Legion, where we arrived about noon. Finding the enemy had a very considerable force of ships four miles above Osborn's, drawn up in a line to oppose us, I sent a flag to the Commodore, proposing to treat with him for the surrender of his fleet, which he

refused with this answer: That he was determined to defend it to the last extremity. I immediately ordered down 2 six and 2 three-pounders, brass field pieces, to a bank of the river, nearly level with the water and within one hundred yards of the Tempest, a twenty gun State ship, which began immediately to fire upon us, as did the Renown, of 24 guns, the Jefferson, a State brigantine of 14 guns, and several other armed ships and brigantines. About two hundred or three hundred militia on the opposite shore, at the same time kept up a heavy fire of musketry upon us; notwithstanding which, the fire of the artillery under the direction of Capt. Page and Lieut. Rogers, took such place that the ships were soon obliged to strike their colors, and the militia drove from the opposite shore. Want of boats and the wind blowing hard prevented our capturing many of the seamen, who took to their boats and escaped on shore, but not without first scuttling and setting fire to some of their ships—which could not be saved. Two ships, three brigantines, five sloops, and two schooners loaded with tobacco, cordage, flour, etc., fell into our hands. Four ships, five brigantines, and a number of small vessels were sunk and burnt. On board of the whole fleet (not one of which escaped) were taken and destroyed about two thousand hogsheads of tobacco, etc., etc.; and, very fortunately, we had not a man killed or wounded this day; but, we have reason to believe the enemy suffered considerable.

"The 28th, the troops remained at Osborn's, waiting for boats from the fleet; part of them were employed in securing the prizes and carrying them to Osborn's as a place of safety.

"29th.—The boats having arrived, the troops were put in motion.

"Major Gen. Phillips marched with the main body; at the same time I proceeded up the river with a detachment in boats, and met him between Cary's Mills and Warwick.

"30th.—The troops marched to Manchester and destroyed 1,200 hhds. Tobacco. The Marquis de La Fayette having arrived with his army at Richmond, opposite Manchester, the day before, and been joined by the militia drawn from Petersburg and Williamsburg, they were spectators of the conflagration without attempting to molest us. The same evening we returned to Warwick, where we destroyed a magazine of 500 bbls. flour; and Col. Cary's fine mills were destroyed in burning the magazine of flour. We also burned several warehouses, with 150 hhds. Tobacco, a large ship and a brigantine afloat, and three vessels on the stocks, a large range of public rope walks and store houses, and some tan and bark houses, full of hides and bark.

"May 1st.—Marched to Osborn's, and dispatched our prizes and boats down the river, and in the evening marched to Bermuda Hundreds, opposite City Point.

"May 2d.—Embarked the troops, etc., etc.

"3d.—Fell down the river to Westover.

"4th.—Proceeded down to Tappahannock.

"5th and 6th.—Part of the fleet fell down to Hay Island.

"7th.—Major Gen. Phillips having received a letter from Lord Cornwallis, orders were given for the fleet to return up the river again. We arrived at Brandon about five o'clock, and most of the troops, cavalry, etc., were landed this evening, though it blew a gale of wind.

"8th.—Remained at Brandon. Major Gen. Phillips being very ill and unable to travel on horseback, a post-chaise was procured for him.

"May 9th.—The light infantry and part of the Queen's Rangers, in boats, were ordered with the Formidable and Spitfire to proceed to City Point and land there. The rest of the army were put in motion for Petersburg, where they arrived late at night, having marched near thirty miles this day. On our leaving Bermuda Hundreds and going down the river, the Marquis de La Fayette, with his army, moved towards Williamsburg, and by forced marches had crossed the Chickahominy at Long Bridge, when our fleet returned to Brandon, which retrograde motion of ours occasioned him to return as rapidly by forced marches to Osborn's, where he arrived on the 8th, and was preparing to cross the river to Petersburg. When we arrived there, which was so unexpected that we surprised and took two Majors (one of them Aide-Camp to Baron Steuben, and the other to Gen. Smallwood), one Captain and three Lieutenants of Dragoons, two Lieutenants of Foot, a Commissary and a Surgeon; some of these gentlemen arrived only two hours before us, with the intention of collecting the boats for the Marquis to cross his army.

"On the 10th, the Marquis made his appearance on the opposite side of the river with strong escort, and having staid some time to reconnoitre our army, returned to his camp at Osborn's, and we are this day informed he is marched to Richmond, where it is said Wayne with the Pennsylvania line has arrived. This is however uncertain, but he is certainly expected here.

"An express passed through this place the day before our arrival here, who left Halifax on the 7th, with the information that the advance of Lord Cornwallis' army arrived there that morning. This report we have from several quarters, and I am inclined to believe it is true. Several expresses have been sent to his lordship informing him of our being here ready to coöpe-

rate with him. We are in anxious expectation of having particular intelligence from him every minute.

"As soon as it is reduced to a certainty that Lord Cornwallis has crossed the Roanoke and is on his march for this place, the army will advance one or two days' march from hence to meet his lordship and carry a supply of provisions for his army.

"A considerable magazine of flour and bread has fallen into our hands near this place, and the country abounds with cattle.

"Maj. Gen. Phillips is so weak and low that it will be considerable time before he can go through the fatigue of business, in this critical situation. I am happy to have the assistance of so many good and efficient officers with me commanding corps. If joined by Lord Cornwallis or the reinforcements said to be coming from New York, we shall be in force to operate as we please in Virginia and Maryland. I have the honor to be, etc., etc., (Signed,)

"B. ARNOLD."

LETTER FROM LAFAYETTE

TO MRS. BOMFORD.

LA GRANGE, *January 1st, 1827.*

BEFORE I enter into any other subject, my dear friends, I must explain to you the mourning appearance of this letter. We have lost, after a cruel illness of two months, my son-in-law, *Lasteyrie*, Virginia's husband, father to four children—three girls and one son. That melancholy event has been a source of great affliction to the family who, you know, lived in fond intimacy, and of course have deeply shared in the anxieties and regrets of the *Lasteyrie* branch of my tribe. They are now all gone to town. Here I remain a few days to attend some farming improvements and plantations. My stay in the metropolis will be as short as I can, La Grange, where I live under the American flag, amidst American remembrances and agricultural pursuits, being by far the place of abode I prefer on this side of the Atlantic. So do all my children and grandchildren. Yet I owe to them, particularly the female part of the flock, to inhabit for two or three months the metropolis, where they can see more of the world, form acquaintances and avail themselves of our more American than European manners to dispose of their future life. I believe the second of them, Madame de Maubruy's daughter, the first having been married before my going to see you, will change her name early in the next spring. Nathalie, George's daughter, will then be the eldest. Louisa's probable husband

is a patriot, belonging to a respectable Piedmontese family. Himself a French citizen, but condemned to death, and executed in effigy for his share in the last Revolution of Turin, which commands secrecy until means have been devised to insure a part of his confiscated fortune.

I hear that Mrs. Barlow* is arrived in France, and of course lives at Versailles with her mother, sister and Mr. Parker; nothing from them has reached me since I received an answer to my condoling letter, after the melancholy death of young Preble,† a great loss indeed to them all, for he was a very promising youth. My situation with Mr. Parker is very unpleasant. His conduct in the pecuniary transaction with my son, has been so exceptionable, to say no more, and I don't like to speak of it, that it would almost seem as a mockery, even to him, was I on the same terms as before, although whenever we meet, my manners are not altered. Should an impending suit be won, respecting papers put in the hands of George, after all promised mortgages were gone, the loss will not be so great, but upon what may remain, beyond that debt, creditors have a watching eye. Mr. Parker lives at Versailles, Lafayette street, in a small but comfortable house. He tells me the furniture belongs to Mrs. Preble. Upon the whole, I think he has saved from the shipwreck a competency equal to their wants, and I hope, also, to their comforts. You know, dear Clara, how kind Mr. Parker has been to me, to you, and the opportunities I have found at *Draviel* of a friendly intercourse with you, hold a high rank on the list of my numerous obligations to him. Could the transaction which I confidentially related, admit of a palliation, I would have been happy to grasp it. But you conceive how my situation with him must now, on both sides, be embarrassing and painful, notwithstanding a reciprocal attempt to preserve old manners. I shall, on my return to Paris, enter into a communication with Mrs. Barlow. The mental sufferings of her father before he died, deserved much pity. I am afraid he had a great share in the fate of Mr. Parker. Mr. Irving‡ I will seek on my arrival in town. His mode of life is very singular. He shuns society, and is never better pleased than when nobody knows him. This is, I understand, his main objection to inhabit his own country where his talents, standing and amiableness would make him conspicuous. He

* Mrs. Barlow, still living, is the wife of Thos. Barlow, and the daughter of Henry Preble, some time Consul at Palermo, and a younger brother of Commodore Edwd. Preble.

† The young Preble whose death is mentioned, was Edward Preble, the son of Henry Preble.

‡ Mr. Irving is, I presume, George W. Erving.

visits Mr. and Mrs. Brown, who are much pleased to see him, but cannot help observing his peculiar *sauvagerie*. I will try again to draw him to our evening parties, every Tuesday, when we can with propriety resume them, but have little hope to succeed.

I am happy to hear our dear James continues to be well, and has experienced no inconvenience from his dreadful accident. His fortitude and generous feelings must have had a great share in the miraculous cure. I can't express how gratefully affected I have been by his tender attention to my anxieties on his behalf, they have been great indeed, but now all is right, and nothing remains of the terrible fall, but the proof he has given of a noble and affectionate mind, to which, on my own account, I will add the value he has set by my sympathy for his danger and sufferings. Give him and his charming sisters, and the little one, a parental New Year's kiss in my name. I think with you your beloved invalid will ultimately enjoy a stout constitution, and I have the example of my daughter, Virginia, who was the weakest and is now the strongest of the family. I wish I was by the piano to hear my young friend. I wish I could see your arrangements at *Kalorama* and show you the improvements at La Grange, where, in our family talks, there is frequent affectionate mention of you.

You may have seen, in several publications, that the portraits are the greatest ornaments of the drawing-room at La Grange; they are very well painted, and offer a perfect likeness, a double obligation conferred upon me by Mr. King, for whom I enclose my acknowledgments. Mr. Munroe's bust is not yet arrived; I hope Captain Allyn will bring it on his next voyage. I have not received the Pittsburg vase, and much wish he may be in time to present it to the admiration of my visitors on the ensuing spring. I beg you to offer my affectionate compliments to your brother when you see or write to him. In the mention of American painted portraits at La Grange, I see that of Commodore Morris is omitted, which comes probably of his being then at Mr. Shapeito's; couple it with a portrait of Kosciusko, in one of those published letters where, by the by, some little inaccuracies of trifles and French words have escaped the kind and well-intentioned author, objects of no importance. I have been sorry to find a mistaken allusion, that I was daily annoyed with applications for money made by American travellers. I do assure you it is not the case, and I beg you to tell it whenever the matter is mentioned. So it is also from a mistaken delicacy we have been sometimes deprived of American visits which it would have been to us

most agreeable to receive, the more so, as from my perfect reliance on American indulgence for me, I take the liberty with my kind visitors to dispense with ceremony, and live in our usual family hours and habits.

I have been much interested in the information of the marriage of Miss Morris with Mr. Lear, both of whom I know well enough for a double anticipation of their mutual happiness; present to them, to the Commodore, and Mrs. Morris, to their children, my affectionate compliments and friendly wishes; remember me most affectionately to General Brown, his lady and family, to Mr. Wrightman, Mr. Seaton and their ladies, to Colonel Robideau, his wife and daughters, to Mr. Lee, to Mr. Graham, Mr. Ringold, Mr. Goldsborough,* whose amiable and much distinguished son has lately joined the Mediterranean squadron. Mrs. Taylor is now probably in Washington; present my respects to her. Remember me if you please to the gentlemen of the Committee of Arrangements. Gen. Jones and the volunteers who have the goodness to be with me, indeed to all friends in Washington and Georgetown, whom you well know. I have not heard from my old friend, Mr. Crawford, but am happy to hear he has recovered his health. Gen. Macomb is no doubt very happy with his new bride. Pay my compliments to Gen. Mason. I am much obliged to you, dear Clara, for your kind inquiries at the good Mrs. Wilson after my beloved friends, Fanny and Camilla Wright. Fanny has been very ill; both sisters have since had the fever, they had recovered, but Fanny's hand was still very weak and trembling when she wrote last. These noble girls have devoted themselves to a noble cause, but I am afraid the smallness of the scale, and the shortness of their purse, will not effect an end proportionate to their sacrifice of society and friends, for they have turned pioneers in the woods of Wolf River, West Tennessee. How much more extensive would be a measure of gradual emancipation in the District of Columbia. However distant might be the assigned term connected with colonization, the state of slavery, particularly in that emporium of foreign visitors and European ministers, is a most lamentable drawback on the example of Independence and Freedom; presented to the world by the United States, it would be for our friends of the "National Intelligencer" a glorious task to examine how far those truths can be offered to a generous population, and to take the lead in making them by degrees palatable, thereby softening the susceptibilities partly

* Mr. Goldsborough was Mr. Chas. H. Goldsborough, and his son is now Capt. Louis M. Goldsborough, who married a daughter of Wm. Wirt.

founded on considerations quite foreign to the main question. I hope Mrs. Seaton's child, whose birth nearly dates with my departure, is in good health.

I hear no more of your boring experiments; there are exertions of the same kind practised in the vicinity of Paris; a neighboring farmer is going to explore them. I anxiously wait for his report. Gen. Segur, the author of the "Retreat of Russia," is the son of my old friend, himself my cousin. His work has been contradicted by military men, his companions in that dismal circumstance. Yet the account is deemed in the main correct; it is very interesting, and will be sent as soon as I am in town. While I am writing, faithful *Cora* is lying at my feet. She is reckoned the handsomest of the kind and most intelligent, at least by those who have not known my dear unfortunate *Quiz*. *Cora* is a great favorite with the family. I beg you to send me Elliot's "Washington Almanac" for this year, and the "National Calender," if it comes out; in the contrary case, we ought to set up a subscription to raise it again. It was at a distance a most convenient book. What has become of Mr. Watson's announced collection of documents relative to my happy visit throughout the United States? I have no more heard of it. They say the "Memoirs of Richard Henry Lee," by Wm. Cadwell Lee, Loudon County, or his son, have been published. I expect a copy, which probably has miscarried, and would much like to have it.

Adieu, my dear friends; I so well know the sentiment of the family, that although they are absent, I may mention them very affectionately to you. Receive also the respectful compliments of Le Vallour, who is here with his young Saxon bride. Think often of your tender, devoted, loving friend,
LAFAYETTE.

Let me hear from you as often as you can. I beg you to offer my best and respectful compliments to Miss Scott.

FLORIDA AND CAROLINA—1688.

ANSWER of the English Governor of Fort George to a letter from the Governor at St. Augustine, Don Diego Quiroga, transmitted to the King of Spain with dispatch dated 1st of April, 1688.

Original in the "Archivo General de Indias," in Seville.

"SIR: I rec'd yo^r lett^r by the hands of Signior Bernardo de Medina, and the other by the hands of the Reverend ffather with all the respect and satisfaction which I owe to a person of your worth and character who seemes soe well disposd

to keep the Articles of Peace between the two Crownds, So that I doubt not but we shall have allways perfect Amity and ffriendship to w^{ch} I shall not fayle to contribute all I can on my part resolving to doe you all imaginable service.

"And that mistakes may not in the least oppose that strict Amity and good Correspondence we both designe I must declare unto you some things the best I can (by inquiry) being before my arriveall and as I consider'd before your Honours Arrival att your Governm^t of S^t Augustinis.

"As to what you are pleas'd to write touching a Descent in the Province of Guala in the year 1683, It must needs be some Pyratts for att the same tyme they took an English Vessell as I am informed by the Holy ffather, nor can I learn any thing of them in this place notwithstanding I have made diligent Inquiry and twould be very hard we should answer for the evil deeds of Pyratts and Robbers being sometymes plunder'd ourselves, As lately some Pyrates landed in the Island of Edistoh and plunder'd Cattle and Hoggs and fled.

"And as to what yo^r Honour is pleas'd to write touching the nation of Indians called the Yamo-cyes that they entered upon other Indians under your Jurisdiction plundering them, I presume by the best Information twas neither by or with the knowledge or incouragement of the Governm^t: they are a people who live within our Bounds after their own manner taking no notice of our Governm^t: nor do we trouble ourselves about them drawing no Profit, but of a few Deer Skins for which we sell them Powder, Guns and Shott, As we do to all Indians Indifferently, But I cannot learn any English were amongst them. But tis most assuredly twas without the least knowledge of the Government here If it were so.

"As to what relates to Gramont the Frenchman, tis true he came to an Anchor off our coast, as I have been informed, but was never was permitted to enter in our Harbour, And if he behaved himself ill with the People of your Government and did spoyle he did not behave himself here ffor he Landed severall men here and plunderd our Hogs and Cattle, and carryed off severall Prisoners of Debt and Malefactors with him as I am credibly informd.

"I am extreme sorry I cannot comply with yo^r Honours desires about Thomas (the Mulatto Indian) he being gone home att or before my arrivall to the Government, As the Reverend ffather can satisfye you, otherwise you should never fayle of your desires.

"I observe that you are pleased to say of those Galleots which did that spoyle on my masters subjects here under the command of Señor Alexandro, that they were not comission'd but on the

contrary comanded not to doe any Injury to his Majestyes subjects of this Government as your Honour is inform'd, Yett Thomas (whom your Hon^r styles a good Chrystian) did depose upon his Oath that they were commission'd against this Place but how truly I know not, however we have the greater hopes since your Honour says they had no Comission that you will so order the matter that all manner of Goods and slaves may be return'd or the full value of them. There were goods taken out of the house of Mr Paul Grimbball, on Edistoh near Port Royall to a great value which were part of them burnt in a Perryanger or Galliot, together with the late Governour's Brother in Law who was bound or iron'd in the Galleot which Senior Alexandros men fired, And Goods and Negros from the late Govern^t to the value of fifteen hundred Pounds Sterling. I do not mention to you the carrying away of our People who from a sloop about y^e year 1670 were invited on shore by the Reverend ffather of Sta Katharina and thence carryed Prisoners to St Augustines being some of them Persons of quality who were never sent home though desired nor of the three ships came to destroy our settlement in its first year these being matters long before our tyme, and so good and faithful a promise made betwixt us of observing the Capitulations of peace In order to which I doe request of you (which I no wise doubt from the Equity and nobleness of your Temper) that you will please to return unto us from tyme to tyme our fugitive slaves and servants who run dayly into your Townes, As of late severall have donne a Description of which in sundry Papers I send unto you being thereunto requested by y^e respective Owners, by which you will very much oblige me upon all occasions to doe the like as I did lately by one Spaniard putt on shoor by some Pyratts whome I sent home.

"Sr, I am very sorry I cannot gratify the Reverend ffather in sending to you with him the Yamoeyes who take no notice of our Governmt, And now they are confederated with a bigger nation than themselves which with the Yamoeyes are about 1400 men, so that tis impossible for me to send them baek without making warr upon them which I must not doe without my King and Masters orders, Wherefore desire you to hold me excused: Nor did I think it good adviee the ffather should goe in Person [least he should come by some misfortune amongst those Barbarous People] whom with all my heart I wish well home with you againe Though through my sickness and the pleasure I took in the Reverend ffathers Conversation we have held him somewhat long.

"Sr, I beg you to be assur'd of all the service

I can doe you and that whatever hath happened before our tyme that I will maintain all Amity and good Correspondence according to Capitulations of Peace between the two Crownds of Spaine and England on my part, As I no wise doubt it yours.

"Sr, I wish you all the prosperity and blessings of this world and the world to come, And so I take my leave most humbly kissing your hands and remain

"Your very humble servant

"JAMES COLLETON."

AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE FIRST THREE BUSINESS TOKENS ISSUED IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.*

BY CHARLES I. BUSHNELL.

As there are many persons in this city and elsewhere, and not a few among the readers of our Magazine, who take a deep interest in numismatic matters, it is hoped that an article in that special department of literature will not only be acceptable but pleasing.

Every storekeeper, and, in fact, every person in this metropolis, who is at all in the habit of handling money, has often met with some old and curious coppers, not unfrequently somewhat obliterated, and which, from an ignorance of their history and a noneoneption of their value, have been thrown aside as worthless. The various foundries, here and elsewhere, annually melt up enough valuable copper coins, both ancient and modern, to fill and grace the velvet-lined trays of a dozen large cabinets, while many a desirable gem lies hid for months, perhaps for years, in a dark corner of some junk shop, among a lot of rusty nails and a miscellaneous gathering of brass and copper, accumulating as rapidly with filth and verdigris as it increases in rarity and value; doomed never to meet the cheering eye of a virtuoso, to receive in its old age his welcome hand, his fostering care.

The desire for the collection of these pieces, and the elucidation of their history, is now daily increasing, and it is the duty of every one into whose hands they may come to preserve them with care, and if they have no desire for them themselves, to place them in the hands of those who, from their antiquarian zeal and historical taste, may be most likely to appreciate and turn them to public account.

Among the various coppers which are occasionally met with in circulation, are the jewel-

* Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1859, by Charles I. Bushnell, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.

ler's token of Messrs. Motts, and the tokens of Messrs. Talbot, Allum & Lee. Being merely of a private character, these pieces would be very apt to be looked upon as of no account; yet they are exceedingly interesting relics, and particularly so to a New Yorker, not only from their age, their rarity and their beauty of execution, but from the fact that they are the first of the many business tokens that have from time to time been put forth by the enterprising merchants of this metropolis.

The first of these was issued as early as the year 1789, and is thus described:



OVERSE.—A Regulator, supported by two columns and surmounted by a small eagle.

LEGEND.—“*Motts, N. Y., Importers, Dealers, Manufacturers of Gold & Silver Wares.*”

REVERSE.—An Eagle, with expanded wings, facing to the left, holding an olive branch in one talon, and three barbed arrows in the other. Upon his breast, the shield of the United States, and above the eagle, the date, “1789.”

LEGEND.—“*Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Chronometers, Clocks.*”

The firm of “Motts” was composed of William and John Mott, and their place of business was at Number 240 Water street, a location at which they continued for a number of years, and which was at the time a most fashionable business part of the city. Some of the immediate descendants of the firm were engaged in the same pursuit until within a few years past.

The firm of Mott was well known in its day and generation. Their store was the resort of the rich and the great, and of the gay belles and beaux of the time. The learned judge, who wished a pair of spectacles to aid his failing sight, the lovely maid who craved a splendid ring to deck her tapering hand, their wants supplied, with hearts content, from Mott's extensive stock. More than one venerable dame, now living, can yet produce in the shape of a watch of somewhat antique style, but still faithful to its early mission, her bridal gift, purchased in her days of youth and beauty, from their well-furnished establishment. Many a venerable time-piece, solid and substantial as the maker, and bearing upon the face the name of “Motts,” has outlived a host of modern abortions, and still

graces the dining-rooms of some of our oldest and most respectable, though not, perhaps, our most fashionable, citizens, and still chronicles the days of man, and reëchoes still the steps of passing time.”

The tokens of Messrs. Talbot, Allum & Lee were issued in the years 1794 and 1795:



The former bears upon the

OVERSE.—A ship under sail.

LEGEND.—“*Talbot, Allum & Lee, New York.—One Cent.*”

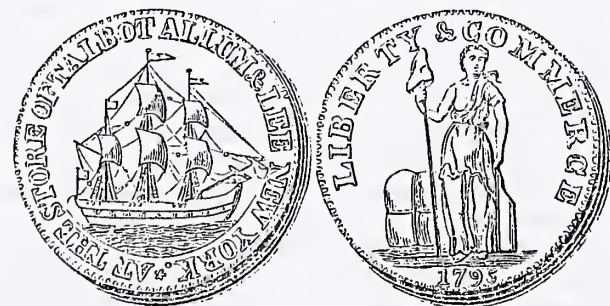
REVERSE.—A full-length figure of Liberty, holding in one hand a staff, surmounted by the cap of Liberty, and her other hand supporting a rudder. At her side a bale of goods.

LEGEND.—“*Liberty & Commerce.*”

EXERGUE.—1794.

EDGE.—“*Payable at the store of.*”

The variety of 1795, though bearing the same devices as the one of 1794, is somewhat different in its obverse legend, and in the inscription upon its edge.



It bears upon the

OVERSE.—A ship under sail.

LEGEND.—“*At the store of Talbot, Allum & Lee, New York.*”

REVERSE.—Same as last.

EXERGUE.—“1795.”

EDGE.—“*We promise to pay the bearer, one cent.*”

These three tokens are of copper, and are well executed, and will in the accompanying cuts be readily recognized by some of our most aged residents as old familiar acquaintances of their boyhood.

The dies of the two latter tokens were cut at

Birmingham in England, and the variety bearing the date 1795 is by far the rarest, fewer of that type having been struck.

These three tokens circulated to a considerable extent at the time, and though they are occasionally met with at the present day, yet in fine condition they are all very rare, and command high prices. Motts' token has brought at a recent sale by auction, \$1 62½, while the Talbot, Allum & Lee of 1794, realized the sum of \$1 50, and the one of 1795 the sum of \$2 25. These specimens were, however, in the finest state of preservation.

The names of the individuals composing the firm of Talbot, Allum & Lee, were William Talbot, William Allen, and James Lee, and their place of business was at Number 241 Pearl street. They were extensively engaged in the India trade, at that time, as well as now, a very lucrative branch of mercantile pursuit. The house was of the first standing, and all the members wealthy. A son of one of the members, and bearing the same name, is now an active and influential merchant in this city, highly respected and esteemed for his many excellences of mind and heart, and whose name may often be seen in connection with movements of charity and benevolence, as well as those of principal and public benefaction.

The firm of Talbot, Allum & Lee was formed in 1794, and continued until the year 1796, when Mr. Lee retired from the concern. The remaining partners carried on the business under the name of Talbot & Allum, until the year 1798, when the firm was dissolved.

The taste for coins, medals and tokens, as well as for all other relics relating to American history, has for the last few years been gradually increasing. Public institutions have commenced collecting them with great care, while the number of private cabinets have become considerably augmented.

These movements will be attended with beneficial results, and will be the means of preserving from extinction many of these interesting and valuable memorials of the past for the benefit and gratification of generations that are yet to come.

Societies and their Proceedings.

MASSACHUSETTS.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, vol. iii. p. 145.) *Boston, Sept. 8.*—The President being absent, Jared Sparks, LL.D., the first Vice-President, presided.

The Rev. Chandler Robbins, D.D., the Recording Secretary, read a communication from a

committee of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, inviting the members of the Massachusetts Historical Society to be present at a meeting on Tuesday next, the 13th inst., to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the capture of Quebec and the death of Gen. Wolfe, on which occasion an address will be delivered by Hon. Lorenzo Sabine.

Dr. Robbins offered the following vote:

Voted, That the members of the Massachusetts Historical Society accept the invitation of the Committee of the New England Historic Genealogical Society to be present on the occasion of celebrating, by a public discourse, the one hundredth anniversary of the capture of Quebec, and take pleasure in manifesting thereby, through the courtesy of a kindred society, their interest in the great historic event which it is intended to commemorate.

Some interesting remarks were made by Rev. Dr. Hedge, of Brookline, and the President, on the effects upon this country of the capture of Quebec, which were listened to with great attention.

The vote was then passed unanimously.

After the transaction of some private business, the meeting was dissolved.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIO GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, vol. iii. p. 78.) *Boston, Aug. 17.*—Adjourned meeting, the President, A. D. Hodges, Esq., in the chair.

There was a very full attendance at this meeting, which was held for the purpose of hearing a paper from Rev. Elias Nason, of Medford, on the "Life and Writings of Mrs. Susannah Rowson, author of 'Charlotte Temple,' and other works." Many ladies were present, by invitation, on this occasion, among them several who had been pupils of Mrs. Rowson. The paper of Rev. Mr. Nason was one of rare interest, and was listened to with marked attention. The thanks of the Society were voted, and a copy of the paper requested.

Boston, Sept. 7.—Monthly meeting; the President in the chair. Rev. Mr. Bradlee, Recording Secretary, read the proceedings of the last two meetings, and Mr. Trask, the Librarian, reported the additions to the library during the past month, which were of more than usual value.

Mr. Dean, Corresponding-Secretary, reported letters accepting resident membership, to which they had been elected, from Hon. Henry Wilson, of Natick; Rev. F. W. Holland, of Neponset; Rev. Charles O. Vinal, of North Andover; Charles F. Gerry, of Chelsea; Edw. F. Everett of Charlestown. He also reported letters from

eight gentlemen accepting corresponding and honorary membership.

Rev. Henry A. Miles, D.D., from the committee appointed to make arrangements for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the capture of Quebec, reported that the use of the Hall of the Massachusetts House of Representatives had been granted to the Society for that purpose, on Tuesday afternoon, the 13th inst., at which time and place Hon. Lorenzo Sabine would deliver an address.

Rev. Joseph Richardson, of Hingham, read as his individual report on the resolution adopted at the last meeting, a paper on the lessons which the past history of our country furnishes as a guide for the future.

Rev. Martin Moore, from the same committee, made a verbal report on the resolution.

The President read an invitation to the Society from the mayor and a committee of the City Council of Boston, to participate in the inauguration of Powers' Statue of Webster, on the 17th inst. On motion of Rev. Joseph A. Copp, D.D., it was voted to accept the invitation.

Daniel Henshaw, Esq., read his "Reminiscences of Characters and Events in Western New Hampshire." He gave interesting sketches of some of the leading politicians and lawyers of that State in the early part of this century, interspersed with humorous anecdotes. The contest relative to Dartmouth College about forty years ago, was also narrated.

Col. Samuel Swett made some remarks relative to a rare historical pamphlet, containing the journal of the siege of the British military and naval force at the mouth of the Penobscot in 1779, said to have been written by John Calef. Col. Swett also read a letter from G. A. Ward, Esq., adding the testimony of his grandfather, Richard Ward, Esq., a political opponent in defence of Col. Timothy Pickering's conduct in the Lexington affair.

The usual thanks were voted to the several persons for their papers and remarks, and copies were requested for the archives.

On motion of Mr. White, Hon. Lorenzo Sabine, Hon. George B. Upton, Rev. Henry A. Miles, D.D., Rev. Joseph A. Copp, D.D., and J. Gardner White, Esq., were appointed a committee to recommend to the Smithsonian Institution the publication of the records of the Virginia Company, now in the possession of the National Government, with all that the archives of England contain relative to the subject.

On motion of Mr. Trask, it was voted to tender the thanks of the Society to Mrs. Lemuel Shattuck for a valuable donation to the Society, consisting of sixty-three volumes and 1,563

pamphlets, many of them of great rarity and value, the collection of her late husband, Lemuel Shattuck, Esq., one of the founders of this Society.

Sept. 21.—A special meeting. President, Almon D. Hodges, Esq., in the chair.

It was voted that the thanks of the Society be presented to Hon. Lorenzo Sabine, for his able and eloquent address upon the 100th anniversary of the capture of Quebec, and that he be requested to furnish a copy for the press.

Austin Bacon, Esq., of Natick, exhibited a landscape painting, on which were represented three deer, executed by a Natick Indian named Solomon Womsuon, supposed about one hundred and thirty years ago. As a work of art it is not very striking, but it is peculiarly interesting, from the fact that it was done by one of the aborigines. Mr. Bacon then proceeded to give a most interesting sketch of the Natick Indians, and related many interesting anecdotes of them, from the time of the Apostle Eliot down to nearly the close of the last century.

ESSEX INSTITUTE, SALEM MASS.—After the usual summer intermission, this Society have commenced their meetings Sept. 14. They held a field meeting at Groveland, which was continued through the day. Many curious relics, and specimens of stone, plants and fish were exhibited, which elicited an interesting discussion. A valuable list of donations was announced by the librarian. The meeting was well attended.

PENNSYLVANIA.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.—*Pittsburg, Sept. 12.*—Hon. Judge McCandless, President of the Society, was in the chair.

The Secretary read a letter from George W. Murphy, Esq., covering a copy of the Ulster County "Gazette," of New York, containing the announcement of the death of General Washington, and a great many articles upon the life and character of that great man, and other interesting relics.

Mr. Dickson was not prepared with his essay, which will be given in November. D. L. Eaton will read a paper at the October meeting.

Mr. Bigham, from the committee appointed at the last meeting, upon the expediency of a course of lectures for the coming winter, reported favorably, and his report was adopted. The Committee, consisting of Messrs. T. J. Bigham, F. R. Brunot and D. L. Eaton, were continued and authorized to act as a lecture committee for the Society during the coming

winter. Dr. Junkin, Hon. James Veech, Hon. Judge McCandless, and other members of the Society will be secured for the course.

TENNESSEE.

TENNESSEE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Nashville, Aug. 2.*—The August meeting was held in the State Capitol.

The committee which had been appointed to confer with the City Council in relation to the removal of the remains of Lieut. Richard Chandler, U. S. A., from their present exposed position, near the Sulphur Spring, to Mt. Olivet Cemetery, reported that an arrangement had been made to perform the ceremony some time in September. A committee was appointed to endeavor to obtain for the Society the papers of the late Gen. James Robertson, now in the hands of the Trustees of the University of Nashville.

Rev. Wm. M. Reed, of Nashville, was elected an active member of the Society. After the transaction of some other business, the Society adjourned till the first Tuesday in September.

The donations received during the month are numerous and valuable.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

THE OLD MORAVIAN MISSION GROUNDS IN NEW YORK AND CONNECTICUT.—Some antiquarian interest, in relation to the ancient mission stations of the Moravians, having been awakened among the friends of Moravian history, a number of individuals, under the guidance of the Rev. Sheldon Davis, of Pleasant Valley, New York, during the month of June last, performed a pilgrimage to the locality where the Indian village of Shekomoko once stood.

This spot, the former scene of the first missionary congregation the Moravians succeeded in establishing among the red men of the primeval forests, is about thirty miles distant from Poughkeepsie, and lies in the township of Pine Plains. A detailed and entertaining account of the visit of the party to the ground in question appeared in an Extra "Moravian," the organ of the *Unitas Fratrum*, to which we refer our readers.

As a result of the visit paid in June, the subject has been warmed up, and no little enthusiasm is now at work to perpetuate the memory of the place, which the story of Zinzendorf and his tent of bark has rendered remarkable, and to

which the imagination of our age recurs with a species of poetical feeling.

Not only the Moravians themselves are now ready to join in raising some memorial on the very spot where Buettner, Bruce and Powell labored amid all the discouragements of the times and the opposition of their foes, more than one hundred years ago, but the friends of the cause of Moravianism and its history have expressed a desire to cooperate in the enterprise; and, in accordance with this desire, a second journey to Shekomoko is to be undertaken early in October, for the purpose of carrying out the project found in the annexed resolution of the Moravian Historical Society:

"*Resolved*—That with a view to cherish the memory of good men and of their deeds, suitable and permanent monuments to the memory of the Brethren Buettner, Bruce and Powell be erected at Shekomoko and Wechquadnach, and that the following members, with power to add to their numbers, be appointed to collect the necessary funds, and to superintend the erection thereof."

COMMITTEE.—Rev. Sylvester Wolle, of Bethlehem, Chairman; Rt. Rev. Peter Wolle, of do.; Rev. H. A. Shultz, do.; Will. C. Reichel, do.; A. G. Kern, Nazareth; Granville Henry, do.; John Beck, Litiz; Rev. Edmund de Schweinitz, Philadelphia; Jno. A. McAllister, do.; Townsend Ward, do.; John Jordan, jr., do.; Rev. Sheldon Davis, Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County, New York; Benson J. Lossing, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Rev. E. T. Senseman, New York; Andrew Lake, senr., Sharon, Litchfield Co., Conn.; Edward Hunting, Pine Plains, Dutchess Co., N. Y.; Theron Wilbin, do.; Emie A. de Schweinitz, Salem, N. C.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS DEAD THIS YEAR.—The Pension Office has been informed that previous to June 30th, 1859, the following revolutionary soldiers have died:

In Vermont—Nicholas Lawrence, of Windsor county, aged 95 years; John Ellis, do., 100; Jeroham Sawin, do., 97. In Tennessee—William Hayden, of Monroe County, aged 97 years; John Davis, of Blount, 100. John Davis, at the age of 19, entered the service in 1778, as a substitute for his brother Andrew, who was draughted into the Mecklenburg militia, N. C., under Captain James Osborne, and marched from Charlotte to Charleston, S. C., then under siege, where he remained seven weeks. On the surrender of the city he became a prisoner; but after unavailing efforts, and the offer of fifty dollars, a regimental suit, and a share in the spoils of the city, to induce him to take service in the British army, he was released on condition that he should not again take up arms against them. When the

British forces were marching through that section of the country to Virginia, he volunteered under Captain James White, and marched to Wilmington, and while on his way, having joined the mounted troops under General Robert Smith, a spirited skirmish occurred at a brick house about one mile from Wilmington. During the remainder of his time of enlistment he was actively engaged in scouting the country, particularly the swamps, after the Tories, harassing and driving them out from their hiding-places.

DRY RIVERS.—Many readers remember John Randolph's characteristic but somewhat exaggerated description of the Ohio River, "Dry for one-half of the year, and frozen up on the other."

Bishop Pierce, says the "Charleston Courier," in his "Notes Across the Continent," written for the "Southern Christian Advocate," of this city, comes upon a river answering in part to this description. He writes:

"At midnight the regular stage took us, and we travelled together to the breakfast house, at Turkey Creek. In the meantime we crossed the Nueces, a large river on the maps, famous in the disputes of Texas and the United States as to the Western boundary of Texas, but, to my astonishment, not a drop of water in its rock-bed. During the long, dry seasons, common to this region, the water sinks, and it is only here and there that man or beast can find 'a hole' that still contains the precious element. The channel where we crossed is wide, the banks high, and there is room for a noble stream. The timber is thick, and forms the hiding-place of what people call 'varmints,' such as bear, a species of leopard, and wild-cats.

"Turkey Creek is a beautiful little stream, abounding in fish, with a clear, gushing spring on its bank, for the use of the only family which as yet has retreated from the haunts of men to find a home in the lonely solitude. With society here is a pleasant place to live; the range of mountain and prairie for stock, plenty of live oak timber, never failing water, game in abundance, deer, turkey, bear, fish of various kinds, pure air and good health. I never saw so many wild turkeys in all my life as I saw in this place. The corral (a cow-pen) was full of cattle, an improved stock, and near the house—if erect poles without a roof may be so called—and the flies, attracted by a plate of honey on the breakfast-table, swarmed like bees, and took possession of everything. I did not dispute title with them, but paid my fare, and retreated fasting."

Bishop Pierce, we may remark, is an excellent traveller and travel-writer, possessing a *coup d'œil* and facilities of ready and comprehensive

observation and insight such as have been enjoyed only by the greatest travellers. He sees everything before him and around him, and judges for himself, and sees more than would impress a common eye within the time allotted.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS IN GEORGIA.—A correspondent sends us the following incidents connected with the service of these soldiers of the Revolution:

Micajah Brooks, sr., born in Chatham County, North Carolina. As an orphan boy, was bound out to a widow. At the age of 14 years, while on an errand to Ransom's Mills, met with, and was influenced to accompany, twenty to thirty others, then on their way to Wilkes, now Warren County, Georgia. Was actively employed as a scout against the Tories, and on one occasion a body of 700 or 800 Tories was discovered. Although a much larger force, they were pursued, and, under cover of the night, attacked by Col. Elijah Clark, and defeated at the junction of Kettle Creek and Little Rivers. He was also in South Carolina under General Greene; with General Pickens in his march through the Cherokee country, to and down the Tennessee River. At the siege of Augusta, then in possession of the British, commanded by Gen. Greason, saw that officer shot in a balcony by James Alexander, a Whig in disguise. He also states that when Augusta surrendered, the British left the Tories in the hands of the Whigs, who slaughtered them without mercy.

John McMillon entered the service in 1777, in Pittsylvania County, Virginia, and immediately marched to Guilford, North Carolina, after the Tories. In 1781, under General Greene, was wounded in an engagement with the enemy at Guilford court-house, commanded by Lord Cornwallis, and followed in pursuit of him almost to Wilmington; also, at a subsequent period, Lord C. and his forces in Virginia.

John Hames, sen., born in Mecklenburg, Va., entered the service in 1776, in Union County, S. C.; was in several skirmishes and engagements with the Indians in Cherokee country; at Blackstock, when General Sumpter was wounded in the shoulder by a bullet; at the siege of Fort Granby; at the battle of Eutaw Springs under General Greene; at the Cowpens, when Tarleton was defeated; under General Greene at Cambridge or 96—leading a very active life, well suited to his roving and audacious disposition. Colonel Henderson was severely wounded at Eutaw Springs, and Hames carried him on his back from the field to the camp.

When on a scouting expedition, under Col. Brandon, fell in with General Marion with his troops near Granby; unitedly followed and de-

feated a large body of Tories encamped on the Pedee River, pursuing them down Broad River, which was to be crossed by a bridge. Previous to passing over, General Marion ordered the soldiers to spread their blankets on the bridge in order to prevent the Tories (who were supposed to be near) from hearing the tread of the horses. Before all had passed over, the Tories commenced an attack, but were repulsed, leaving behind several prisoners.

THE HABIT OF TOUCHING GLASSES IN DRINKING.—In the South and West, the habit of touching glasses, when persons drink together, is universal. I have often heard inquiries made of the origin of the custom, but have never seen any explanation. I happen to know it, and give it to you just as I have quite frequently stated it verbally to my friends.

One branch of my ancestry was Scotch, and devoted adherents of Charles Stuart. While a boy, my father possessed a heavy cut and thrust, basket-hilted sword, which one of the Richardson family, my father's maternal ancestor, had used at Culloden. From him this tradition descended to the family, as to touching glasses.

When, after the failure of the expedition of the so-called Pretender, Prince Charles, in 1715, that prince crossed to France, his supporters were beset with spies on every hand; it frequently happened that they were placed in situations, when they could not, with safety, refuse to respond to the common toast, "The health of the king." It was understood between the faithful, that when the king was drunk, it was the king "o'er the water;" and to express this, symbolically, one glass was passed over another. This, in time, was modified to the silent touching of the glasses. In the lower part of South Carolina and in Virginia, generally settled with cavaliers, the habit has prevailed and spread wherever their descendants have gone in the South and West. It is the habit of men to-day, in drinking, to touch glasses invariably, but I have never known the custom explained by any one else. You may rely upon this being its true exposition.

B. F. P.

SYDNEY, Ala.

REVOLUTIONARY BALLAD.—The following well-written Revolutionary song, which does not occur in Moore's Collection, I find in a scarce and valuable pamphlet of 1811, published at Boston, and entitled "A Narrative of Joshua Davis," etc. It may be of some interest to you,

and will perhaps merit a preservation in the columns of the Magazine.

I know not if this is the entire song; Griswold, who attributes its authorship to Dr. J. M. Sewell, of N. H., quotes some additional verses. Perhaps you may have it in your power to furnish the verses complete.

Yours truly, G.

"Vain Britain, boast no longer with proud indignity—
By land your conqu'ring legions, your matchless
strength by sea;
Since we your brave sons, incens'd, our swords have
girded on,
Huzza, huzza, huzza, huzza, for war and Washington.

"Mysterious, unexampled, incomprehensible,
The blundering schemes of Britain, their folly, pride
and zeal;
Like lions, how they growl and threat—mere asses
have they shone,
And they shall share an asses' fate, and drudge for
Washington.

"Still deaf to mild entreaties, still blind to England's
good,
You have for thirty pieces, betrayed your country's
blood;
Like Aesop's greedy cur, you'll gain a shadow for
your bone,
And find us fearless shades, indeed, inspir'd by
Washington.

"Your deep, unfathom'd counsels our weakest heads
defeat,
Our children fight your army, our boats destroy your
fleet:
And to complete the dire disgrace, shut up within
our town,
You live the scorn of all our host, the slaves of
Washington.

"Look on our wives and infants, who piteously implore
To be preserved from blood-hounds, who now invest
our shore;
Let not those helpless innocents become the lawless
prey
Of dogs, of dogs, of dogs, of dogs, who hate America.

"Come, let us whet our hangers, our entlasses and
swords,
No justice is expected from commoners or lords—
Nor bribed by ministerial gold, Old England low
will lay:
Arouse, arouse, arouse, arouse, arouse America.

"Determined fix the bayonet, and charge the sure
fusée,
Resolv'd like ancient Romans, to set our country free;
And by our noble acts, perform forever and for aye,
Prove that we are true sons, true sons of brave
America.

"And when that we have conquer'd them, we'll cut
them up like shears,
To swords we'll beat our ploughshares, and our
pruning-hooks to spears,
And rush all-desperate on our foes, nor breathe till
battle's won,
Then shout huzza, America, and conqu'ring Wash-
ington!"

DE VRIES' VOYAGE.—David Pieterszon de Vries, having sailed around the world, commemorated the event by taking for crest a terrestrial globe argent, with the following two lines:

"Ick voer op d'open helm, terwyl ick 's Aardbooms
ronde
De vierhoeck heb bezeylt, een silver speremonde."

Which may be thus rendered into English:

"Having sail'd to worlds north, and east, and south
and west,
A silver sphere mundane my helmet bears for crest."

The "Korte Historiae" Hoorn, 1655, of De Vries, translated entire by Hon. H. C. Murphy (has been privately printed in 4to. with portrait, and later in the N. Y. His. Soc. Coll., 2d series, vol. 3). S. A.

JERSEY CITY.

DISCOVERY OF A MASTODON IN PLYMOUTH, MICHIGAN.—We were shown to-day, says the "Detroit Advertiser" of Aug. 23, by Hon. E. J. Penniman, two very fine specimens of the teeth of a mastodon, partially exhumed from section twenty-five, in this county, by Gilbert Shatuck. Mr. Shatuck was preparing the ground to lay drain tiles, when the remains were discovered. The spot from which they are dug is on the upland, near Rouge River, and the teeth before us were found four feet below the surface. The larger of the teeth is five inches in length and three and one-half in breadth, and weighs two pounds and one ounce. This tooth has six separate points, the highest of which was one inch and a half above the gum. It has the general appearance of limestone. The other tooth is smaller and broken, but presents a petrified surface where the fracture is, dark in the middle, with a light rim around, and of a very high polish.

Who can tell the centuries that have elapsed since this huge monster was imbedded in the swamp muck? What makes the discovery the more interesting, is the probability that a nearly perfect specimen of one of the largest mastodons will be exhumed from the spot where these teeth were found. Other parts of the animal have already been taken out. The discovery cannot fail to claim the attention of scientific men.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.—I send you for insertion the following copy of a letter, written by Gen. Washington to Mr. Josiah Dunham, acknowledging the receipt of an oration delivered by the latter, on the 4th of July, 1798. The

original is in possession of Gen. Albert T. Dunham, of West Troy, N. Y. : M.

"MOUNT VERNON, 4th August, 1798.

"SIR: Your favor of the 13th ulto. accompanying the oration delivered by you on the anniversary of American Independence, I received by the last Post. For both I thank you. The sentiments expressed therein do me much honor. They flatter me highly; and cannot fail to make grateful impression on the sensibility of one who offers you in return his very best wishes, and the assurances of being,

"Sir, your most obed.^t and

"Very H^ble Servant,

"GO. WASHINGTON.

"MR. JOSIAH DUNHAM, A.M."

LETTER FROM REV. THOMAS SMITH TO HON. THEODORICK BLAND, JR.—MY DEAR THEO., Schoolfellow, Doctor, Col., Friend, or by what other name shall * * more pleasing to your ear? We have had a long cessation from the hostilities of the Pen. I take the present opportunity * * against * inform & expect your declaration will come on by the first post after this is delivered to you. You will treat my Herald, Capt. Park, with all the civility due to his situation & character, during his stay at your Court in Philadelphia; & upon his departure for New York will give such assistance & recommendatory Letters as he may stand in need of at our Head Q^rs, he proposing passing thro' them. To be serious, I shall think any Civility done to him by you & to his fellow Prisoner, Mr. Cunningham, as done to myself. Capt. Park is an old acquaintance of mine. Let that suffice you, & that the ruggedness of war is made lighter by humanity. Every man is our Neighbour, says the sacred page. I shall expect that you will dedicate a few minutes to an old friend, every now and then, to inform him how the Political machine turns round. * that he wants that knowledge to speculate upon—He being no Buzzard gorging upon the vitals of the Commonwealth. Some of our run-mad Whigs & some of our Silk & Sattin Tories have * * and so * * them.

I had the happiness to have your Father to dine with me, I think, about the last of Sept^r.

Adieu, my friend, With my Love to your Lady,
Yours most affect^d,

THOS. SMITH.*

WHITEHALL, NOV. 28, 1780.

ANECDOTE OF COM. PREBLE.—Hon. Dudley A. Tyng, of Newbury, at a meeting of the alumni

* Father of the late Dr. John Augustine Smith.

of Dummer Academy. It was observed by a member of the association, that an old oak desk, made agreeably to the liberal practice of the times, some two or three inches thick, was split in the centre by a blow which presented the appearance of having been inflicted many years before. Mr. Tynge assured the company that the blow was given in his presence, when a school-boy, by Preceptor Moody, under the following circumstances :

A roguish pupil had already exasperated the old gentleman to the utmost verge of endurance, when perpetrating some further roguish trick, the preceptor sprang toward him, with all the fury of a maniac glistening in his eye, and seizing a large, old-fashioned shovel in his way, he raised it to strike the offender to the ground. As the fatal instrument descended, the relenting old man diverted it by a violent effort from its course, and saving the culprit, inflicted a blow which cleft even this stout oaken desk in two, and with a countenance as full of admiration as it had before been of rage, he exclaimed to the school: "Did ye see, boys? He didn't wink!—didn't wink! He'll make a general." His prophecy was well-nigh fulfilled. The roguish boy whose life was saved by the caprice of a madman, was reserved for a distinguished destiny. He was afterward Commodore Preble.

WASHINGTON'S APPOINTMENTS.—A correspondent has sent us the following, clipped from the "National Intelligencer":

The following anecdote of General Washington appeared in the "Museum," an English magazine, in 1823. Its claim to authenticity is not there shown, but this at least may be said of it, that if it is not true it deserves to be:

"During his administration as President of the United States, a gentleman, the friend of the President throughout the whole course of the Revolutionary war, applied for a lucrative and responsible office. The gentleman was at all times welcome to Washington's table. He had been to a certain degree necessary to the domestic repose of a man who had for seven years fought the battles of his country, and who had now undertaken the task of wielding her political energies. At all times and in all places, Washington regarded his Revolutionary associate with an eye of evident partiality and confidence. He was a jovial, pleasant, and unobtrusive companion. In applying for the office it was in the full confidence of success, and his friends already cheered him in the prospect of his arrival at competency and ease. The opponent of this gentleman was known to be decidedly hostile to the politics of Washington. He had even made himself conspicuous among the

ranks of the opposition. He had, however, the temerity to stand as a candidate for the office to which the friend and favorite of Washington aspired. He had nothing to urge in favor of his pretensions but strong integrity, promptitude, and fidelity in business, and every quality which if called into exercise, would render service to the State. Every one considered the appointment of this man hopeless. No flattering testimonial of merit had he to present to the eye of Washington. He was known to be his political enemy. He was opposed by a favorite of the general; and yet with such fearful odds he dared to stand a candidate. What was the result? The enemy of Washington was appointed to the office, and his table companion left destitute and dejected. A mutual friend, who interested himself in the affair, ventured to remonstrate with the President for the injustice of his appointment. 'My friend,' said he, 'I receive with a cordial welcome. He is welcome to my house and welcome to my heart. But with all his good qualities he is not a man of business. His opponent is, with all his political hostility to me, a man of business. My private feelings have nothing to do in this case. I am not George Washington, but President of the United States. As George Washington I would do this man any kindness in my power; but as President of the United States I can do nothing.'"

LETTER FROM COL. SAMUEL WARD.

PHILADELPA., 21st Jany., 1776.

MY DEAREST:

Blessed be God your dear Bro^r of whom I never heard one word from the Time he left Fort Weston until last thursday is alive, and well and hath behaved well. Here is a Gentⁿ here who saw him the Day before the attack upon Quebec. He had been very ill with the Yellow Jaundice but one Capⁿ McClean formerly of Boston took him home & cured him & this Gentⁿ tells me he was happy to go upon that Service. General Montgomerie was killed & his Troops immediately retired which left the whole Force of the Enemy to attack your Kinsman Lt Col^o Greene who upon Arnolds being wounded & carried off led the Detachment on nobly. They carried two Barriers, attacked the third & fought gloriously with much superior Forces under cover also four Hours after being overpowered with numbers they were compelled to surrender Prisoners of War & are very kindly treated; I have wrote by Express to your Bro^r & shall send him some money. Call upon all that owe us for some I shall want it much.

Write immediately to Col^o Greene's wife that he is well & treated with great Humanity, he has acquired vast Honor in the Service and I

doubt not will soon be exchanged in the mean time I have wrote Sammy to let him know that his Family is well and that if he wants any money he may draw upon me and I will punctually pay it.

Why have I had no Letters for a long while from home surely some of you might write every Week. See that it is done & let me know everything of Importance. God bless you all.

Your affec^e Father,

SAM WARD.

P. S.

In Col^o Greene's Detachment there were 120 killed & wounded near half killed. Troops begin their march from here to-morrow to reinforce our Army in Canada.

LETTER FROM JOHN HANCOCK TO LORD STERLING.

PHILA., *March 15th*, 1776.

MY LORD: I had the Honour of receiving your Letters of the 12th and 13th, which were immediately laid before Congress.

Whatever may be the Designs of General Howe, it appears from all the Intelligence received, more than probably, that the Ministry will make an Effort to gain Possession of New York. It is therefore the Desire of the Congress, by all possible Means, to provide for the Defence of that place.

They have the satisfaction to find, by the Report of a Committee appointed to confer with General Lee on that subject, that though the City of New York cannot easily be made defensible against an attack by sea, yet it may be made an advantageous Field of Battle; and that by Works thrown up in proper places, the Enemy may be prevented from gaining Possession of it, and making it a place of arms. It is therefore the Desire of Congress, that you would exert the utmost Diligence in erecting the Works, and perfecting the Defence agreeable to the Plan he left you.

By the enclosed Resolves, you will perceive the Congress have voted Eight Thousand Men for the defence of the Colony of New York. Three Battalions, & a Company of Rifle-Men from Pennsylvania, and one Battalion from New Jersey are ordered to join you with all Expedition. Col. Irvine's Battalion and the Rifle Company are said to be compleatly armed. The Rest are not so well provided as could be wished. But by the Resolve for taking the arms out of the Hands of the disaffected and Non-associators, it is hoped, they may be soon supplied.

As the Tempest approaches and threatens to burst upon them, I flatter myself the Convention of New York will strain every Nerve in

speedily raising and arming the four Battalions ordered to be raised there for the Defence of their Colony.

Until these Battalions can be got ready, the Congress approve your calling some Militia to your aid; and I am directed to request the Governor of Connecticut, the Conventions of New York and New Jersey, to hold their Militia in Readiness to march in such Numbers, and at such Times, as may be desired by the Commander of the Forces at New York. This large Power I have no Doubt will be exercised with the greatest Discretion, as the Exigence of Affairs may require.

The Congress have a just sense of the Importance of defending New York. But as they conceive this may be done by the Means pointed out, they would not have the Measures interrupted which are taken for accomplishing their Views in Canada. I have it therefore in Command to direct you to order the Troops destined for Canada to proceed on their March agreeably to their former Orders.

I have the Honour to be, My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obed't & very h'ble serv't,

JOHN HANCOCK, Presid't.

The Right Hon'ble Lord STERLING, at New York.

The Inclos'd Letter for Govr. Trumbull, I beg the favour you will immediately forward to him by a fresh Express, and Return to me the man I send to you, as soon as your Dispatches are ready.

MARRIAGE OF FRANKLIN'S DAUGHTER.—The following is an accurate copy of a marriage notice published in "The Pennsylvania Chronicle and Universal Advertiser," printed at Philadelphia, "from Monday, October 20th to Monday November 2d, 1767." C. A. P.

"Last Thursday Evening, Mr. Richard Bache, of this City, Merchant, was married to Miss Sally Frauklin, the only Daughter of the celebrated Doctor Franklin, a young Lady of distinguished Merit. . . . The next Day all the Shipping in the Harbour displayed their Colours on the happy Occasion."

SIR WALTER RALEIGH.—A correspondent of the "N. Y. Times" says:

"I see that some of your correspondents are disputing about the pronunciation of the name of Sir Walter Raleigh. There are two old lines that used to be quoted in Sir Walter's lifetime—a rebus, in fact—that may settle the dispute:

"The enemy to the stomach, and the word of disgrace,
Is the name of the gentleman with a bold face."

"This gives the sound of *Raw* and *Lie*, forming *Rawlie* or *Rawly*, and, if we can believe a good authority, the name was pronounced as if the orthography were according to the last-mentioned form. Sir Walter wrote his name in various fashions—*Rawly*, *Rawley*, *Raleigh*, *Rawleigh*, and in several other ways. Uniformity of spelling was not among the scholarly virtues of the Elizabethan age. Raleigh went under a cloud when the throne passed to James I., who hated and ruined him. This caused the following lines to be written, which were probably suggested by those above quoted:

"What's bad for the stomach, and the word of dishonor,
Is the name of the man whom the king will not honor."

"There we have *Raw* and *Lie* again. These old lines are good authority for the pronunciation of proper names, as they show what those names were in the mouths of the people. Thus we have the true sound of the great Lord Protector's name in the following homely rhymes:

"There was bluff old Sir Geoffrey loved brandy and mum well,
And to see a beer-glass turned over the thumb well;
But he fled like the wind before Fairfax and Cromwell."

'After all, there's no saying how English names are pronounced, so amusing are the modes of pronunciation. There was as much truth as wit in the Frenchman's remark, that the English spell Solomon with the letters that make Solomon, but he wasn't sure that they did not call it Nebuchadnezzar. "THYME."

QUEENS' BELLS.—The editor of the "Columbus Journal," in writing from Marietta, Ohio, says: "This town was named in honor of Marie Antoinette, the Queen of France. She graciously acknowledged the honor by presenting the town with a bell, which is now in use in the city, and 'tolls its notes' as clear as when it was first struck. The first bell, designed by the queen as a gift to this her namesake in the wilds of America, was cast in France. The vessel on which it was placed to be brought to this country was wrecked and the bell sunk to the bottom of the sea. To avoid another mishap of the kind, the queen had the present bell cast in this country, and sent the money over to pay for it."

There is a bell now in use at York, Pa., which was presented by Queen Charlotte, of England, to the Episcopal church at York. We believe it belongs to the authorities, and is used on the Laurel engine-house.

PETITION OF JACOB SHARP AND J. P. PHILLIPS.
—To His Excellency William Burnet Esq Cap^t General and Governour in Chief in and over the Province of New York, New Jersey and of all the Territories and Tracts of Land thereon Depending and Vice Admiral of the same, etc.

The Humble Petition of Jacob Sharp & John Peter Phillips in behalf of themselves and others the Palatines settled on the Mannor of Livingston
Humbly Sheweth

That on the Tenth of this Instant November 1723 Coll. Jacob Rutsen accompanied wth George Middag a Justice of the Peace William Nottingham and John Crook did Survey Part of that Land in the Mannor of Livingston whereon Brigadier Hunter in the Beginning of his Government over the Province of New York Settled your Petitioners and a Greater number of Palatines And that the said Coll. Rutsen did at the same time declare unto your Petitioners That he acted by your Excellency's Directions in Order to displace them and to settle others in their Room and forasmuch as your Petitioners were by the Special Bounty of Her late Majesty Settled on the said Land in the Mannor above mentioned and have ever since been in the Peaceable Possession thereof They humbly hope from your Excellency's Goodness and Justice they may be continued in the quiet Possession and Enjoyment of the sd. Lands and the Improvements w^{ch} they at the Expense of their Sweat Laborer and Substance have made thereon during the many Years they have lived on the same, and your Petitioners as in Duty Bound shall ever Pray, etc.

JACOB SHARP
JOHN PETER PHILLIPS.

THOMAS PAINE TO JOEL BARLOW.—I send you a copy of an original letter in my possession, written by the notorious Thomas Paine to Joel Barlow in 1807. Paine, who came to this country in 1774, soon made himself conspicuous by the zeal with which he espoused American politics, and the really eminent service he rendered the cause by his papers entitled, "Common Sense," "Crisis," etc. For these he received, among other marks of approbation, in different quarters, a large and very valuable estate at New Rochelle, in New York, from the government of that State. Here he lived awhile; but in 1787, he went to France, and became a citizen of that republic. He returned, however, in 1792, broken in character and reputation, and died in wretchedness and contempt, June 8, 1809, in New York.

The letter relates to his rights as a citizen of

this country, and embraces a bold statement of his radical and infidel principles.

W. WILLIS.

"NEW YORK, BROOME STREET, May 4th, 1807.

"OLD FRIEND: I will first explain the direct occasion of my writing this letter and reserve *meums* and *tuums* to follow after.

"I have a law suit coming on in this State (New York) the 20th of this month, May. The occasion of it is as follows:

"Four or five men, who had lived within the british lines in the revolutionary war, got in to be inspectors of the election at New Rochelle, where I lived on my farm. These men refused my vote, saying to me, 'You are not an American citizen.' Upon my beginning to remonstrate with them, the chief of them, (Ward, supervisor, whose father and all his brothers had joined the british, but himself not being then old enough to carry a musket staid at home with his mother) got up and calling out for a constable said to me, 'I commit you to Prison.' He chose however to set down and go no farther with it. I have prosecuted the board of inspectors for disfranchising me.

"I have written to Mr. Madison for copies of Mr. Monro's letter to Mr. Randolph, in which Mr. Monro informs government of his having reclaimed me and of my liberation in consequence of it, and of Mr. Randolph's answer, in which he says, 'The President approves of what you have done in the case of Mr. Paine.' These are necessary in order to prove falsehood on the inspectors, for the ground they went upon was this, 'Our minister at Paris, Governor Morris, would not reclaim you when you were imprisoned in the Luxemburg, and General Washington refused to do it.' Morris did reclaim me, but his reclamation did me no good, and the probability is, he did not intend it should.

"You and other Americans in Paris went in a body to the convention to reclaim me, and I want a certificate from you properly attested of this fact. If you consult with Governor Clinton, he will in friendship inform you who to address it to.

"Having now done with business, I come to *meums* and *tuums*. What are you about? You some times hear of me, but I never hear of you. It seems as if I had got to be master of the feds and the priests. The former do not attack my political publications, they rather try to keep them out of sight by silence; and as to the priests, they act as if they would say, let us alone and we will let you alone.

"My examination of the passages called *prophesies*, is printed and will be published next week. I have prefaced it with the essay on

dream. I do not believe the priests will attack it, for it is not a book of opinions but of facts. Had the Christian religion done any good in the world, I would not have exposed it, however fabulous I might believe it to be. But the delusive idea of having a friend at court whom they call a redeemer who pays all their scores, is an encouragement to wickedness.

"What is Fulton about? Is he 'taming a whale' to draw his submarine boat?

"I wish you would desire Mr. Smith to send me his 'Country National Intelligencer.' It is printed twice a week without advertisements. I am somewhat at a loss for the want of authentic information.

"Yours in friendship,

"THOMAS PAINE.

"(Addressed,)

"JOEL BARLOW,

"Washington City."

COINS.—An imitation of the Washington Cent of 1792 has lately been struck at Philadelphia. We do not wish to have it inferred that the person issuing them intends disposing of them as originals, for he has placed the word "copy" upon them; but in the hands of dishonest persons, by a skillful use of a graver, the word "copy" is easily erased—the color made to resemble the original by an application of acid—and when thus treated, none but an expert can detect the counterfeit. Collectors should discountenance the making of all such false coins. J. C.

BOSTON.

BUNKER HILL BALLAD.—A correspondent of the "Boston Advertiser" furnishes the following Ballad, and some account of it. He says:

"I found it some fifteen years ago, among the manuscripts of a friend who had copied it from an older manuscript in Milbury, Mass. Neither he nor I had any other evidence of its genuineness. But you will observe that there are one or two facts mentioned in it which could hardly have been known to any but a person engaged.

"An anonymous and unauthenticated ballad may not be worth criticism. But I am tempted to say, that there seems a gap before the last five lines of the third verse. May this not be caused by failure of memory somewhere, and the consequent loss of the real end of verse 3 and the beginning of verse 4? I indicate the supposed gap in my copy by stars, which I did not find in the MS. Some of your older readers may be able to supply the omission.

"So far as I know, there is no other evidence that the tune of 'Anacreon in Heaven' was used for any American national song, before

Paine used it, I think in 1798, and it took the name of his 'Adams and Liberty,' a name which it now shares with its later name of 'Star-spangled Banner.'

"Can any of your readers furnish an odd minute of the author and the date of 'Anacreon in Heaven?'"

"ROBERT LARKIN.

"BATTLE OF BUNKER'S HILL, JUNE 17, 1775.

"1. We lay in the Trenches we'd dug in the Ground
While *Phæbus* blazed down from his glory-lined
Car,
And then from the Lips of our Leader renown'd,
These lessons we learn'd in the *Science of War*.
'Let the Foeman draw nigh,
Till the white of his Eye
Is in range with your Rifles, and then Lads, let fly!
And shew to *Columbia*, to *Britain*, and *Fame*,
How *Justice* smiles awful, when *Freemen* take
aim!"

"2. The Regulars from Town to the Foot of the Hill
Came in Barges and Row boats, some great and
some small,
But they potter'd and dawdl'd, and twaddled, until
We fear'd there would be no *Attack* after all!
Two men in red Coats
Talk'd to one in long Boots,
And all of them *pinted* and *gestur'd* like *Coots*,
And we said,—as the Boys do upon *Training-Day*—
'If they waste all their *Time* so, the *Sham-fight*
won't pay.'

"3. But when they got Ready, and All came along,
The way they march'd up the *Hill-side* wasn't
slow,
But we were not a-fear'd, and we welcomed 'em
strong,
Held our *Fire* till the Word, and then laid the
Lads low!
* * * But who shall declare
The *End* of the *Affair*?
At Sun down there wasn't a Man of us there!
But we didn't depart 'till we'd given them *Some*!
When we burned up our Powder, we had to go
Home!"

QUERIES.

DISCOVERY OF FLINTS.—The readers of the "Athenæum" (London) are aware that the discovery of flints, fashioned, as it is believed, by the hand of man, in undisturbed beds of sand, gravel and clay of the drift formation, has attracted much attention in England and France. The facts are briefly these: About ten years ago, M. Boncher de Perthes, of Abbeville, published the first part of a work, in which he drew attention to the fact that in the beds of drifts which cap the chalk hills in the neighborhood of Abbeville and Amiens, flint instruments are found. These objects are usually of three kinds—1st. Flakes of flint, intended for knives or arrow-heads. 2d. Pointed implements, usually truncated at the base, varying in length from four to nine inches. 3d. Oval or almond-

shaped implements, from two to nine inches long, with a cutting edge all round.

M. de Perthes' work did not, on its first publication, attract the attention it deserved—probably on account of the opinion almost universally prevalent among geologists—that the drift formation was of a period antecedent to the human race. Attention has, however, again been called to the matter by similar discoveries, in various parts of England. Flint instruments have recently been found at Brixham cave, Devonshire, in Suffolk, and in the neighborhood of Peterborough, accompanied in each instance with the bones of extinct mammalia. A doubt has been suggested as to whether these relics are as old as the formation in which they are found—whether they have not, in fact, been placed where they are found, either by the workmen, for the purpose of deceit, or by some artificial disturbance at a former period. This objection, however, seems to be set at rest by Mr. Evans, who, in the paper which he read before the Society of Antiquaries, on June 2d, showed that the instruments which he himself, in company with M. de Perthes and Mr. Prestwich, had found in the undisturbed beds of sand, gravel and clay, presented precisely the same appearance as the other unchipped flints in their vicinity—discoloration when in ochreous matter, whitening when imbedded in clay, and incrustation when in the neighborhood of carbonate of lime, had occurred to the manufactured article equally with the untouched flint by its side.

It would, at present, be premature to give an opinion as to what is the bearing which these facts have upon chronology and history. The duty of all archæological and geological inquirers is to keep the mind free from prepossession as to the relative antiquity of man and the crust of the earth which he inhabits, and to endeavor by all means to collect facts bearing upon the question.

I am anxious, through the medium of the American Historical Magazine, to ask the geologists and antiquaries of America if any implements similar to the above described are known to have been found in the western continent or its islands—whether any other remains, not similar, but certainly or probably the work of man, have been discovered in those formations, which are usually supposed to be of earlier date than the human race, and whether there is any reason to doubt the assertion that human remains have never been found in a position to indicate a greater antiquity than that usually conceded?

(I am, of course, aware of the human skeleton found in the limestone at Guadaloupe, and of the

plated rush and other relics of humanity discovered by Mr. Darwin, in the Post-pliocene formation of the Island of St. Lorenzo, near Lima.—*Lyell's Manual of Geology*, 5th edit, London, p. 121).

See "Antiquités Celtiques et Antédiluvienues : Mémoire sur l'Industrie primitive et les Arts à leur origine." Par M. Boucher des Perthes. Tom. ii. 1849-1857. Review of the above, "Gentleman's Magazine," March, 1858, p. 297. "Athenæum," 1859, vol. i. pp. 781, 809, 841; 1859, vol. ii. pp. 51-53. "Archæologia," 1797, vol. xiii. EDWARD PEACOCK, F.S.A.

BOTTESFORD MANOR, BRIGG, LINCOLNSHIRE,
ENGLAND, Sept. 5, 1859.

VINDICATION OF NEW ENGLAND CHURCHES IN 1772.—"A | Vindication | of the | Government of New England | Churches. | Drawn from Antiquity; the light of Nature; Holy Scripture; its No | ble Nature; and from the Dignity Divine Providence has put upon it. | By | John Wise, A.M. | Pastor to a Church in Ipswich."

A copy of the Boston, 1772, edition of this work bears the signature "Silas Moody's, 1772," who states it was the "Gift of Rev. Mr. [William] Emerson, Concord."

Mr. Emerson graduated at Harvard in 1761, was ordained at Concord in 1766, and died in 1776, a chaplain in the army. *Quere*. Did Mr. Emerson procure the publication of this edition of Wise's Vindication?

Bp. SEABURY CONFERRING DEGREES IN DIVINITY.—In Dr. Sprague's recently published "Annals of the American Episcopal Pulpit" occurs the following paragraph:

"He" (Rev. Abraham Jarvis, subsequently second Bishop of Connecticut) "was honored with the Degree of Doctor of Divinity from Yale College in 1796. It had been previously conferred upon him by Bishop Seabury, who claimed the right of conferring degrees in Divinity, in virtue of his Episcopal authority." —p. 238.

Can any one give more full and explicit testimony with reference to this claim of Bp. Seabury? In what other cases was it exercised? and was it a claim asserted by the Bishops of the Scottish Communion, whence Dr. Seabury received his Episcopal orders?

M. A.

SEPTEMBER, 1859.

RON-KON-KOMA LAKE.—The name of this romantic sheet of water, situated in Suffolk County, is in marked contrast with the general character of Indian names of places on Long

Island. The language of the aborigines of this part of the State was a dialect of the Lenapé or Delaware. Ron-kon-koma has all the beauty and sonorousness of an Iroquois word. The Long Island tribes, it is well known, were vassals of the great confederated nations. Is it an unreasonable conjecture that the conquerors, struck with the resemblance of this little lake to some of their own shores, have given to it the name it still bears?

H. N.

NEW YORK.

PSALTERIUM AMERICANUM.—Can you or any of your numerous correspondents throw any light on the history of the following early printed New England publication, and whether it is a rare book or not? Namely:

PSALTERIUM AMERICANUM. The Book of Psalms, in a Translation Exactly conformed unto the Original; but all in BLANK VERSE, Fitted unto the Tunes commonly used in our Churches. Which PURE OFFERING is accompanied with *Illustrations*, digging for *Hidden Treasures* in it, and *Rules* to Employ it upon the Glorious and various Intentions of it. Whereto are added some other portions of the Sacred Scriptures to Enrich the Cantional. Boston, in N. E. : Printed by S. Kneeland, for B. Eliot, S. Gerresh, D. Henchman, and I. Edwards, and sold at their shops. 1718. 18mo. pp. xxxv., 426.

WILLIAM GOWANS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2, 1859.

WAS THERE A LAW IN NEW YORK "PROVIDING THAT EVERY ROMAN CATHOLIC ENTERING THE PROVINCE WAS TO BE HANGED?"—This assertion of Mr. Carroll, in his "History of the United States," was denied in our notice of it, vol. iii. p. 225. The difference is between "every Roman Catholic," and "a priest remaining contrary to law, who, after conviction, should break prison." We insert the following reply from that gentleman:

In your issue of June last you were kind enough to notice, in favorable terms, my "Catechism of United States History;" but in commenting on the work, you make issue with me for asserting that, in Provincial New York, a law existed, providing "that every Roman Catholic entering the province was to be hanged."

In the preparation of my little book I have aimed at "claiming no sectional favor, maintaining that a history of the nation should not flatter North or South, East or West. Each portion should know the history of the other; and he who confines truth to the boundaries of either, is a bad historian and worse teacher.

Facts and not opinions are presented in the course of the work, and no reader, of whatever section or sect, will be offended by the excitement of prejudices, at the expense of truth." I will here add that my little book is not a mere abridgment of the works of others. Many years' devotion to American history has enabled me to verify every important fact I have recorded by original and reliable authorities; and it is in no vain spirit that I repeat what competent judges have written of the "Catechism," that "it is the most authentic and impartial School History of the United States now before the public."

Taking so bold a position for the book, I feel anxious to show that I have not made the assertion concerning religious intolerance in Provincial New York, without authority. Fortunately for my purpose, your introduction of me to Geo. H. Moore, Esq., the kind and attentive Librarian of the New York Historical Society, enables me to put the question at rest. From the researches of this gentleman I am furnished with subjoined extracts from the provincial laws of New York. By them you will find the following positions established:

1st. That from the earliest period none but professing Christians were tolerated in the Province of New York.

2d. That Jesuits were excluded.

3d. That being found guilty of coming into the province, they were to suffer perpetual imprisonment.

4th. That breaking prison, after being adjudged guilty, they were to suffer death, etc.

By giving a place to this communication, with the accompanying extracts, in the columns of your valuable Magazine, you will add to the many favors already extended to your

Ob't serv't and friend,

B. R. CARROLL.

"THE DUKE'S LAWS," 1665.

1665. "Nor shall any person be molested, fined or imprisoned for differing in Judgments in matters of Religion, who profess Christianity."

"Every Inhabitant within this government shall contribute to all charges, both in Church and Colony, whereof he doth or may receive benefit." . . . [This embraces charges both civil and ecclesiastical.]

A SUBSEQUENT ORDER IN 1672, PROVIDED—

1672. "That the Lawes of the Government be duly observed as to parochial churches, and that although divers persons may be of different judgments, yett all shall contribute to the minister established and allowed, which is no way

judged to be an Infringement of the Liberty of Conscience to which they may pretend."

ACTS OF THE ASSEMBLY OF 1683, ETC.

"The charter of Liberties and Privileges," provides:

1683. "That no person or persons which profess faith in God by Jesus Christ shall at any time be any ways molested, punished, disquieted or called in question for any difference in opinion or matter of religious concernment, who do not actually disturb the civil peace of the Province. But that all and every such person or persons may from time to time and at all times freely have and fully enjoy his or their judgments or consciences in matters of Religion throughout all the Province, they behaving themselves peaceably and quietly, and not using this liberty to licentiousness nor to the civil injury or outward disturbance of others." [Other provisions relate to the establishment and maintenance of public worship, privileges of churches, etc., etc.]

LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK FROM THE YEAR 1691 TO 1773 INCLUSIVE. VOL. I. FOLIO, N. Y., 1774; PP. 36-38.

The Sixth Assembly—Second Session.

CHAP. LXXXIV.—*An Act against Jesuits and Popish Priests. Pass'd the 31st of July, 1700.*

WHEREAS divers Jesuits, Priests, and Popish Missionaries, have of late come, and for some time have had their Residence in the Remote Parts of this Province, and other his Majesty's adjacent Colonies, who, by their wicked and subtle insinuations, industriously labour to debauch, seduce and withdraw the Indians from their due obedience unto his most sacred Majesty, and to excite and stir them up to Sedition, Rebellion, and to open Hostility against his Majesty's Government: For Prevention whereof

I. BE IT ENACTED by his Excellency the Governor, Council and Representatives convened in General Assembly, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all and every Jesuit and Seminary Priest, Missionary or other Spiritual or ecclesiastical Person made or ordained by any Authority, Power, or Jurisdiction, derived, challenged, or pretended from the Pope or See of Rome, now residing within this Province, or any part thereof, shall depart from, and out of the same, at or before the first day of November next, in the present year seventeen hundred.

12th William III. A.D. 1700.

Jesuit and Popish Priests to depart the Province.

II. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, by the authority aforesaid, That all and every Jesuit, Seminary Priest, Missionary, or other Spiritual or ecclesiastical Person, made or ordained by any Authority, Power, or Jurisdiction, derived, challenged, or pretended from the Pope or See of Rome, or that shall profess himself or otherwise appear to be such, by preaching and teaching of others to say any Po-

Jesuits and Popish Priests professing themselves to be, or acting as such, continuing in the Province after the first of November, 1770, to suffer perpetual imprisonment.

pish Prayers, by celebrating masses, granting of absolutions, or using any other of the Romish Ceremonies and Rites of Worship, by what name, title, or degree soever such person shall be called or known, who shall continue, abide, remain, or come into this Province, or any part thereof, after the 1st day of November aforesaid, shall be deemed and accounted an Incendiary and Disturber of the Publick Peace and safety, and an enemy to the true Christian Religion, and shall be adjudged to suffer perpetual imprisonment, and if any person being so

If they break Prison to suffer Death.

sentenced, and actually imprisoned, shall break Prison, and make his escape and be afterwards retaken, he shall suffer such pains of death Penalties, and forfeitures, as in cases of felony.

III. AND IT IS FURTHER ENACTED, by the authority aforesaid, That every Person that shall wittingly and willingly receive, harbour, conceal, aid, succour, and relieve any Jesuit, Priest, Missionary, or other Ecclesiastical Person of the Romish Clergy, knowing him to be such, and to be thereof lawfully convicted before any of his Ma-

Those that receive them, knowing them to be such, to forfeit £200, to be set in the Pillory and bound to the good behavior.

jesty's Courts of Record within this Province, which Courts are hereby empowered and authorized, to hear, try, and determine the same, he shall forfeit the sum of Two hundred pounds, current money of this Province, one-half to his Majesty, for and towards the support of the Government, and the other half to the Informer, who shall sue for the same in any Court of Record within this Province, wherein no Essoign, Protection, or Wager in Law shall be allowed; and such person shall be further punished by being set in the Pillory on three several days, and also bound to the good behaviour at the discretion of the Court.

IV. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to and for every Justice of the Peace, to cause any Person or Persons suspected of being a Jesuit, Seminary Priest, or of

the Romish Clergy to be apprehended and conveyed before himself, and some other of his Majesty's Justices; and if such person do not give a satisfactory account of himself, he shall be committed to prison, in order to a Tryal. Also, it shall and may be lawful, to and for

Any Person without Warrant may bring them before the Governor, or two of the Council.

every person or persons to apprehend, without a Warrant any Jesuit, Seminary Priest, or other of the Romish Clergy, as aforesaid, and to convey him before the Governor, or any two of the Council, to be examined and imprisoned, in order to a Tryal, unless he give a satisfactory account of himself. And as it will be esteemed and accepted as a good service done for the King, by the person who shall seize and apprehend any Jesuit, Priest, Missionary, or Romish Ecclesiastick as aforesaid, so the Governor of this Province for the time being, with the advice and consent of the Council, may suitably reward him as they think fit.

For which they shall be rewarded.

V. PROVIDED, This act shall not extend or be construed to extend unto any of the Romish Clergy, who shall happen to be shipwrecked, or through other adversity be cast on shore, or driven into this Province, so as he continue or abide no longer within the same, than until he may have opportunity of Passage for his Departure, so as such Person immediately upon his Arrival shall forthwith attend the Governor, if near to the Place of his Residence or otherwise, on one or more of the Council or next Justice of the Peace, and acquaint them with his Circumstances, and observe the Directions which they shall give him, during his stay in the Province.

Those driven here by shipwreck exempted, but to abide no longer than till an opportunity offers, and to attend the Governor, etc., on their arrival.

POETIC WILLS.—In England poetic wills are not unusual. Several have been printed in "Notes and Queries." Have any ever been known in America? Mc. C.

A DELAWARE CHIEF.—"Keelyuskung, a Delaware chief, who the night before, and that morning, had been Blackguarding us in English," was killed at the battle of Bushy Run, where Col. Bouquet commanded the English and provincials, 5th Aug., 1763.

Query: Was not this man, Teedyuscung, the Delaware chief mentioned in Washington's Journals of his Expeditions to the Ohio country? The variations of consonants answer to the analogies of Indian names, and to differences

of apprehension in hearers. (See Parkman's Conspiracy of Pontiac, p. 366). RED.

BY JOSH.—A favorite Yankee expletive. Is it not probable that this originated with Chinese voyagers, who took this name from the Chinese household god called a Josh? A. K. G.

HATTERAS.—What is the meaning of the name of this Cape? In Onondaga, and probably in other Huron Iroquois dialects, *hotteron* means *there is danger*. Could it have been named by a tribe of this family, of which there were several in Carolina? S.

THE FIRST GENEALOGY.—There is, in this city, a pamphlet of 24 pp., title as follows: "A Genealogy of the Family of Mr. Samuel Stebbins and Mrs. Hannah Stebbins, his wife, from the year 1707 to the year 1771, with their names, time of their births, marriages, and deaths of those that are deceased. Hartford: printed by Ebenezer Watson for the use of the descendants now living. 1771."

Was any genealogical work printed previously in this country? P. F.

HARTFORD, CONN., Sept. 13, '59.

BISHOP DEWITT, DUTCH BISHOP IN CUBA.—I have seen it stated that the first Catholic Bishop in the island of Cuba was a Dutchman. Can any of your readers throw any light on this point? VAN R.

[In 1523, Pope Adrian VI. erected the See of Santiago de Cuba, and appointed as its first Bishop, John de Wite, of the order of St. Dominic, who, resigning his See in 1527, returned to his own country, and died at Bruges in 1540, where his epitaph is, perhaps, still to be seen in the Dominican convent. The Spanish language has no W, and the printers of the first works, mentioning his worthy namesake of the great Stadtholder, used two VV, or more probably a capital U and a v; the next changed the v into b by a common Spanish transformation, so that in "Sterrera" and other Spanish works the good bishop appears under the unrecognizable form of de Ubite. He must not, however, be forgotten by those who shall chronicle the Dutch in the Antilles.]

REPLIES.

SIR WILLIAM ALEXANDER (vol. iii. p. 221).—G. H. K., in your July number, inquires about La Tour of Cape Sable in Nova Scotia, and what authority there is for the statement, that Sir William Alexander, in conjunction with La Tour,

established a colony of Scotch emigrants in that province. I will answer his queries.

La Tour was an enterprising adventurer, of a respectable Huguenot family, and possessing considerable property. He obtained a grant of land upon St. John's River, built a fort near its mouth, and engaged largely in the fur trade. ("Haliburton's History of Nova Scotia," p. 43.) He was thus employed, when Sir Wm. Alexander, in 1621, obtained his charter for Nova Scotia, which embraced part of New Brunswick, and included La Tour's possessions. Sir William entered into a close alliance with La Tour, and in 1629, created him and his son Charles, barons of Nova Scotia, by virtue of the ample powers with which he was clothed by his patent. These were called *golden knights*; and it was the exercise of this privilege, a little extraordinary to be sure, but granted from the abundant favor which James and Charles both entertained for their favorite, the brilliant and talented Alexander, that called forth the satire of the wits of that day, and among others, the satirical comments of Sir Thomas Urquhart, his countryman, who said, "It did not satisfy Sir William's ambition to have a laurel from the Muses, and be a king among poets, but he must be a king of some Newfoundland; and, like another Alexander, indeed, searching after new worlds, have the sovereignty of Nova Scotia."

Sir William also granted La Tour a portion of his province; the grants both of the soil and honor, may be found in "Hazard's Collections," p. 307, and is noticed in Winthrop's Journal and in "Hubbard's New England." La Tour had a fort at St. John, and another at Cape Sable, the latter was called the fort and harbor of La Tour, from which he carried on a considerable trade with Massachusetts.

After the peace of St. Germain, in 1632, by which Acadia was ceded to France, Louis XIII. appointed M. D'Aulnay governor of the province, with a grant of the country, and very large jurisdiction, in which Richelieu, the prime minister, was personally interested. This embarrassed La Tour, restricted his privileges and his territory, and as he was a Protestant, and D'Aulnay, Catholic, the odds were against him. A bitter rivalry commenced for power and trade between these gallant chieftains, in which not only France but Massachusetts was invoked; and it forms quite an incident in Massachusetts history and diplomacy, giving rise to a warm party controversy in the Bay colony, in which the accomplished wife of La Tour bore no small part, exercising a powerful influence over the rugged minds of Endicott, Dudley and others of the Puritan leaders. Some account of these romantic passages of colonial history may be

found in Hazard, in the Hutchinson papers and his history, and Mass. Historical Collections, 4th series, iv. 462, where is a very interesting summary both of D'Aulnay and La Tour. These conflicts have also formed the subject of a novel, called the "Rival Chiefs," written by Mrs. Cheney, sister of Mrs. Foster, of Brighton, Mass., author of the "Coquette, or Eliza Wharton."

Some authorities state that the whole grant of Acadia, or Nova Scotia, was conveyed to La Tour, but I think the document in Hazard describes only a portion of it. Hutchinson, who is usually very accurate and reliable, in a report to the General Court of Massachusetts, 1763, says: "In 1630 or 1631, Sir William Alexander sold his title to the province of Nova Scotia to De la Tour, a subject of the French king." Sir William certainly never interfered in it or for it, after the peace of St. Germain; and in 1634, in a division of the Plymouth Company's patent, he received the first division of territory, extending from the St. Croix to Pemaquid, and which our Lord Stirling, of Revolutionary fame, earnestly but unsuccessfully endeavored to recover, before the commencement of the war.

In regard to the other query, respecting the Scotch emigrants, the authorities are equally satisfactory. In 1623, Alexander sent over a company of his countrymen to take possession of the country. They arrived in the spring of 1623, visited several harbors in Nova Scotia, and finding the country occupied by French settlers, they returned home (Haliburton, i. 41). He afterward made successful attempts (Jeremiah Dummer's Memorial, Mass. Hist. Col., 3d series, i. 232), and so from year to year sending over emigrants and supplies (Williamson, i. 224). After living with La Tour, they combined in establishing a colony of Scotch emigrants at Port Royal. There they built a fort, the remains of which are now visible, and which retain the name of the "Scotch fort." These people continued in the province, and their descendants are widely distributed through it. For these facts, Judge Haliburton's history, published in Halifax in 1829, may be safely consulted, and will furnish to G. H. K. full answers to his inquiries.

W. W.

PORTLAND, Me.

[For de la Tour, Charlevoix's "Histoire de la Nouvelle France" will give the most accessible French account. There seems no ground for supposing him a Protestant. In Canada he was a Catholic and acted as such.]

ELIZABETH GREENWOOD (vol. iii. p. 89).—I have just noticed in the March number of the

Historical Magazine an inquiry, whether *Elizabeth Greenwood*, the wife of Dr. Solomon Bradford, of Providence, R. I., was a daughter of Prof. Isaac Greenwood, of Harvard College. (N. E. Gen. Reg. iv. 234.) She was not. Elizabeth, daughter of Prof. Greenwood, married Wm. Holland, a merchant in Portland, Sept. 13, 1765, and died there Sept. 13, 1783, aged 40. Her mother, Sarah, the widow of the Professor, daughter of Dr. John Clarke, of Boston, born May 16, 1708, died in Portland, May 23, 1776, aged 68.

Prof. Greenwood graduated at Harvard College in 1721, was appointed Prof. of Mathematics 1727, and died 1745, leaving five children, viz., Isaac, of Boston; John, of Portland (Falmouth); Thales, of Rhode Island; Elizabeth and Sarah: the latter died in Portland, July 28, 1773, aged 42.

W. W.

THE FIRST NORTH AMERICAN COINS (vol. iii. p. 197).—The interesting and plausible theory of S. H., viz., "cedar-tree" vs. "pine-tree," will not, I fear, stand the test of criticism, or be sustained by those "stubborn things," facts. No doubt it would be a valuable addition to the history of the olden time, and a new monument to the sagacity and piety of the members of that ancient body of church members known as "The General Court of Massachusetts," if it could be *proved* that they set forth their religion even in the rude devices they stamped upon their shillings; and ransacked the prophecies of Ezekiel to find at once an appropriate emblem of their prosperity, and a "symbolic declaration of their sole dependence upon Providence." But let us see how this new, and as it seems to me, *far-fetched* theory is attempted to be sustained. The writer sets out with an assertion, that his account of these coins, "mainly taken from the Mass. Hist. Colls., will show that they were a riddle." And then, reasoning from this hastily-drawn and (as I shall try to show) unsatisfactory conclusion, he asserts that the "true interpretation" of the *riddle* will be found in Ezekiel xvii. 2. Now I cannot see *how* the article in question shows that the devices on the New England coins were "a riddle," or *why*, supposing them to be a riddle, we are bound to look to Ezekiel for the interpretation thereof. As S. H. rests his argument mainly on the assumption that the "double-ring" or "two circles" signify the prophet's "wheel within a wheel," and the tree (*i. e.* on the coins of 1652) the prophet's "cedar," I shall direct attention mainly to the two peculiarities he has pointed out.

1. As to the "double-ring." On examining a specimen of the common type of the shilling of

1652 (such as that engraved p. 225 of the 1st vol. of this Magazine), and comparing it with the *fac-similes* given in various works, I cannot discover anything mystical, or symbolical, or emblematical about these "two circles." The idea of two *beaded circles* on a coin is at least as old as the time of Henry III. (1216). Just such circles (with the difference that the arms of a cross run through them to the edge of the coin) occur on the pennies of that monarch. Such circles (without the cross) are found on the coins of James I., Charles I., etc. Similar "double-rings" are also found on the Bombay rupee of Charles I. (1632); on some of the *old* coins of Germany, Sweden, Russia, etc., and on numerous British tokens, both ancient and modern. I have a very rare farthing token of "The Bores Head Tavrñ in Great East Cheape" (struck about the same time as the New England money), and it has on it two circles precisely similar to those on the coins in question. But there is an example that will serve our purpose still better. The Commonwealth of England first coined money in 1649. The silver coins issued in that year (consisting of half-crowns, shillings, sixpences, etc.) are embellished, on the reverse, with two circles exactly like those on the pine-tree money. Over the arms of the Commonwealth the value is expressed in *Roman numerals* (just like those on the New England coins). And, not willing to rest the Commonwealth's reputation for piety on so slender a basis as the "two-circle device," the legend is, "GOD. WITH. US. 1649." Surely, then, it is not surmising too much to suppose that these coins of 1649 were *well-known* to the colonists, and that when, in 1652, they chose to coin money for themselves, they very naturally copied, so far as suited their purposes, the style of the *latest* issue of the mother country. But not wishing to presume too much, even on their sturdy friends the Roundheads, by issuing pieces exactly like the Commonwealth coins, they substituted the device of a *tree* in place of the two shields, and thus gained their purpose without giving offence to their rulers.

But, after all, what is the meaning of these two circles, or this "double-ring," on so many coins? Simply this. The *outer* circle, usually placed as near the edge of the coin as possible, was "to prevent the coin being clipped by rogues." In many specimens, however, of the *pine-tree* coins, the edges *have been* so clipped, that the *outer* circle has quite disappeared. Just such a circle the Greeks and Romans stamped upon their coins; and there is extant a coin of Cæsarea Philippi, struck in the reign of Augustus, on which occurs *two circles*, just like those on the New England coins. The

inner circle was merely an old-fashioned plan of separating the legend from the device stamped in the centre. Modern ideas have discarded this *inner* circle, which was certainly no addition to the beauty of a coin. So much for the mystic "double-ring," or "wheel within a wheel."

2. As to the *tree*. The shilling engraved on p. 225 of the 1st vol. of this Magazine, also in the "Coin Chart Manual," and in various Histories, etc., is, as I suppose, the most common type of all the pine-tree coins. And if any case can be made out for the "cedar," it will be from the shape of the tree on this particular coin. But look at it. Does it most resemble a *cedar* or a *pine*? The branches of the cedar, if I mistake not, bend downward, forming a dense and matted covering. But the branches of the tree on the common shilling, are bent slightly upward, and the tree has, according to my idea, far more resemblance to a *pine* than a *cedar*. On the sixpence of the *same date* (see vol. i. p. 225), the shape of the tree is *altogether different*, being composed simply of an upright trunk with two spreading branches, the tree having the form of a trident. This surely does not signify a *cedar-tree*. And as to the shape of the tree being altered in the coinage of 1662, "so as to appear thick and bushy, similar to the royal oak of Boscobel," that idea must, I think, fall to the ground. I have *fac-simile* engravings of the threepence and sixpence (taken, I understand, from "Folkes' Account of English Coins," published in London in 1736), both of which are dated 1652, and on *each* a tree appears quite different from the usual pine-tree, and nearly similar to the thick and bushy tree or shrub found on the coins of a later date. Folkes was a noted *connoisseur* in such matters, and no doubt engraved the *fac-similes* from specimens then in existence. But *why* was a tree used as a device on these coins? It seems to me that an explanation far more satisfactory than that which refers us to the prophetic "cedar," can be given of this device. Leaving out of the question the particular tree meant to be portrayed, a tree of any kind is, as Dr. Robertson says, "an apt symbol of progressive vigor." It is naturally an emblem of growth and prosperity. A more appropriate device for the coins of so vigorous an offshoot from the mother country as Massachusetts, could not have been found. But suppose that, according to the usually-received idea, the device on the common shilling was *meant* for a *pine-tree*, what better or more sensible explanation can be found? The idea of a tree adopted, what tree would so readily occur as the *pine-tree*, so peculiar to the primeval forests in which the forefathers worshipped God? Trees

and other natural productions of certain countries have been often used as significant and appropriate devices upon coins. When Titus had destroyed Jerusalem, coins were issued having on the reverse a *palm-tree*, as an emblem of Judea. And during the reign of Tiberius, small coins having on the obverse a *palm-tree*, and on the reverse an *ear of corn*, were in circulation throughout Judea. And in modern times, the device on some of the coins of the East India Company is a *lion* and a *tree*; on coins of Mexico, a *Lama*; on coins of Chili, a *volcano*, etc. S. H. thinks, from the statement made, that the Massachusetts coins were "*usually* called Pine-trees"—they must have been "*unusually*" called something else. But what this idea proves, I cannot imagine. The pieces on which the characters XII were stamped, were, no doubt, very often called simply "shillings," or "New England shillings." But some, probably, so as to distinguish them from the English shillings, called them "Pine-tree shillings," and this name has descended to the present day. The U. S. cents issued in 1793, had, on the reverse, a liberty-cap on a pole. When they were superseded by those of other patterns, "liberty-cap cents" was the name given them, and by that name they are known at the present day.

As to the New England coins of 1652 being an evidence of a "declaration of independence" at that early day, little need be said. The colonists of Massachusetts sympathized with and were protected and complimented by the Commonwealth. And in those troublous times, when the royal prerogative was considerably at a discount, and it was difficult to procure coins of the kind needed from the English mint, they determined to supply themselves. Their trade with the West Indies brought bullion into the colony, and they, not having then the fear of a king before their eyes, wisely made use of the precious metal. So that there is very little foundation for the idea of independence. It was only when royalty was *abolished*, they commenced to infringe upon its *prerogatives*.

The account of the "remarkable liberty-coin" of the city of Leyden, proves nothing to the purpose, as I have endeavored to show in explaining the meaning of the two mysterious circles. As to the interview of Sir Thomas Temple with Charles II. and the humorous explanation of the tree, if it could be *proved* that the device was altered in 1662, in order to compliment and conciliate the king, still this would not be a shadow of a proof that the *original* tree was meant for a "*cedar*" and not for a "*pine*." It seems to me, then, that this novel theory must be supported by stronger proofs

before it can be accepted; and we must be content to call the quaint old pieces in question "*pine-tree shillings*," etc., till a better and more appropriate name can be found.

I will add here, that in the "Catalogue of Mr. H. Bogert's Coins," etc. (sold in N. Y., Feb. 1859), I find "Pine-tree Shillings, 1652," of *three varieties* named. Also a "Pine-tree Threepence, 1651, *very rare*." If this date given (1651) is correct, it is the only piece of that coinage I have ever heard of struck in that year. In the "Priced Catalogue of Coins," etc., issued in 1858 by Mr. J. K. Curtis, N. Y., a "Massachusetts *pine-tree* shilling" is offered, also a Mass. *shrub* shilling, both dated 1652. If this last coin is quoted correctly, it will tend to prove that the *fac-similes* of Folkes may be relied on, and that the *bush* supposed to represent King Charles's Oak, was stamped on coins several years before Temple's interview with the "Merrie Monarch," and probably before the colonists had heard the *details* of his wonderful adventure at Boscobel. J. G.

PITTSBURG, Pa.

GOTHAM (vol. ii. p. 278).—The origin of this appellation I find to be a town of the same name in Nottinghamshire, England, which was once noted for the rusticity and stupidity of its inhabitants. Hence the ironical proverb: "As wise as a man of Gotham," or, "One of the wise men of Gotham," which is occasionally to be met with in the works of English writers of the last century. An instance of its use, it occurs to me, may be found in Cowper's lines on the Pipe and the Snuff Box. It will thus be seen how very naturally the terms "Gotham" and "Gothamites" would be "sportively," as Webster says, applied to the city of New York and its inhabitants. My authorities are the "Encyclopædia Britannica," 8th edition, "Webster's Unabridged Dictionary," and "Bohn's Hand Book of Proverbs." J. P.

EARLY SPANISH EXPLORATIONS AND ADVENTURES IN THE CHESAPEAKE BAY (vol. iii. p. 268).—In the September number of the Hist. Mag. I find an interesting paper on "Early Spanish Explorations and Adventures in Chesapeake Bay, 1566-1573," and "J. G. S." who communicates it, expresses surprise that almost all our writers have overlooked the visits of the Spaniards to the Chesapeake prior to the English settlements.

It may be not uninteresting to him to know that the late Robert Greenhow, Esq., communicated a memoir on this subject to the Virginia Historical Society, which is printed in the xxii. chapter of "Early Voyages to America," pre-

pared by Conway Robinson, Esq., chairman of its executive committee, and published by the Society in 1848.

The description given in the extracts from Barcia, found in that memoir, seems to place the fact almost beyond dispute, that the English were not the first discoverers of the noble Chesapeake. I have not been able to find a map sufficiently old, but if "J. G. S." can have access to any such, it is not improbable that he will find the Bay of Santa Maria laid down in a latitude that will identify it with the Chesapeake.

G. A. M.

ORIGIN OF THE TERM "OLD DOMINION" (vol. iii. p. 250).—We have received the following reply to the note in our August number, from Hugh Blair Grigsby, Esq., of Virginia, giving another version of the story. Our correspondent's authority was the account of Dr. James Mease, in the Mass. Hist. Society's Collections, 3d series, vol. vii. p. 283:

It is not true that Virginia declared independence at the time stated. A remote colony, consisting of some "fifteen thousand English, and of negroes some three hundred good servants," she awaited the termination of the great civil war in England, and was disposed rather to adhere to her loyalty than to cast it aside. But when Cromwell was fairly fixed in power, and sent over a fleet to Jamestown, a capitulation was entered into, one of Cromwell's commissioners was appointed Governor, and the colony remained thenceforth true to the home government; and on the death of the Protector recognized his son Richard as his successor without the slightest dissension.* If then the supposed facts of the author are untrue, it follows that Charles the Second would not have had any thing to do or to reward in the premises.

Whence came the name of Old Dominion? In Captain John Smith's "History of Virginia," edition of 1629, there is a map of the settlements of Virginia, which at that time included New England, as every other part of the British settlements in America. He there calls our present Virginia "Ould Virginia," the word "old" being so spelt at that time, in contradistinction to the New England colony, which is called "New Virginia." Here then we have the word "ould," the distinctive word of the title. Now we know that from the settlement of the colony to the Revolution, every act of

Parliament, every letter of the king to the governor, always designated Virginia as the "Colony and Dominion" of Virginia. Here is found the other word; and the change in common talk from "Ould Virginia" to "Old Dominion" was easy, imperceptible, and almost inevitable.

In the next place, the change of the coat of arms of Virginia did not take place in Charles the Second's time. On the contrary, when Beverley, a staunch loyalist, published a history of Virginia in 1705, forty-five years after the restoration of Charles the Second, he publishes in his frontispiece the old coat of arms as the existing one of Virginia at that time, with the motto: "*En dat Virginia quintum*," thus showing conclusively that forty-five years after the restoration of Charles, the old motto was unchanged. As Beverley was Clerk of the Council of Virginia, was long an official man, and was the historian of the colony, he would have been the last man to have been mistaken, or to have overlooked so interesting a narrative.

But whence came the change of the coat of arms and of the motto of Virginia? I will state my impression on the subject. It has been seen that the old motto remained unchanged until 1705, the fourth year of the reign of Queen Anne, and we know that the change had taken place before or in the early part of the reign of George the Third, which began in 1760. Coins and frontispieces of the session acts proved the existence of the new coat and the new motto. My impression is, that when the Assembly undertook to utter copper coins in the early part of the reign of George the Third, they decided to drop the old device and assume the new, and that the act of Assembly which so provided was duly sanctioned by the king in council. It was politic that a Virginia coin should have some home mark upon it, and there was good sense in throwing France overboard and putting our good substantial Virginia in her place. I state it as my belief that the change took place between 1760 and 1775.

SYLVANIA, ASSENISIPIA (vol. iii. 279).—An account of these proposed territories will be found in vol. 1 of this work, p. 51.

Obituary.

JAMES PEDDER, Esq., of the "Boston Cultivator," the oldest member of the editorial fraternity, departed this life August 30, at his residence in Roxbury, Mass., after an illness of about two

* C. Campbell's "History of Virginia," pages 64, 66, 73, 74. The accounts of Robertson, Chalmers, Beverley and others are completely refuted by the authentic records of the times published in Henning.

months, during which the weakness of increasing age conspired with the lung fever to terminate the long life of usefulness this venerable professional brother had hitherto led. A prominent leader of agriculture, his loss will be mourned throughout the length and breadth of the land, while as a man, a father, and a friend, those personal qualities of modesty and integrity, which he held in so prominent a degree as to make fame nearly impossible, will make his loss inconsolable, and enshrine his memory forever in the deepest chambers of the heart.

Mr. Pedder was born at Newport in the Isle of Wight, England, July 29th, 1775, and was, consequently, at the time of his death, over eighty-four years of age. About the year 1832, Mr. Pedder arrived in this country to devote the remaining twenty-seven years of his life, with the exception of six months spent in France under the direction of the Philadelphia Beet Sugar Company, for the purpose of observing the French culture of the beet root and the manufacture of sugar therefrom. Several years were subsequently devoted to the service of Mr. Joseph Lovering, the extensive sugar manufacturer of Philadelphia; for seven years he conducted the "Farmer's Cabinet," an agricultural journal of such merit that societies with which its editor could not, as a prominent member, meet, voted resolutions of thankfulness for the manner in which he was forwarding the cause to which his energies were being devoted.

It was about this time that his famous conversations entitled "Frank," were issued in book form, of which several editions were printed. "The Yellow Shoe Strings," another of Mr. Pedder's books, ran rapidly through seventeen editions in London, and two or more on this side of the Atlantic. It is a noteworthy fact that instead of such successes making their author proud, they seemed the more to humble him, and some of his later friends of years' standing were never made aware of the existence of such works! In 1844 this experienced agriculturist became corresponding editor of the "Boston Cultivator," and since 1848, until within two months of his death, he continued to be actively connected with that paper as resident editor, devoting his entire energies to the work of the advancement of the art of husbandry, which he loved beyond measure.

THE HON. DAVID WALLACE died of apoplexy, September 5, at his residence in Indianapolis, Indiana.

He was born in Philadelphia, April 4, 1799.

His father's family emigrated to Ohio, and after a brief residence in that State, removed to Brookville, Indiana, in 1817. Almost immediately after his removal into this State he received the appointment of Cadet at West Point. In 1821 he graduated with honor, and received the appointment of Assistant Professor of Mathematics, which position he held but a brief period. In 1828 he was elected representative to the Legislature from Franklin County, and by reelection served three successive terms. From Brookville he removed to Covington, where he resided until he was elected Governor. On assuming the duties of that position he removed to Indianapolis, and since that period has made this city his home. In 1830 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor with Noah Noble for Governor, and in 1833 was reelected. In 1836 he was elected Governor, and served a single term. In 1840 he was elected representative in Congress from this district, and served one term. He was a member of the most important committee of the House—the Committee of Ways and Means—which, during that Congress numbered, with himself, the following distinguished names: Millard Fillmore, Thomas F. Marshall, Joseph R. Ingersoll, and Dixon H. Lewis. He was also a member of the special committee appointed to report upon the application of Professor Morse for aid to stretch a telegraph wire from Washington to Baltimore, and gave the casting vote in its favor—a project which was considered impracticable and visionary at the time, but the aid then given demonstrated its important practical value. After his retirement from Congress he was elected Prosecuting Attorney. He was a delegate in the last constitutional convention from this county, having for his associates, Alexander F. Morrison, Douglas Maguire, and Jacob P. Chapman. For the past three years he has been Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for this county.

The Rev. GEORGE WASHINGTON BURNAP, D.D., died September 7, of disease of the heart, in Baltimore.

He was, says the "N. Y. Tribune," a prominent clergyman of the Unitarian denomination, and enjoyed a high reputation in his adopted city as well as in New England, of which he was a native, for his devotion to theological learning, his forcible and impressive pulpit eloquence, and the sturdy integrity and independent frankness of his character. He was the son of a distinguished Congregational minister in Merrimack, N. H., where he was born in 1802, and consequently was in his fifty-seventh year at the time of his death. He received his academic education at Harvard University, where

he was graduated in 1824, and after pursuing his professional studies at the Cambridge Divinity School, was ordained pastor of the Unitarian church in Baltimore in 1827. Succeeding the eminent men who had previously occupied that position, Mr. Jared Sparks and Mr. F. W. P. Greenwood, he engaged in the arduous duties of his office with not a little firmness of purpose, and his zeal and energy were soon crowned with distinguished success. In addition to his persevering labors as pastor of an isolated church, he was a diligent student and voluminous writer. Among the most important works which he has given to the public, may be mentioned, "Lectures on the Doctrines of Controversy between Unitarians and other Denominations of Christians," "On the Sphere and Duty of Woman," "On the History of Christianity," "Lectures to Young Men," "Expository Lectures on the Texts relating to the Doctrine of the Trinity," beside other theological writings, occasional addresses, and a "Life of Leonard Calvert, the first Governor of Maryland," in Sparks's "American Biography." Dr. Burnap was indebted for the wide sphere of influence which he filled more to the earnestness of his convictions and his force of expression, than to any graces of manner or wealth of illustration. He was remarkable for his clearness of thought and statement, for the logical forms in which he loved to clothe his ideas, and for the vigorous and rather homely phraseology which characterized his style. In his personal bearing, he was singularly frank, often indeed approaching to bluntness, and delighting to enforce his opinions by strength of argument, without aiming at suavity of manner. He was descended from the Puritan stock, and though professing a by no means Puritan theology, was a rare example, in recent times, of the virtues and defects of the Puritan character.

At his residence in Buffalo, N. Y., the Hon. A. H. TRACY died Sept. 17th.

"In point of intellectual ability, largeness of faculties, and breadth and thoroughness of culture," says the "Tribune," "Mr. Tracy was among the very first of American citizens. He was born in Norwich, Conn., on June 17, 1793. In 1811, he removed to western New York, then little more than a wilderness, and studied law. In 1815, he was admitted to the bar; and in 1819, he was elected to the House of Representatives from the Western District, which then comprehended nearly the whole of the State from Cayuga Bridge to Lake Erie. In this office he served for three terms, retiring in 1825. His Congressional career does not seem in the records to have been especially distinguished.

"In February, 1821 he opposed Mr. Clay's resolution for counting the votes of Missouri in the Presidential election, contending that Missouri was not a State but a Territory, and that her votes could not properly be counted at all. In March, 1826, he opposed a resolution to reduce the duty on wool. Throughout his period of Congressional service he acted generally with the friends of Mr. Adams, for whom he voted when, on Feb. 9, 1825, he was finally elected President by the House of Representatives. In 1825, he was proposed as a candidate for the United States Senate, but would not stand. In 1826, Governor Clinton nominated, and the State Senate confirmed him, as Judge of the Eighth Circuit, but this office he also did not accept. In 1829, having connected himself with the Anti-masonic party, he was elected from the Eighth District to the State Senate, of which body he was an influential member till the year 1837. To the public of the present day he is chiefly known by his judgments when sitting *ex officio* during this period, as a member of the Court of Errors; these judgments are still referred to in the Courts as authorities in law. In 1837, he again retired from office, but continued to take part in politics. He was an adherent of the National Republican and afterward of the Whig party, until the Presidential election of 1840. In his later years especially, he was much more a philosopher than a politician. For partisanship, party management, and party exigencies, he had no natural sympathy. But those whose privilege it was to enjoy his society, and to feel the charm of the wide vision, the elevated tone of thought, the rich treasures of knowledge and of illustration, and the gentle, thoughtful spirit which flowed in the eloquent abundance of his conversation, will sadly say with us that in him a great mind has indeed passed away from the interests and the conflicts of this world."

JOHN BLAKE WHITE, of Charleston, South Carolina, died lately in that city, at the age of seventy-seven. "In youth," says the "Charleston Mercury," "he commenced the study of law, but having a passion for art, in 1803 went to England and became the pupil of Benjamin West, the great landscape painter. He was a contemporary of Washington Allston, who was in England at the same time with White, and a relative. After some months he returned to America, and resumed the study of law with Messrs. De Saussure and Ford. As a writer, he succeeded in producing many admired pieces. He was an important member of the Literary and Philosophical Society, and also wrote several plays for the old theatre in the days of

Edmund Kean and Cooper. Mr. White, however, was most distinguished as a painter, and came to be considered one of the best historical painters of the country. The picture of Mrs. Motte, presenting to the American officers arrows to set fire to her house, in possession of the British, and Marion inviting the British officer to dinner, are the works of his creation. The battles of New Orleans and Eutaw, now on the walls of the State House, were also his, and a gift to the state. His principal piece was the unfurling of the American flag in Mexico by Joel R. Poinsett. We understand that this piece was taken by General Jackson to 'the Hermitage,' and upon his death bequeathed to the bravest man from South Carolina in the next war (the Mexican). The commission to whom the matter was referred, we believe, awarded it to the Palmetto regiment. Mr. White, contributed much to the culture of taste and refinement in Charleston, and a debt of recognition is due to the memory of his career by his native city."

PROF. GEORGE BUSH died at Rochester on Monday, Sept. 19, in the 63d year of his age. For many years a resident of New York, he was widely known as the acknowledged leader of the Swedenborgian school here, and his loss will be severely felt by the disciples of that faith. Prof. Bush was a native of Vermont, born in the town of Norwich, in June, 1796; entered Dartmouth College at the age of 18; subsequently passed through a course of theological study at Princeton; in 1824, was appointed as missionary at the West, and presently became settled as the pastor of a Presbyterian Church at Indianapolis. Remaining in charge of his congregation for five years, he finally resigned, and came to this city in the year 1829. In 1831, he was elected Professor of Hebrew and Oriental Literature in the University of New York, and immediately entered upon a literary career which won for him the reputation of profound scholarly ability. His first published work, issued from the press of the Harpers in 1832, was a "Life of Mohammed," a standard volume of reference, which formed one of the "Family Library" series then in course of publication. In the same year, Prof. Bush also published a "Treatise on the Millennium." In 1840, he began that excellent series of "Bible Commentaries," which, under the title of "Notes on Genesis, Exodus, etc.," still remains an acknowledged authority. The "Commentaries" were issued in seven volumes. In 1844, the publication of another of his works—"Anastasis; or, the Doctrine of the Resurrection"—in which, by arguments drawn from reason and revelation,

he denied the existence of a material body in a future life, raised a vigorous opposition against him. Undaunted by the fierceness of his critics, he replied to their assaults by the issue of two new works—"The Resurrection of Christ," in answer to the question, "Did Christ rise with a body spiritual and celestial, or terrestrial and material?" and "The Soul; an inquiry into Scriptural Psychology." In these several works Prof. Bush took rank among the ablest theological disputants of the day. His conversion to the Swedenborgian doctrine, which he formally declared in the year 1847, was almost a necessary consequence of the views entertained by him in these publications. Indeed, it is asserted, on authority which we are forced to regard as reliable, since the event justified the statement, that Prof. Bush was led to the formal declaration of his belief in Swedenborgianism by the unexpected discovery that the doctrine of which he had become the expounder was in reality that of Emanuel Swedenborg. Devoting himself with ardor to the propagation of a belief thus doubly grounded in his own convictions, and in the sentiments of a large and influential body, he became the preacher of the New Jerusalem Church in this city, edited the "New Church Repository," in the columns of which he brought the weight of profound learning to the aid of an equally profound religious conviction, and became the acknowledged leader of the New Church faith. Besides these labors, he found leisure for the preparation of numerous essays, pamphlets, and several educational text-books—among others, a Hebrew grammar. Removing to Rochester a few months since, depressed by bodily infirmity, he had withdrawn from active life, and from immediate association with those who regarded him with admiration for his genius, and with affection for his personal virtues.

Notes on Books.

Castine, and the Old Coins found there. By Joseph Williamson. Portland: Brown & Thurston, 1859. 8vo. pp. 22.

AN interesting, though at times somewhat unintelligible, account of this old French post and the coins found there, dating from the period of Gallic occupancy.

The Illustrated Pilgrim Almanac for 1860. Boston: Williams & Co. 4to. 56 pp.

THE Plymouth celebration has led to this beautiful Almanac, in which beautiful typography

and paper enshrine memorials of the Pilgrim fathers. The social compact, the May Flower, the Leyden Town Hall, Delft Haven, Burying Hill, Plymouth, and many relics of the Pilgrims, are here described and depicted. The months are represented by a series of famous statues and monuments, reminding us that this publication is for the benefit of the Monument Fund.

The Circumstances leading to the establishment, in 1769, of the Northern Boundary Line between New Jersey and New York. By Wm. A. Whitehead. 8vo. 30 pp. map.

THIS is a very interesting paper, read before the New Jersey Historical Society, showing how New Jersey came to lose a portion of the territory which she originally possessed.

Genealogy of the Descendants of John Sill, who settled in Cambridge, Mass., in 1637. Albany: Munsell & Rowland, 1859. 12mo. 108 pp.

THIS account of the Sill family, prepared by the late Rev. George G. Sill, has been issued by his daughter. The family numbers among its most prominent men, Col. David F. Sill, who served in the old French war and in the Revolution; Major Richard Sill, Lord Stirling's Aid-de-camp; Seth Eli Sill, Judge of the New York Supreme Court; and Thomas Hale Sill, Member of Congress and Presidential Elector.

An Oration delivered before the Municipal Authorities of the City of Boston, July 4, 1859, by George Sumner; together with the Speeches at the dinner in Faneuil Hall, and other Ceremonies at the Celebration of the 83d Anniversary of American Independence. Boston: Geo. C. Rand & Avery, 1859. 8vo. 125 pp.

MR. SUMNER, in his eloquent address, departs from the usual path. He takes as his subject our indebtedness in our Revolutionary struggle to foreign countries, and shows forth, with no little force, the claims of Spain upon us. The city has issued this report in a beautiful style, that our municipal bodies generally may well imitate.

Life of Te-ho-ra-gwa-ne-gen, alias Thomas Williams, a chief the Caughnawaga tribe of Indians in Canada. By the Rev. Eleazar Williams. Albany: Munsell, 1850. 91 pp. 8vo.

THIS posthumous work of one who figured so lately as the Lost Prince, will excite some interest. It is a sketch of his reputed father, for that is all we believe that Thomas ever claimed

or was deemed to be, although the maternity was positively claimed by the wife. The account was furnished to F. B. Hough, Esq., when compiling his well-known histories of Jefferson and St. Lawrence counties, and with very evident exaggeration details the life of the Caughnawaga chief. Williams did not join us in the Revolution as Colonel Louis did, and the most that can be claimed for him is, that he acted rather as a traitor to a bad, than an adherent to a just, cause. As a genuine unpolished work of the American Pretender, it will be preserved as of value in the controversy, should it ever again arise.

The Firelands Pioneer, published under the supervision of the Firelands Historical Society. A Quarterly Magazine, vol. i. No. 3, 4, March and May, 1859. Sandusky, O.: H. D. Cooke & Co., 1859.

PART of Ohio was assigned to the people of Norwalk, Connecticut, and other parts which the English had burned and destroyed, as a compensation. The tract took the name of Firelands, and the descendants of the first settlers have united in a Historical Society, to preserve their annals, and that these are not without interest the present publication evinces. Papers not strictly connected with that settlement are also occasionally introduced, making it a valuable historical record for the State of Ohio.

History of the City of New York from its earliest Settlement. By Mary L. Booth. Illustrated with over one hundred engravings. New York: W. R. C. Clark & Meeker, 1859. 8vo., 850 pp.

MISS BOOTH, already favorably known as a translator, has here given in a popular form the chief incidents of the history of the great Metropolis of America. She has thrown the available materials into a pleasing narrative, which will afford a great deal of interesting information. Were we disposed to cavil, we should regret that she has introduced in the earlier portion so much of general history, and in the latter omitted much local detail that would be of interest, as showing the progress of the city. Our idea will be seen in the fact that the history of the last half century is compressed into considerably less than two hundred pages, much of which even could be replaced with more important matter.

The work is well printed on good clear type and paper, but a few illustrations could be well spared, as most appropriate in a historical work.

Historical and Literary Intelligence.

WE are happy to learn that the list of Marriages on record in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany, N. Y., is now in the hands of the printer. It will form an octavo volume of between 400 and 500 pages. The names of the parties are in alphabetical order, with the date of the license of marriage annexed, and the volume and page of the record in which it is to be found. We hope the publication of this volume will lead to some law for a general and effectual enregistration of births, marriages, and deaths throughout the State. The list in the Secretary office terminates with 1783.

WE have received from the publishers, Messrs. S. G. Courtenay & Co., advance sheets of a valuable work they propose to issue early in November, entitled the "Bench and Bar of South Carolina," by Judge O'Neal, 2 vols. 8vo. It will embrace about one hundred and fifty sketches, arranged in the order of Chief Justices, Law Judges, Chancellors, Recorders, Attorney-General, and Members of the Bar. They will contain many valuable papers, and cannot fail to be of interest and importance.

WILLIAM GILMORE SIMMS, Esq., the poet and novelist, has just finished his "History of South Carolina," a work which will doubtless prove to be a valuable addition to the historical literature of the country.

MR. SHEA will have ready in the course of this month the first volume of his series of American linguistics, embracing a French Onondaga Dictionary, compiled about two hundred years since, by a Jesuit missionary. Gentlemen or institutions possessing early manuscript grammars, or dictionaries of Indian languages, would do well to issue them in connection with this series.

IN the town of Chelmsford, which has now been settled above two centuries, there was dedicated, Sept. 22d, a granite monument to the memory of the men of Chelmsford who fought in the war of American Independence.

The monument has been erected on Chelmsford Common, at the centre. The structure stands about thirty feet high. From a slight mound rises a terrace of three broad granite steps, square in plan, and intended to elevate the whole structure above the surrounding level; and above these is a square base, and thence rises the main shaft, the upper part rising in hexagonal form. The cornice is heavy, and

overhanging with arched brackets, and at the top of all an octagonal block supports a bold and simple chaplet of oak leaves. The following are the inscriptions on the four sides of the monument:

East Face—Lieut. Col. Moses Parker and Capt. Benjamin Walker, wounded at Bunker Hill, June 1775. Died prisoners in Boston July 4 and Aug. '75. Lieut. Robert Spaulding. Died at Milford, Conn. '76.

North Face—Erected 1859. "Let the children guard what the sires have won."

West Face—John Bates, died in army at Cambridge. David Spaulding, jun., died in army, Ticonderoga. Pelitiah Adams, killed at Cherry Valley. Noah Foster, shot at capture of Burgoyne. Henry Fletcher, killed at White Plains.

South Face—In honor of the townsmen of Chelmsford, who served their country in the War of the Revolution, this monument erected by a grateful posterity.

WE learn that Henry Amos Blood, of New Ipswich, N. H., has in preparation, and nearly ready for press, a History of Temple, N. H.

D. W. BELLISLE, Esq., of Camden, N. J., is preparing a history of Independence Hall, Philadelphia.

HON. SAMUEL SWIFT, of Middlebury, Vt., is engaged in preparing a history of that town—also a history of Addison County, Vt.

A PAPER on "The Sons of Liberty of New York," read before the New York Historical Society in May last, by Henry B. Dawson, Esq., is being privately printed. A recent controversy between Mr. Dawson and a gentleman in Hartford, Conn., respecting the command Gen. Putnam had at the battle of Bunker Hill, eliciting new facts of interest and importance, will soon be printed.

Two important libraries are to be sold in Boston, by Messrs. Leonard & Co. The late Hon. Rufus Choate's, embracing a valuable collection of works on Ancient and Modern History, Biography, Antiquities, Philology, Ecclesiastical History, Theology, Greek and Latin Classics, Bibliography, Natural History, Poetry, Drama and Fine Arts, etc., will be sold October 18th, 19th, 20th, 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th. E. A. Crowninshield's choice library of rare American and standard English books, will be sold November 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th. It contains a copy of Elliot's Indian Bible, Bay Psalm Book, and many other early printed books, making one of the finest collections ever offered to the public.

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VOL. III.]

NOVEMBER, 1859.

[No. 11.]

General Department.

SAUR'S GERMAN BIBLE, GERMANTOWN,
1743.

WHEN the history of the German emigration to America comes to be written, not the least interesting portion will be that bearing on the German Bible printed at Germantown, Pennsylvania, in 1743, a singular achievement of the zeal, industry and perseverance, through good report and evil report, of Christopher Saur, who became a printer with the noble view of supplying his countrymen with copies of the Word of God.

The German emigrants were mainly Protestants, earnestly attached to their religion, of earnest piety, and of singular moderation. To bear to America a copy of the Holy Scriptures in their own language, was the wish of each heart, but many were prevented by poverty from acquiring one at home; others in the rapacious seizure of their chattels at the port of embarkation, to which government officers subjected them, or the no less heartless severity of ship-owners, who seized all for passage-money on their arrival, were deprived, in their misery, of the consolation which the Word affords. Very few were so fortunate as to bring and retain their Bibles till a new home was found in the wilds of America.*

Destitute as they were of the regular ministration of clergy, the scarcity of Bibles prevented the maintenance of domestic piety, and a decadence too marked to be overlooked, awoke the zeal and excited the fears of Saur and some other zealous Lutherans. They wrote to Germany, portraying in vivid colors the sad spiritual destitution of their countrymen in America, invoking the aid of pious and charitable souls in the parent country. The call was not a vain one. Collections were made in different provinces, and Bibles purchased and forwarded to Mr. Saur, to be sold at a low rate among the German emigrants in America, and given gratis to the poorest.

* Saur's Letter to the Governor of Penn., 1755.

Contributions in copies were made by the Bible establishment at Halle, founded by Karl Hildebrandt, Baron of Canstein, and by similar institutions at Bidingen and Zurich. But all these exertions did not meet the want. There were not Bibles enough for those anxious to purchase, as many denied themselves in necessities even to be able to raise the price; there were none to give to the poor.

The demand for Bibles thus created, induced speculators to import copies, which they held at enormous prices, and which even at first cost were far beyond the reach of the majority, as coming by way of England, there were double freights, custom house expenses, a duty of sixpence a pound in England, commissions, and the like, besides the losses in exchange.*

To remedy these evils, Mr. Saur now resolved to undertake the great task of printing an edition in America. The project was a hazardous one. To print the Bible in a foreign language in an English colony, when there was not a type-foundry nor an ink manufactory in America, when all materials for printing and binding had to be imported, was apparently a rash undertaking, even for a wealthy bookseller, but utterly frantic in one destitute of influence or means, and not even a practical printer. Still Mr. Saur resolved to attempt the work, which for his own glory, God, he believed, had inspired him. In 1739 he issued his prospectus, having on one side his terms, on the other a part of Matt. v. as a specimen; and for several years inserted his proposals in his Almanac.

In the prospectus he speaks by way of introduction: 1st. Of the scarcity and of great demand for Bibles and Testaments. 2d. Of the direful consequences resulting therefrom, and 3d, of the motives which led him to the undertaking, "especially while even the Turks are about printing the Bible in their language; and we, on account of surrounding circumstances are retrograding even in the knowledge of the outward letter thereof, for want of it.

"Therefore, as we think we have some abilities to meet this great desideratum, we are also will-

* Saur's paper, June 16, 1743.

ing to contribute all that is in our power thereto. But as the publishing of such a work requires a much greater outlay than our means are adequate to, we deem it necessary that all the prenumerants, or to speak plainly, all those who desire a copy of the Bible should notify us, and pay half a crown, which is necessary, 1st. That we may know a little how many we may venture to print. 2d. To assist us a little in our payments, as the paper for one Bible alone, costs 7s. 6d. 3dly. That if we should be necessitated to involve ourselves by loans in getting it up, we may have something to depend on to relieve us again from our embarrassments; and lastly, as the country is so new yet, that we have no example of the kind to pattern after.

"The form shall be large quarto, that is, in height and breadth like this page, and with the same type, which we think sufficiently readable to old and young. In thickness it shall be about the breadth of a hand, for we are willing to take good paper to it.

"Notes or comments we will add none, as we hope that all those who read the Holy Scriptures with a sincere heart, will, through the teachings of the fear of God, which is the beginning of all wisdom, become sufficiently acquainted with the sinfulness and depravity of his heart to seek for an interest in the Saviour, through whose redeeming power he will be taught to love him and to keep his 'words;' then the Father will love him and come unto him, and they will make their abode with him. And if the Godhead thus dwells in him, then the Holy Ghost will be the best commentator of his own words, as Moses, the Prophets, and Christ, the Apostles and Evangelists have spoken and recorded them, and that then will be the correctest and most reliable commentary.

"Concerning the price, we cannot say precisely. 1. Because we do not know yet how many we shall print, for the smaller the number the higher the price will be, and the larger the number the lower the price will be. 2d. Because several friends of the Truth, have out of love to God and for the good of their needy neighbors already contributed toward it, and others have offered to do so. Partly that its price may be so low that the parsimonious and avaricious may have no excuse, and those of lesser means no burden. Therefore in proportion to the number of such benefactors, and as our own means will enable us to do, the price will be. But this much we may say, that, all unbound, none shall cost over 14 shillings, which we hope will not be thought dear, especially when he considers that the paper alone is at least four times as high here as it is in Germany."

He also communicated his intentions for printing the Bible to some of his friends in Europe, who greatly encouraged him in his undertaking, not only with their good wishes, but also with a few contributions. Among these was Heinrich Ehrenfried Luther, a celebrated type-founder of Frankfort on-the-Main, who, on being made acquainted with his project, kindly presented him with a small font of type for the purpose, on condition that he would favor him with a few copies of the edition as a specimen of his skill in the art of printing.*

Filled with courage by the interest thus shown, Saur did not wait for his subscription list to reach the number sufficient to justify his undertaking, but having made his preparations, began in 1740 to strike off an edition of 1200 copies, adopting as his text the 34th Halle edition of the Canstein Bible Society, then regarded as the standard edition of Luther's version among the Lutherans in Germany. Uninfluenced himself by a desire of gain, Saur invited the coöperation of the generous, and for several years published his proposals for printing the Bible in the Almanac, with the promise that the names of all who would give or contribute anything as a Free will-offering toward it—either to reduce the price of the whole edition, or to distribute a few copies among the poor—should be publicly noted with his sincerest thanks in their behalf.

Saur's staunch inflexibility in his views raised up enemies, and many even among the clergy,† during the progress of the work, warned the people against it, as spurious and interpolated; but he merely asked a suspension of opinion till August,‡ when, as he promised, they could judge for themselves; for after many struggles and this great opposition, from even well-meaning men, he had the consolation of seeing the last sheet struck off in August 1743.

It was now time to fulfill his engagement with Luther, the type-founder; and this brings us to a most curious incident in the narrative. Mr. Saur had twelve copies handsomely bound, and on the 5th of December sent them by the ship *Queen of Hungary*, Captain Falconer, but the vessel, when off St. Malo, was overtaken by French or Spanish privateers, and the Bibles, with the rest of the cargo, fell into their hands. By some strange connection of circumstances,

* Saur was not professionally a printer.

† The Rev. Casper Schnorr was specially violent.

‡ In an editorial of June, 1743, he says, "It is really beneath me to answer such libels, but whoever cares to know, need but wait till August, then he may see with his own eyes that there is not a bit of truth in all their assertions. Meanwhile God bless them and render them much good for their calumnies."

the whole twelve copies reached Frankfort and came to the hands for which they were intended. One copy Mr. Luther placed in the Royal Library in that city, where it still remains, "as fresh and in as good order in all respects as if it had just left the binder's hands," as an eminent bibliophile who saw it in 1856 assures us.* Councillor Luther gave another copy to Doctor Ruppertsberg, Superintendent of Marburg, and this copy, after being handed down from father to son, was brought to America again, in 1843, by the Rev. Dr. Ruppertsberg, its present owner.

The sale of the Bible was slow, for the calumnies set on foot during the progress of the work were not checked by its appearance, and a distrust of Saur's Bible spread through the German colonies in Pennsylvania and Virginia, and not only were many deterred from subscribing, but some who had actually subscribed preferred to lose the deposit rather than take a volume so sweepingly condemned. This drew from the publisher the following remark in his Almanac for 1746, after having in the preceding year offered to return the deposit to such as desired it.

"All those who have subscribed for a Bible and have paid part thereon, and those who have not paid anything but desire to have one, but have heard from the pulpit or otherwise that it was spurious and not Luther's translation, etc., are informed that it is now complete and open before the eyes of all the world, at least of all that desire to see; that it is just what we promised it to be, namely Luther's translation according to the 34th Halle edition of the Bible, and whoever seeks to show that it is not Luther's genuine translation, only puts himself to useless trouble. It is really too bad that we should, amidst all the war and strife at present in the world, quarrel yet concerning the correctness of the translation wherein the God of Peace has revealed his will to us. Were it an ordinary work we would have held our peace without a word of reply; for certainly there is a great deal in it that is objectionable and unapproved of by the natural man, which he would gladly wish different, to suit his case better. But if he has doubts yet about the letter of the Word whether it be true or false—what good can be hoped for him.

"All that our adversaries can possibly say against us, is concerning our appendix of the 3d and 4th Book of Esdras, and the 3d Book of the Maccabees which is not Luther's translation. The Halle edition of 1708 contained it, but our 34th edition did not, or we should have

* See Hist. Mag. ii. 241, where the inscription is given.

followed it. Hence, therefore, we added it from the Berlinburger edition, which we think every child that has the least spark of godliness in him must love and revere. But whoever does not like it can inform us and we will omit it in the binding. So also our addenda of the various translations.

"We can easily forgive our accusers, because they have never seen our Bible, have only believed it to be false from hearsay. But when they examine it once, word by word, they will change their opinion and say, 'The Bible is not false, but we are.'

"As we promised to give public notice of whatever was contributed toward the reduction of the price for our Bible, we have yet to mention that H—eh, and H. L. gave each 7 shillings for the benefit of the poor. In Germany also, a pious mind was led by the Hand of the Most High to make a grant for the benefit of our Bible. But while that alone would not materially affect the price of the whole, ourselves have added thereto according to our abilities and have thus reduced the worth of 14 shillings to the price of 12, whereby we remain still unbound and free to do as we may be enabled. J. A. R. subscribed for 7 copies to present to his poor German servants—a very good example."

These were not all his troubles; men actuated by less pure motives, imported or offered to import Bibles from Wurtemberg to be sold at twelve shillings;* others sought to produce the impression that Saur's Bibles were all sold when in fact three-fourths lay on his hands. All these schemes, however, failed, for he was resolute and patient. Before 1760 the sale became so brisk that Saur began a second edition of 2,000, which he completed in 1763, and which meeting no opposition, was followed by a third edition of 3,000 completed in 1776.

Saur's Bible is without notes, but contains a summary at the head of each chapter, and parallel references in the text. It is one of the fullest editions, from containing the third and fourth books of Esdras and the third book of Maccabees, as translated by Dr. Daniel Cramer of Wurtemberg, and published in Halle, in 1708, and revised in the Berlinburger edition, with the addition in 4 Esdras, vii. of a portion found in an Arabic version published in England.

The copies of the first edition are very scarce, from the fact that many copies were taken in sheets, unbound, and merely glued into a leathern

* Saur showed the utter impracticability of this, and says: "The price of our now nearly finished Bible, in plain binding with a clasp, will be 18 shillings; but to the poor and needy, we have no price."

band, which soon gave way and the sheets got loose. The third edition may be said to have been almost totally destroyed. It fell into the hands of the soldiery, except a few copies that were at the binder's, and was soon torn up for cartridges and waste paper. The destruction was in fact so complete that a friend of Saur's, who immediately after their departure hastened to the spot, could not succeed in making up more than ten complete copies, and most of them soiled and injured. These he presented to Catherine Saur, the daughter of the publisher, who gave one to each of her children, among whom was one of the parents of the writer of this sketch.

A. H. C.

TILDEN'S POEMS.

IN "Duyckinck's Cyclopædia of American Literature" (i. 429-430), there is a notice of a curious collection of poems, bearing the title—"Tilden's Miscellaneous Poems on Divers Occasions, chiefly to Animate and Rouse the Soldiers. Printed 1756." The extracts given in the "Cyclopædia" are prefaced with the following introduction:

"The long-continued contest known as the old French War, though waged at a comparative distance from the settled portion of the country, was one which could not fail to leave its trace in the popular literature. The foe was one whose ascendancy, in the opinion of a great part of the colonists, foreboded destruction to soul as well as body. The Roman Catholic priest represented a system which they detested; the Indian was identified with infant recollections and the tales of terror of the fireside. The colonists went heart and hand with the mother country, and shared to the full the John Bull prejudice and contempt of a Frenchman. As expedition succeeded expedition, battle followed after battle, the companionship in different scenes of danger and endurance led to a union of feeling among the representatives of different portions of the country, and while it furnished a school of warfare, presented one also of federative union.

"History has been active in identifying the localities of the war and in preserving the memory of its heroes, but has bestowed slight care on a department which has claims equal to these—the preservation of the ballad and song which cheered the long march of the soldier through the wilderness, and warmed the hearts of his kindred at the fireside. Many, probably, of the fugitive productions of which we have spoken, have perished, and the lines of some which remain may to us have little of the spirit-

stirring element, but they are worthy of regard for their past services."

This indicates the general bearing of the poems. Of the author himself nothing is given beyond his own references to himself, in the preface to his poems. Is anything else to be recovered?

We shall now present to the readers of the Historical Magazine a reprint of the entire work. It will be completed in one or two following numbers of our journal:

"TILDEN'S | MISCELLANEOUS | POEMS, | on |
Divers Occasions; | Chiefly to Animate & Rouse
| the | SOLDIERS. | Printed 1756.

"PREFACE OR INTRODUCTION.

"Ingenious and Courteous Reader:

"It may justly seem a matter of great surprise that a man near 70 years of age, should attempt to be an author: it may justly be deemed by you, or any other gentleman, to be the product of superannuation. Yet, Courteous Reader, I have some excuses to make, for digging up rusty talents out of the earth so long lain hid. In the first place, when I was young I was bashful, and could not stand the gust of a laugh; but having observed the press for 60 years, which has stood open and free to every idle scribbler, who have come off with impunity instead of the punishment I tho't they would have had; I am thereby emboldened to venture myself among the rest. But, ingenious sirs, I think I have greater and nobler views, for since brave soldiers are the very life, nerves and sinews of their country, and cannot be too much honored, nor too well paid; being a lover of Martial Discipline, I tho't at this critical juncture it might be of some service to the Public, to attempt to animate, and stir up the martial spirits of our Soldiery, which is the utmost I can do under my present circumstances. The small effort I made last spring was so well accepted by the gentlemen of the army that I am thereby emboldened to revise that, and some other pieces, and put them into a small pamphlet. I have nothing further to say, Gentlemen; but conclude with the two following stanzas:

"Kind sirs, if that you will accept,
This pretty Pamphlet as a gift,
With all the powers I have left,
I will consult your Honor,
But if you throw her quite away,
As I confess you justly may,
I've nothing further for to say,
But spit and tread upon her.

"But if that kindly you receive,
And grant the Muse a blest Reprieve
That little while she has to live,
I'll give her life and motion,

And make her crazy pinions strong ;
Thro' lofty theme she'll fly along ;
And every stanza in her song
Shall stand at your devotion."

"THE BRITISH LION ROUSED.

"Hail, great Apollo ! guide my feeble pen,
To rouse the august lion from his den,
Exciting vengeance on the worst of men.

2.

"Rouse, *British Lion*, from thy soft repose,
And take revenge upon the worst of foes,
Who try to ring and hawl you by the nose.

3.

"They always did thy quiet breast annoy,
Raising rebellion with the Rival boy,
Seeking thy faith and interest to destroy.

4.

"Treaties and oaths they always did break thro',
They never did nor wou'd keep faith with you
By popes and priests indulged so to do.

5.

"All neighbouring powers and neutral standers by
Look on our cause with an impartial eye,
And see their falseness and their perfidy.

6.

"Their grand encroachments on us ne'er did cease,
But by indulgence mightily increase,
Killing and scalping us in times of peace.

7.

"They bny our scalps exciting savage clans,
In children's blood for to imbrue their hands,
Assisted by their cruel Gallic bands.

8.

"Britains, strike home, strike home decisive blows
Upon the heads of your perfidious foes,
Who always truth and justice did oppose.

9.

"Go brave the ocean with your war-like ships,
And speak your terror o'er the western deeps,
And crush the squadrons of the Gallic fleets.

10.

"Cleave liquid mountains of the foaming flood,
And tinge the billows with the Gallic blood,
A faithful drubbing to their future good.

11.

"Bury their squadrons ill in watery tombs ;
And when the news unto Versailles it comes,
Let Lewis swear by Gar and gnaw his thumbs.

12.

"Oh ! ride triumphant o'er the Gallic powers,
And conquer all these cursed foes of ours,
And sweep the ocean with your iron showers.

13.

"While all the tribes in Neptune's spacious hall,
Shall stand astonish'd at the cannon ball ;
To see such hail-stones down among them fall.

14.

"Some of their tribes perhaps are killed dead,
And others in a vast amazement fled,
While Neptune stands aghast and scratch's his head.

15.

"My roving muse the surface reach again,
Search every part of the Atlantic plain,
And see if any Gallies yet remain ;

16.

"And if they do, let British cannon roar ;
And let thy thunders reach the western shore,
While I shall strive to rouse her sons once more."

"THE ENGLISH SOLDIERS ENCOURAGED.

"Rouse, heroes, arm—brave Captains take the field,
Great George commands, arm with your spear and
shield ;

Gird on the glittering sword upon your thigh,
Once more New England courage bravely try,
Maintain the honor you so bravely won
Of late, at Louisbourg on Cape Breton,
Where hero-like you storm'd, and took the town,
And gain'd immortal trophies of renown.
Now George commands drive back the encroaching
foe

That plot in time your fatal overthrow.
From Accada to the Ohio River,
They seize your lands where Jove is not the giver,
Laying a plan that they in time to come,
O'er all these lands may sing their *Te Deum*,
And cloud your sun with Popish superstition,
And make you dread their bloody Inquisition.
In vain you'll sigh, and make your sad complaints
Unto these idol-worshippers of saints ;
Better to die if Heaven sees it fit,
In fields of blood than ever to submit :
Go, heroes bold, you've a commission given
From George, our king, and the Great King of
Heaven.

The blood of infants crieth from the ground,
With scalped mothers scatter'd up and down.
Revenge, revenge our blood and righteous cause
Upon these rogues, who break all nature's laws.
In coverts they watch many days and nights
To take a time to do their base exploits ;
Scalp a few children, home again they run,
And swing their scalps and sing their *Te Deum*
They've murder'd thus in all our north frontiers,
Fill'd mothers' hearts with sighs and groans and
tears ;

And thus they've acted more than threescore years.
Had ever mortals such a cursed foe ?

Ask Jove or Mars, and they will tell you, No.
Curs'd be that arm, and let the sinews shrink,
That stays its *sword* their *cursed blood to drink* ;
Drink, *martial steel*, till you your *thirst* assuage,
For they deserve your utmost martial rage.
Drink, drink, I say, till you allay your *thirst*,
Gun powder blast them like a *thunder gust*,
For never was there any cause more just.
Since they in *blood* their chiefest pleasures have,
In *blood*, bold heroes, roul them to their grave ;
Since they the *blood* of Innocents have shed,
Let *thundering bombs* fall blazing on their head,
With dire confusion hurl them to the dead.

"In Anna's reign a soldier I have been,
But years forbid that I should go again ;
My hands are feeble, yet my heart is true,
With prayers and wishes it will go with you ;

But ere we part take this advice from me :
 Against good orders take no liberty.
 Observe good orders, else your camp's undone,
 And Mars will smite his bold rebellious son ;
 Observe your posts, watch well both front and rear,
 And double foes I think you need not fear.
 Your leaders brave no doubt a rule will use,
 Justice and mercy for to intermix ;
 As knowing well there is one *above them*,
 They'll give you cause both for to fear and love them.
 Go, *war-like souls*, you've leaders great and brave,
 Crown'd with success, and if you well behave
 In British annals, then your name will shine
 To the remotest periods of time.
 All round the globe your *mighty fame* will run,
 And overtake the chariots of the sun ;
 Ages to come historians they will say,
 You've fix'd our rights in North America.
 But whether am I bor'n ? These *thot's of arms*
 Have fill'd my troubl'd breast with strange alarms.
 Break off my song, my barbarous muse be still,
 And silently steal down Parnassus Hill."

(To be continued.)

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HISTORY OF THE PILGRIM FATHERS, FROM THE RECORDS AT LEYDEN.

No. II.

GEORGE SUMNER, Esq., in his very interesting "Memoirs of the Pilgrims at Leyden" (Mass. Hist. Coll., Vol. 9, Third series), says he is disposed to believe that the religious assemblies of the Pilgrims, at Leyden, were held in some hired hall, or in the house occupied by Robinson, though he was not able to discover anything more in relation to the dwelling of the minister, than a statement, in the record of his burial, that he lived near the belfry, which adjoined St. Peter's Church. The question which he here suggests is an interesting one in more than one aspect, and principally as it goes to show, according as it may be determined either one way or the other, whether the Pilgrims received any consideration from the Dutch authorities, and whether they were held in any particular estimation by them. It has always been, and still is, the custom in Holland for the government, or city authorities, to aid by subsidies, or by grants of buildings, the different churches established in the country, more or less, according to the claim which they were or are deemed to have. Religion, according to the Dutch theory, is an institution to be protected and aided, but not regulated or interfered with by the government. Thus the idea upon which the cities practised, in the times of the pilgrims in Holland, of providing places of worship for those religious communities which sprang up or came amongst them, where they were deemed *worthy*, is still carried out, under the present more consolidated general government, by a yearly distribution of money

for building new edifices, or repairing old ones, making no distinction, in this respect, between Protestant or Catholic, Christian or Jew. But this assistance was frequently withheld, as the subsidies now are, from such bodies as the authorities did or do not think proper to encourage.

Mr. Sumner shows conclusively that the tradition from which Prince, who visited Leyden in 1714, and Mrs. Adams, the wife of John Adams, our first minister to the Hague, supposed that they had been in the house where the Pilgrims worshipped, related to the place of worship still standing of the other congregations of English dissenters, who became established in Leyden about the same time with Robinson's congregation, and not at all to the latter. Indeed, the burial of Robinson in a hired vault of St. Peter's Church, as Mr. Sumner found out, is sufficient to show not only that the authority of Prince was entirely at fault, but also that the pilgrims had no church of their own in which to bury him. Mr. S. quotes a passage from Winslow's Relation, where Robinson's house is spoken of as being large; and it is stated that a parting feast was given in it, by those who remained at Leyden, to the pilgrims, on the eve of their departure; and infers from this remark, that Robinson's house was not only large enough for the purpose, but was actually used as their place of worship.

We intend to present, as it were, a supplement to Mr. Sumner's investigations, having ascertained some facts which escaped his observation; we mean, the exact site of Robinson's house, its dimensions and history, as derived from the existing records. These facts tend in a remarkable degree, it appears to us, to strengthen Mr. Sumner's conjecture as to that house being the place of worship, and also to show the limited means at the command of the pilgrims at the time of their settlement in Leyden. There is a space of two years, or a little more, between the time of the arrival of Robinson and his flock in Leyden and the purchase of this house, in which he afterward lived until his death. There is nothing to show where he resided during that short period; but on the fifth of May, 1611, a *transport brief*, or deed, was made to him, in conjunction with three others of his congregation, of the house and piece of ground in question, nearly opposite the belfry, which stood in the rear of St. Peter's Church, and fronting on Pieter's Kerckhoff, or the Clock Steech (literally translated, *Bell Alley*), a street between twenty and thirty feet wide. The consideration to be paid was three thousand two hundred dollars, of which eight hundred dollars were paid down, and the balance secured by a *custing brief*, or consideration lien, upon the property, and was to be paid in annual installments of two hundred dollars each. Now

the fact that the title was taken in the name of four persons, in connection with another circumstance disclosed in another record, namely, that Robinson was the only one of the four who lived in the house, goes to show that the purchase was for a general object, of which the pastor was the leader. This deed was found recorded in Register M.M., page 105, of indemnifications (*Protocolen van Waerbrieven*), and was doubtless so recorded as a security to the grantor for the balance of the purchase money. It will be found curious to the general reader, as a specimen of Dutch conveyancing. We preserve the names of the different parties, according to the orthography of the original deed. It reads as follows:

"We, *Pieter Arentsz Deyman* and *Amelis van Hogeveen*, schepens in Leyden, make known that before us came *Johan de Laluing*, declaring for himself and his heirs that he had sold and by these presents does sell to *Jan Robinsz*, minister of God's Word of the English congregation in this city, *Willem Jepson*, *Henry Wood*, and *Raynolph Tickens*, who has married *Jane White*—jointly and each for himself an equal fourth part—a house and ground with a garden situated on the west side thereof, standing and being in this city on the South side of the *Pieter's Kerckhoff* (grounds of Peter's Church) near the Belfry, formerly called the *Groene poort* (Green gate) Bounded and having situated on the one side, eastwardly, a certain small room which the *comparant* (the appearer or grantor) reserves to himself, being over the door of the house hereby sold; next thereto is *Willem Simonsz. van der Wilde*, and next to him the residence of the *Commandarije*; and on the other side Westwardly having the widow and heirs of *Huyck van Alckemade*, and next to him the *comparant* himself, and next to him is the *Donckere graft* (the Dark Canal) which is also situated on the West of the aforesaid Garden, and next to it is the *Falide Bagynhoff* (Veiled Nun's cloister), extending from the street of the *Kerckhoff* aforesaid to the rear of the *Falide Bagynhoff* before-named: *all and so* as the aforesaid house is at present built and made, used and occupied, with everything thereto attached (*aert-ennagelvast*—fastened to the ground or nailed) to him the *comparant* belonging, subject to a yearly rent charge of eleven stivers and twelve pence payable to the *Heer van Poelgeest*. And he the *comparant* promises the aforesaid house and ground, upon the conditions aforesaid, to warrant and defend from all other incumbrances with which the same may be charged, for a year and a day, and forever, as is just, hereby binding thereto all his property, moveable and immoveable, now owned or hereafter to be owned by him, without any excep-

tion. Further making known that he the *comparant* is paid for the aforesaid purchase and fully satisfied therewith, the sum of eight thousand guilders, the last penny with the first, and that with a purchase money lien—two thousand guilders being paid down, and five hundred guilders to be paid in May, 1612, and annually thereafter until all be paid. And this all in good faith and without fraud.

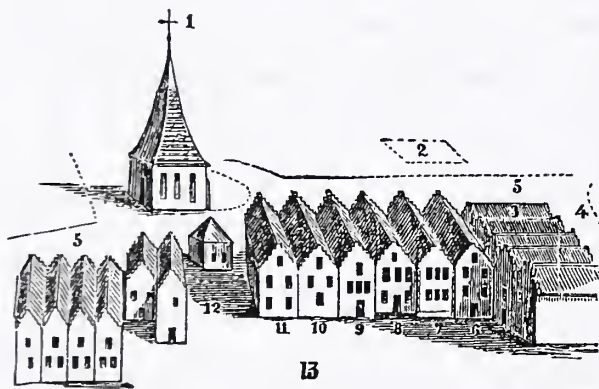
"In witness of these presents we have set our seals the 5th of May, 1611.

"(Signed,) J. SWANENBURGH."

The grantees in this conveyance, besides Robinson himself, were members of his congregation, as we find by the record of marriages. None of them went to America. Jepson bought out the interest of the others on the 13th of December, 1629, after Robinson's death. He is described in this second conveyance as a carpenter. Tickens was the brother-in-law of Robinson, whose wife Bridget was the sister of Jane White. Roger White, who communicated from Leyden to Governor Bradford the death of Robinson, was the brother of Mrs. Robinson. From the circumstance that Jane White's name is mentioned in the deed, it may be inferred that the money for Tickens's share came from her. Tickens is described as a looking-glass maker. In 1637, Jepson, who had become the sole owner, having died, the property was conveyed, by guardians of his children, to Stoffel Jansz. Ellis, and thus ceased to be held any longer by the Brownists. The house was taken down, with a number of others, in 1681-3, for the purpose of erecting a *hofje* or *hof* for the Walloons, still remaining, called *Pesyn's Hof*. There are over forty of these Hofs in Leyden. They are charitable institutions, originating with the monks and nuns during the Catholic times, when a church was usually connected with them. Thus it happened that a church stood in the Jerusalem's Hof, and in the Falide Bagyn's Hof, in both of which the other congregation of English dissenters worshipped, and which have been so erroneously supposed to have been the places of worship of Robinson's congregation. Both of these still stand; the former, however, is used as a turf storehouse, and the latter for the library of the University. I may remark further, while on the subject of the *hofs*, that they are constructed with rows of small tenements around a *hof* or court, having, usually, only a blank wall, with a gate in it butting upon the street. In these small buildings, poor old people of respectable character are received, and supported for the remainder of their lives, upon payment of a small entrance fee.

The dimensions of Robinson's house and ground are not given in the deed, but we have the means from other sources of determining its

width and approximately of its length. There is an old map, showing the width, or front on the street, of this and the adjoining lots, in the time of Johan Lalaing, called "Caerte van Heeren Straet, Salomons Straet, Clock Steech met de Zuyt ende West zijd vant Pieter's Kerckhof." *Map of Heeren Street, Solomon Street, Clock Alley, with the South and West side of Peter's Church ground.* The width of Robinson's house was exactly two roods, Rhineland measure, or twenty-five feet six inches English. There is another map, giving a bird's-eye view of the city, and showing the house as it was in 1670, ten or twelve years before it was torn down. By its assistance, with the known width just given, we can judge of its length sufficiently, and also get an idea of its general appearance, which was not different from a half dozen houses adjoining it; and we, therefore, here give a facsimile of that portion of this second map.



- 1.—The belfrey, now taken down, and the ground left open.
- 2.—The site of St. Peter's Church, still standing, and where Robinson was buried.
- 3.—The Commandarije—the grounds of a kind of order mentioned in the deed.
- 4.—Heeren Street, distant one hundred and fifty-six feet easterly from Robinson's house. The street is there still, so that any one disposed to make the pilgrimage can find the exact spot from these figures.
- 5.—Clock Street, or Alley, called in the deed a part of St. Peter's Church grounds. Robinson's house fronted on this street.
- 6.—Simonszoon's house, on the east of Robinson's house.
- 7.—Robinson's house.
- 8.—House of widow van Alekemade, on the west.
- 9, 10, 11.—Other houses of Johan de Lalaing, the grantor of Robinson's house.
- 12.—Falide Bagyn's Hof, between which and the houses of De Lalaing, on the east, was the Dovecker Canal.
- 13.—Garden of Robinson's house.

The other record to which we referred as showing that Robinson alone resided in the house—excepting, of course, the room over the door, reserved by Johan de Lalaing—is a list of those rated for a poll-tax on the 15th of October, 1622, in the Bon, or Wyk; that is, a small district set off for municipal purposes, called the Seven Houses. The only persons mentioned as living in this house are those composing Robinson's family, making, with himself, nine in all. They are named as follows:

JOHN ROBINSON, Minister,
BRUGITTA (BRIDGET) ROBINSON, his wife.

JAMES,	} Robinson's children.
BRUGITTA,	
ISAAC,	
MERCY,	
FEAR,	
JACOB.	

MARY HARDY, maid servant.

The only further mention of any portion of the family that we have noticed, is the marriage of the daughter Bridget, on the 10th and 26th May, 1629, to John Grynwich, student of theology, young man. On that occasion, Robinson's widow attended as a witness. H. C. M.

MR. SUMNER'S ADDRESS.

At the dinner at Plymouth, on the 2d August, the president gave a toast to Holland, and alluding to the researches of Mr. George Sumner, upon the condition of the Pilgrims in Leyden, called upon that gentleman to reply. It will be observed that Mr. Sumner has added some new facts to those contained in his "Memoirs of the Pilgrims at Leyden," published by the Massachusetts Historical Society, and has especially pointed out the obligations which New England is under to Holland, for several important institutions. We print the remarks of Mr. Sumner:

"After the glowing eloquence to which we have listened this day from so many orators, I should shrink from uttering a word, were it not in order to bring to this brilliant feast that homely New England commodity, a few facts—facts, heretofore, if I am not mistaken, hidden, and which throw some little additional light upon that truly good man, the early pastor of the Pilgrims, John Robinson.

"You have alluded, sir, in flattering terms, to researches made by me at Leyden. Since the publication of my first memoir, it has been my lot to make two other pilgrimages to that temporary home of the Pilgrims, gleaning each time some little information, trivial perhaps to the stranger, but interesting, I believe, to all their sons.

"And first, of the family of Robinson. Scarce

anything has been told us of them by Bradford, or the early chroniclers. We know that one son, Isaac, came from Leyden to Plymouth in 1629, and it has been supposed that his mother accompanied him. We know, also, that Miles Standish, by his will, in 1655, still preserved in yonder court house, left a bequest to the daughter of Isaac, 'Mareye Robenson, whom,' he says, 'I tenderly love for her grandfather's sake.' Good, generous, brave old Captain! Could Priscilla, five and thirty years before, have divined the heart that was in you?

"This is all we have of Robinson's family. But in the year 1622, a census of Leyden was taken, the registry of which is still preserved in the Stadt-house. There, on page 38, I found inscribed the inmates of the house of Robinson—himself, his wife, six children and one maid-servant.

"From this we learn that Robinson was blessed with other children than Isaac; but of their subsequent home, or lot in life, we know nothing.

"Another fact has interest, as it leaves room to suppose that Robinson's worldly position was more comfortable than other facts may have led us to infer. In the year 1611, he, with some friends, bought a house in Leyden, and this house was no doubt the place where these faithful Pilgrims met, three times a week, to listen to Robinson's teachings, and where they assembled at that sorrowful feast the night before their departure from Leyden. In the record of Robinson's interment, the place of his residence is given; and the deed, a copy of which I hold in my hand, shows that the house purchased by him corresponds in locality with that in which he died.

"By this deed, which in 1850 I found reeord-ed in the Registry of the Leyden Stadt-house, it appears that on the 5th May, 1611, Jan Robinson, preacher of the Divine Word of the English Communion in that city, together with William Jexson, Henry Wood and Reynulph Tiekens, bought for 8000 florins, or \$3200 of our money, a house and garden situated opposite and to the south of the Belfry of the Peter's Church. This land was bound on one side by land owned by William Symons (a good Old Colony name), and on the south by the cloister of the Falyde Bagyn Church. That church now contains the library of the University, and any future American traveller, visiting that library, may, by looking from the window of the second left-hand alcove, see, at the same time, the garden in which John Robinson walked, and the Peter's Church, under the pavement of which he was buried.

"I know not, Mr. President, what impression

might be made upon others, but I confess that, after having by these early records identified the home of Robinson, and entered the garden, now overrun with weeds, in which that pious, devoted Christian teacher—so heroic and so humble—so learned and so modest—walked with Brewster and with Bradford, I felt a reverential thrill, greater than when within the walls of Wittenberg, almost as great as when entering the gates of Jerusalem.

"The position in Leyden of that little body of hard-toiling fugitives from persecution, who, by devotion to principle, were destined to become the founders of a mighty nation, was not as brilliant or as happy as we could have wished. They had, however, in Holland, the inestimable privilege of uttering their opinions and of following, unmolested, the dictates of their conscience.

"It was fortunate, too, that above all other places, they were attracted to Leyden, which was then called the Athens of the West, which had institutions of learning superior to any in England—common schools which carried education home to the humble—and a population whose generous self-sacrifice, and whose love of knowledge must have appealed to all that was noblest in the Pilgrim character. On the same benches where Hugo Grotius sat, Elder Brewster and Bradford and Robinson and Winslow, listened to lessons of sound political philosophy, of tolerance, of charity.

"Bradford tells us of theological discussions at Leyden, in which Robinson took part against Episcopius, one of the Professors of the University. He does not tell us, however, that Episcopius was, at that very moment, like Elder Brewster, the object of the persecution of the British Ambassador at the Hague. Few of the sons of the Pilgrims will find any pleasure in the memory of these controversies, and nearly all will, I believe, be glad to think that if Robinson appeared in them, it was not to add fuel to the flame of religious strife, but rather to allay it by the benign influence of Christian learning and charity. The writings of Robinson show that his temper would have dictated such a course.

"Governor Arnold of Rhode Island, in his interesting history of that State, has observed that 'the Pilgrims of Plymouth were more liberal in feeling and more tolerant in practice than the Puritans of Massachusetts Bay; and as they were more liberal toward those who differed from them in point of religious doctrine, so they were more free in their political constitution.' The factor of the Dutch Colony of New Amsterdam, de Razières, who came to Plymouth in 1627, speaks, in a dispatch which

Mr. Brodhead has brought to light from the Hague, of the freedom enjoyed in the Old Colony.

"As an evidence of the different characteristics of the two colonies, may be cited the attempts made at Boston, or rather at Charlestown, in 1630, to interfere with the liberty of transactions by compelling all mechanics to labor for a fixed salary of two shillings a day, and by imposing heavy fines on all who gave or received more. These absurd regulations were the source of endless difficulties at Boston. Fortunately for Plymouth, no such nonsense was tolerated here.

"Another evidence is to be found in the difference concerning the rights of citizenship, which at Boston were made dependent upon religious tests—premiums upon hypocrisy—tests to which persecution was added, that finally drove Roger Williams to Plymouth, where he was welcomed by all the principal men of the Colony, and made assistant pastor of your church, in which Gov. Winthrop, who had been his uniform opponent, had, on a visit to Plymouth, the good fortune to listen to his preaching.

"May not the sojourn in Leyden explain these differences? The lessons of that University, which had Grotius for a follower, could hardly fail to inspire enlightened sentiments—while the migrations of the Pilgrims—their greater knowledge of men—their broader views of life—and above all the sufferings they had endured, could hardly fail to open their hearts to a larger charity.

"Three institutions, the Pilgrims, it seems to me clear, brought from Leyden to Plymouth, viz.:

"Common Schools.

"The Registration of Deeds.

"Civil Marriage.

"What concerns the schools of Holland I have fully discussed on another occasion.

"You are well aware, Mr. President, that in the days of the Pilgrims the old Saxon custom of publicity of conveyances had fallen into disuse, and that there was no registry of deeds in any part of England, the statutes providing for such registration in a few counties, dating only from the time of Queen Anne. A learned English jurist, Mr. Joseph Parkes, has written a work upon the laws regulating real property in America, in the hope of improving the English law and of securing a general registration of deeds. Mr. Parkes has declared that the civilization and prosperity of a country may be judged by the facilities which attend its transfers of land. But a few years since, when an attempt was made in England to pass a general

registration act, it was met by an indignant protest from the conveyancers, who declared that they had a vested interest in the obscurity of titles.

"The Pilgrims had in Holland opportunities to observe the advantages of registration—the deed of John Robinson's own house was, as we have seen, recorded—and one of their earliest acts was to provide for a registry of all deeds of land in Plymouth, an example soon after imitated by the colony of Massachusetts Bay.

"The security of families and of successions was also increased by making a record by the magistrates of all marriages, and by having their participation in the ceremony. For this course the Plymouth colonists were attacked in England, when Edward Winslow declared to the Lords Commissioners for the plantations in America, "that marriage was a civil thing; besides, civil marriage was no new thing, for he had been so married himself in Holland, by the magistrates in their Stadt-house."

"But greatest of all good things which the Pilgrims found in Holland was freedom of speech—the liberty of searching for the truth, and of freely discussing it. This they steadily maintained until 1774, when the Royal Governor in Boston sought to control opinion by declaring that town meetings should only be convoked by his order. Perhaps no one measure tended more in the country districts to concentrate that spirit which a year after showed itself at Lexington and at Bunker Hill, than this attempt from the capital to limit the freedom of speech.

"It is related that at the close of the war, Washington said to that son of Massachusetts, who had received the sword of Cornwallis at Yorktown, 'We know what we Virginians have been fighting for, with our fine farms and climate, but can you tell what you New Englanders have fought for, with your granite rocks, and your cold and barren land?' 'Yes,' was the ready reply of General Lincoln, 'we fought for the liberty of using our heads and our hands.' For freedom of speech and freedom of action.

"Fortunately in our day these are secure. Should any attempt be made at the present time to assail the freedom of speech, it would utterly fail and recoil upon its abettors, who would shrivel into nothing before the silent contempt of the grave and the mirth of the humorous.

"The effect of a censorship upon thought we can hardly comprehend without looking to despotic countries, and the hero of Beaumarchais's comedy has given us a very good definition of freedom of speech as there understood. 'During

my absence,' he says, 'a new institution has sprung up called Freedom of Speech; and provided I say nothing of politics and nothing of morals—nothing of history and nothing of jurisprudence—nothing of men in place and nothing of men who are trying to get into place—nothing of great public bodies in credit and nothing of great public bodies which have discredited themselves—I am at liberty to utter all my opinions; subject, however to the control of a body of censors, who, as they hold public office, naturally represent all the wisdom, learning, and virtue of the community.'"

Societies and their Proceedings.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Aug. 16th.*—At the usual monthly meeting, W. H. Brown, Esq., President, in the chair. Among the additions to the Society's collections reported (305 in number) was the rare and costly work of Lord Kingsborough, on the Antiquities of Mexico, beautifully bound in red Turkey morocco, with an autograph letter of Lord Kingsborough to Dr. Bliss, to whom the work belonged—the gift of H. G. Loomis, Esq. a member, recently returned from Europe.

Communications of an interesting character were read, from Prof. A. Caswell, of Rhode Island, and Thomas Yeatman, Esq., of Connecticut. Provision was made for enlarging the accommodations of the library, and the Society's rooms were ordered to be opened to visitors attending the National Fair, to be held by the United States Agricultural Society, in this city, during the next month.

Sept. 20th.—W. L. Newberry, Esq., Vice-President, presiding. The Librarian reported the acquisition of valuable files of newspapers, including one, complete, of the "Chicago Tribune," 1840–1, believed to be the first journal in the United States bearing the name of "Tribune; also the gift of Fuller's "Worthies of England, London, 1662," folio, by Mr. R. C. Wright, of Chicago, in whose family that rare work has been long and carefully preserved. Letters were read from the Hon. J. Prentiss, Keene, N. H.; the Hon. Tench Tilghman, President of the United States Agricultural Society; Hon. J. F. Farnsworth, M.C., etc.

A copy of the interesting lecture on the early history of Chicago, lately delivered, was received in MS., from the Rev. Jere. Porter, its author; and from Mr. B. Felsenthal, of Chicago, was received a communication, accompanying a sche-

dule of Israelite periodicals—six in number—two in German and four in English—published in the United States, at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati and San Francisco. Notice was taken of the existing literature of that people in the United States, and their prominent writers and scholars in Europe.

A communication was also read from the Hon. Richard Cobden, M.P., Great Britain, accepting membership, and inclosing a specimen of the original stamps issued in pursuance of the "Stamp Act" for taxing the American colonies. The stamp is a "two shilling" one, and well preserved.

The Secretary submitted some remarks on the historical value to the people of this State and region, of the Jesuit "Relations," not long since reprinted, through the liberality of the Canadian government. Various allusions to and descriptions of Illinois, and other points in the north-west, were cited. Reference was also made to extensive notices of scientific interest in these writings (hitherto inaccessible)—such as of the lake tides and currents; of various natural phenomena, as earthquakes, parhelia (or mock suns), of which an example was given of *seven* seen at once, at Green Bay and other points fifty leagues distant, in 1671—besides information of the copper mines of Lake Superior, and valuable geographical accounts, with historical notices of Indian tribes, their names, dialects, wars, migrations, etc., constituting a rich store of material for the aboriginal inquirer. The hope was expressed that the subject would attract the attention of intelligent minds, who would find in the Society's collections (both of books and maps) important helps to prosecute it with advantage and success.

After a favorable report from the Treasurer of the Society's resources for the year, and the transaction of other business, the meeting was adjourned, the members inspecting the enlarged accommodations of the library, already well filled.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIO GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, vol. iii. p. 78.) *October 5.*—The regular monthly meeting. The President, Almon D. Hodges, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. Trask, the Librarian, reported that 11 bound volumes and 429 pamphlets had been presented to the library during the last month.

Dr. Palmer, the Historiographer of the Society, read a biographical sketch of the late Rev. George W. Burnap, D.D., a corresponding member, who died in Baltimore the 8th September last.

Mr. Richard Pike, of Dorchester, read an interesting history of the building and occupancy of Fort Pownall in the Penobscot, and stated many important historical facts in connection with it. The first commander of the fort was Gen. Jedediah Preble, father of Com. Preble, and he was succeeded by Colonel Thomas Goldthwaite, a native of Chelsea. The thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Pike for his interesting paper, and a copy was requested for the archives.

Col. Samuel Swett presented to the Society a manuscript poem on the death of the only son of Gov. John Hancock, at the age of ten years. Gov. Hancock had one daughter who died in early infancy, and he was thus left childless, like many other of the revolutionary patriots and heroes. The circumstance of the death of Gov. Hancock's son, says Col. Swett, was peculiar and interesting.

His parents, to avoid the dangers of skating, sent him to practise it under the especial care of an old retired domestic of the governor, at Braintree—Henry Smith. The poor youth, while engaged in this amusement, under all these precautions, fell upon the ice and was mortally wounded in the head. These circumstances are described in the striking illustrated manuscript obituary notice of him by a school-mate of his, at the time of his death—the late Samuel Adams Dorr, of Roxbury. "This manuscript has been preserved in a remarkably unimpaired state," said Col. Swett, "and was lately presented to me by the family of Mr. Dorr, and I have the pleasure of presenting it now to this Society, in the hope that the same devoted care will be extended to it by them."

Col. Swett also presented another illustrated manuscript, which he said was of a far more ambitious description than that of a schoolboy's. It was a large thick folio in parchment—a Roman Catholic choral book, every page of which was filled with the most elaborate elegant ornamented musical notes, done with a pen—the work probably of a man's life, and executed previously to the invention of printing.

The thanks of the Society were voted to Col. Swett for these interesting donations.

Rev. Joseph A. Copp, D.D., of Chelsea, read a paper giving an interesting account of the library of Mr. Alexander A. Smets, of Savannah, Georgia. Mr. Smets is a native of Switzerland. He emigrated to Georgia in early life. His library is one of the richest in the South. It contains about 6,000 volumes, including thirty volumes of autographs. It consists almost exclusively of the rarest works, and like the Dowse library, all of the best editions and in the richest binding. Among the rarities is the

Bible of Oliver Cromwell, with his name written in it by himself, and the date, 1619.

A vote of thanks was passed to Dr. Copp, for his interesting paper, and a copy was requested for the archives.

After the transaction of some private business the meeting was dissolved.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, vol iii. p. 43). *October 4th.*—Monthly Meeting. President, Luther Bradish, Esq., in the chair. Several donations were announced by the Librarian; he also called the attention of the audience to a globe, supposed to be one of the first made, its date being 1542. A medal commemorative of the building and the first President of the Historical Society will soon be issued.

The Librarian announced a new German work embracing many of the earliest charts and maps relating to America.

The paper of the evening was read by John A. Poor, Esq. The subject was "English Colonization in America." The view of the Pilgrim Fathers, as playing an unimportant part in the colonization of this country, was so at variance with the prevalent theory as to excite an unusual degree of interest in the paper.

The greatness of England was due, said the speaker, to American colonization, and yet the British government was the latest of all the European powers to plant colonies in the new world. This work was finally achieved through the efforts of individuals. The great mover of all this was Sir Ferdinando Gorges, for whom the speaker claimed the title of Father of English Colonization in America.

Mr. Poor gave a sketch of the efforts of all the European powers to plant colonies in the new world at the close of the 16th century, when Gorges appears on the public stage. He then gave a history of the early voyages, and of the grant of the charter to the council of Virginia, obtained through the influence of Gorges, dated April 10, 1606, under which the colonies were planted.

The date of this charter, the speaker contended, is the initial point in our New England history; and that it bears the same relation to American colonization as does the Emancipation Act of August 1, 1834, to the abolition of slavery in the West Indies.

The speaker gave a minute history of the efforts of Gorges and others to plant its race in the new world, and showed that he held possession of the country from 1609 onward. France and England both claimed title, and both sought to

hold possession. This occupancy of Gorges saved it to the English race. Through the influence of Gorges the Pilgrims were induced to come over; a charter was given them in the name of Mr. John Wincof, who was a man of the county of Lincoln, whose daughter Frances was the wife of Gorges' son.

The speaker regarded Pilgrim history, as given us by Messrs. Webster, Everett, Bancroft and Palfrey, as "*classical*," and not severe history, and claimed for Gorges, Popham, and Vines the chief glory of planting the English race in the new world.

He closed with a brief allusion to the extent and power of the English race, having dominion over the sea, and holding one-fourth of the habitable globe, governing one-fourth of the human race; four times in number the entire population of the Roman Empire when its eagles overshadowed the world.

The historic sketch was exceedingly clear, down to the year 1616, before the Pilgrims' period, and the speaker relied on historic facts for his assertion that, as a political event, the Pilgrim settlement was of no sort of consequence. The Puritans, on the contrary, who came over under Endicott and Winthrop, had overrun New England, and became the masters of its territory.

RHODE ISLAND.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers vol. iii. p. 81.) *Providence, July 5.*—The quarterly meeting was held this evening in the Cabinet, the President, Albert G. Greene, in the chair. After the reading of the report for the last quarterly meeting, numerous donations to the Society were announced. An original letter from Rev. Rufus Babcock, written by Gov. Jona. Trumbull, of Conn., to Gov. Cooke, of Rhode Island, in August, 1796, relative to the movements of the British, was read, and made the subject of remarks.

Julius C. Palmer, of Boston, and Samuel C. Eastman, of Concord, N. H., were elected corresponding members.

Adjourned.

Providence, Sept. 9.—A special meeting of the Society was called this evening to respond to an invitation from the New England Historic Genealogical Society, to attend the Centennial Anniversary of the taking of Quebec by Wolfe. A resolution was passed, thanking the New England Historic Genealogical Society for the invitation, and Dr. Usher Parsons and Rev. E. M. Stone were appointed delegates to attend the celebration. Letters were read from Julius C.

Palmer, of Boston, and Samuel C. Eastman, of Concord, N. H., accepting the office of corresponding member.

Adjourned.

Providence, October 4.—The regular quarterly meeting of the Rhode Island Historical Society was held this evening, the President in the chair. The record of the last quarterly meeting was read by Amos Perry, Secretary *pro tem*.

Rev. E. M. Stone, cabinet keeper, announced donations from the following sources: Henry T. Drown, C. Benjamin Richardson, Charles I. Bushnell, of New York; Wm. C. Snow, E. M. Stone, John R. Bartlett, C. W. Parsons, A. H. Stilwell, of Providence; Francis Brinley, J. Wingate Thornton, of Boston; C. D. Bradley, George Livermore, of Cambridge, Mass.; Jeremiah Whipple, of Cumberland; Wm. H. Chandler, Abigail Bigelow, Essex Historical Institute, New Jersey Historical Society; Smithsonian Institute, John Pennington and Son, J. Carson Brevoort, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; New York Institute; Chicago Historical Society.

Several of the documents presented were read, including three letters from Hon. Theodore Foster to Dr. Solomon Drown, dated respectively at Philadelphia, April 2, 1794, Dec. 20, 1798, and March 21, 1800, received from H. T. Drown; contract between John Brown and James Snow, dated Providence, May 25, 1784, in relation to building a house at the corner of Richmond and Pine streets from W. O. Snow; and a Quaker marriage certificate of Steven Hopkins, dated March 2, 1755, from Jeremiah Whipple.

Several gentlemen were elected resident members, and the following were elected corresponding members: H. T. Drown, of New York; James S. Linsey, of Brooklyn; Joseph Palmer, of Boston; Almon D. Hodges, of Dorchester, Mass.; and Wm. S. Perry, of Nashua, N. H.

A vote of thanks was passed to Charles I. Bushnell and other gentlemen, for their kindness in enriching the Society with their valuable contributions.

The exhibition of the picture of Providence as it appeared fifty years ago, and of other articles in the possession of the Society, proves a source of interest and pleasure to large numbers of our citizens. In this way public attention is called to the objects of the Society, and it is believed great good will result.

After the transaction of some business relative to the purchase of furniture and procuring photographs of the view of Providence in 1809, the meeting adjourned.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

UNITED STATES CENTS.—A correspondent of the "Boston Transcript" gives the following interesting account of U. S. cents:

"The act for the establishment of the United States Mint was passed April 2, 1792, and it went into operation the same year; being more or less experimental until 1795.

"1793. Although a small trial piece for a cent, with a silver centre, was struck in 1792, and the Disuc and Half Disme in the same year, there seems to be no doubt, that the first regular issue of the currency was the cent of 1793. Of this there are eleven varieties struck, in the following order:

"1st—Obverse, a head with fine flowing hair, copied from the French ideal of Liberty; beneath, the date, with figures wide apart; above, the word 'Liberty.' Reverse, an endless chain, of fifteen links, inclosing the words 'once cent,' and the fraction 1-100. Around it, 'United States of Ameri.' Edge divided into alternate sections of leaf-work and milling.

"2d—Same as first on obverse. Reverse, reads 'United States of America,' in full.

"3d—Hair longer, and bust running out to a fine point; date close in the figures, and piece slightly larger.

"4th—Obverse, head bolder in the features, hair flowing straight back, in long, thick locks. Under the neck, a twig, with three broad leaves, nearly at right angles with each other. Large date below, 'Liberty' above. Reverse, a wreath of two branches, united by a riband, inclosing words 'one cent.' Around it, 'United States of America,' below, the fraction 1-100. Obverse and reverse both surrounded by a finely beaded line, near the edge.

"5th—Hair a little fuller; leaves on the twig inclined forward. Figures in the date, and letters in the word 'Liberty,' much smaller and closer. Reverse, same as No. 4.

"6th—Hair rather shorter in middle part of the head. Leaves on the twig much more slender, and in position like No. 4. Reverse, leaves in wreath longer, and bow in knot larger.

"7th—Obverse, like the last in head, but the leaves on the twig quite small, and pointing symmetrically upward. Reverse, varies slightly in wreath.

"8th—Obverse same as No. 7. Reverse differs in the wreath, and has 'one cent' exactly in the centre, instead of slightly above it, as before. Fraction closer, in figures.

"9th—Obverse like No. 8, except that the

leaves on the twig are more pointed, and all incline forward. Reverse, wreath varies again in form and arrangement of the leaves.

"10th—Precisely like No. 9, except that now, for the first time, the edge is changed; and, instead of the device mentioned in No. 1, bears the words, 'One hundred for a dollar.'

"11th—A much larger piece, with more of the bust; the hair is rolled off from the forehead, and combed smooth, falling down over the back; on the left shoulder is the staff and liberty-cap; the twig of leaves under the neck is omitted. Reverse, the wreath is much longer in the leaves, and the bow-knot is very different; the beaded line on both sides is preserved, and the edge is lettered, as in No. 10.

"The varieties of this year, as above described, are distinguishable at a glance in good specimens, which are, however, somewhat difficult to obtain. Nos. 3, 5 and 8 are the most common.

"1794. In this year quite a number of dies were made, varying both in size and detail, but they may be divided into three general divisions.

"1st—A large piece, the size of No. 11 of 1793, and generally resembling it, except that the beaded line, which added much to the beauty of the cent, is changed to a milled rim; the edge is still lettered, as before.

"2d—A smaller piece, of which there are many variations in the wreath and hair; otherwise, similar.

"3d—A piece with a raised edge, of which there are also several varieties.

"1795. Four well-marked varieties.

"1st—A thick, well-struck piece; hair shorter in the neck than in 1794, with the edge lettered, for the last time.

"2d—Plain edge, thinner piece; 'one cent' high up in the wreath.

"3d—Like the last, but 'one cent' in middle of the wreath.

"4th—Obverse like the last. Reverse, a better die, with fine milling on the rim, and leaves in triplets on the wreath.

"1796. A number of varieties similar to 1795, but generally better in the die. Wreath has leaves in doublets and triplets, as before. In this year the liberty-cap and pole is dropped, a few locks of hair being drawn up behind and tied, while the rest of the hair flows long down the back. The bust is also draped. There is a change in this die on the reverse; the fine leaves in the wreath are dropped, and thick leaves substituted, which prevail for eleven years.

"1797. The same in general characteristics, with quite a number of variations in the die. One has triplets in the wreath still.

"1798. Several varieties. One shows the triplets, and is rarely found.

"1799. This celebrated cent rarely occurs in good condition, and its scarcity is well known to all coin collectors. The copper in this year appears to have been very soft, and the date is generally nearly or quite illegible.

"1800. Was first struck with a die altered from 1799, the first 9 showing quite plainly in the 0. Afterward a new die was made.

"1801. There is one die in this year with the fraction, by mistake, reading 1-000; all the other dies are correct.

"1802. The same mistake occurs in one die, as in 1801. There are quite a number of variations in 1802 and 1803.

"1803. The same mistake again in one die; all the others right.

"1804. Somewhat remarkable for its scarcity.

"1807. Has one die altered from 1806, and one new die.

"1808. In this year the whole cent is changed. The position of the head is reversed; the hair is cut shorter, and bound round the head with a fillet, which bears the word 'Liberty,' and thirteen stars appear around the margin; the bust is also shortened, and without drapery. Reverse, the wreath becomes continuous, and the loop of the knot is omitted.

"1809. Rarely found good.

"1810. One die altered from 1809; afterward a new die.

"1811. One changed from 1810; one new.

"1812. Several variations, principally on reverse.

"1813. Two varieties; one always good in the date, one generally poor in date, which is near the star on the right.

"1814. One variety has the tail of the 4 crossed; one without the cross.

"1815. None struck. A good many counterfeits.

"1816. Another change. The hair is done up in a knot, and bound with a cord. A fillet still surrounds the head, terminating in a point above the forehead, and bearing 'Liberty.' The bust is cut shorter, and the stars, instead of being either side of the head, are continuous around it. Reverse, as before.

"1817. A number of varieties, principally in position of date and stars. One has fifteen stars instead of thirteen—the only year in which this occurs.

"1823. Is somewhat rare, and generally poor in condition. There is very little change from 1816 until we get to

"1834. In this year there were three distinct dies.

"1st—Like the preceding years.

"2d—A smaller and very neatly executed

head, with flat, round pointed stars, rim more finely milled.

"3d—The edge is raised, and the stars are made small, and continue so from this time.

"1835. 1st—Head like the preceding, but edge not so high.

"2d—The fillet around the head projects in a sharper point, with less hair below it on the face.

"1836. 1st—Like the preceding.

"2d—Has the hair wavy on the top of the head.

"1837. The cord which binds the hair has been heretofore plain. It now becomes beaded, and continues so hereafter.

"1839. 1st—Like the preceding two years.

"2d—Head rounds up above the fillet, and the hair projects on the forehead.

"3d—Called the 'bull head cent,' hair slightly wavy, and curls up over the base of the bust. Letters on reverse smaller.

"4th—A smaller and more classic head, which continues till 1843.

"1840. One with a large date, and one with a small date.

"1842. Large and small date.

"1843. 1st—Like the preceding.

"2d—Reverse has much larger lettering, which continues to 1857.

"3d—Head is changed for the last time, and date placed directly under it. The rim is made much thicker.

"After this, with some trifling varieties in the figures of the date, there is no change until

"1857. When we find the large and small date again.

"With one exception (1815) the cents furnish an unbroken series of United States coinage, the only one of our coins that does so. Hence I have thought it worthy of some detail. A perfect series of good specimens must always be an object of interest, and when the copper cent ceases to circulate, it may be to some a cause of regret that they neglected to secure a collection while they yet had the opportunity.

"The little Nickel, and the big White Man, are slowly but surely worrying the old copper-colored race out of existence. And it is a curious coincidence, that while one branch is perishing with the *old die*, in the wild regions of the West, the other is obliged to succumb to a new die in the East. The name of the one, and the semblance of the other, are to be perpetuated in the *osment* to fill the place of the departed."

BOSTON ITEMS.—The following is an interesting scrap of Boston names and items. Dr. Peters you know was the reputed author of the famous

satirical History of Connecticut. Dr. Parker was the second Bishop of Massachusetts.

S. P. G.

LETTER FROM SAMUEL PETERS.

MAJOR HENRY PRICE, OF BOSTON :

REV. SIR: Having formerly had a relation in America, on whom I had some dependence, the circumstance has recently been made known to the Rev^d. Dr. Samuel Peters, now resident in this country. On his recommendation, and as a Brother Clergyman, may I, sir, be permitted to trouble you with the following short memoranda concerning him, and to request the exercise of your benevolence in making some inquiries respecting his Affairs? Whatever expense may attend it you may depend on having most punctually and gratefully transmitted, by directing a line to the

REV. WALTER HARPER,
No. 48 High-Holborn,
London.

MEMORANDA.

Henry Price, Esq^r., the gentleman alluded to, acquired a considerable fortune situate chiefly in Boston and its vicinity. His residence about the year 1770, was a large farm he had purchased about 45 miles from thence. Our letters to him were directed to be left at Mr. John Cutter's, in Boston; his letters in return report the death of his Wife, of his Daughter, about the age of nineteen, and of his Son and only surviving child, who was apprenticed to an Apothecary, and expired suddenly in a fit on the 20th of April, 1766. Mr. Price was sometime paymaster to Queen Ann's Reg^t., I think. His *last* letter was dated "Boston, the 18th June, 1771," intimating his determination "of coming to Old England as soon as he should be able to fix on a proper person to be entrusted with his affairs in Boston;" and with this letter his correspondence, and my information respecting him, closed.

N. B.—In point of relationship he was my Grandmother's Brother.

The Rev^d. Dr. Peters, before mentioned, acquaints me that Mr. Price was far advanced in life, and died about the year 1772—that he was a Merchant-taylor, and a Gentleman of considerable property, and in point of character much esteemed in Boston—that the Mr. John Cutter, to whose house his letters were directed, is now a Founder in Marlborough Street, Boston—that Mr. Price's Son served an Apprenticeship (in company with Martin Brimmer, Esq^r., now a Merchant at Boston,) at Mr. Austin's, Apothecary, near the old Province House, and was afterwards an Assistant to Dr. Marshall, of the

Poor House—and that Mr. Price, the *Elder*, had retired from business, and lived upon his farm and fortune.

Dr. Peters adds that the Clergy in general, and the Rev^d. Dr. Walter and the Rev^d. Wm. Montague in particular, will be so good as to join the Rev^d. Dr. Parker in his obliging inquiries, together with Martin Brimmer, Esq^r., and Mr. Jn^o. Cutter, and most earnestly and respectfully are their friendly exertions solicited therein.

London, 12th July, 1792.

DR. PETERS TO DR. PARKER :

REV. AND DEAR SIR: Your Father, Mr. John Cutter, and his Son, Mr. James Cutter, will easily help you to everything respect^f the Property left by Mr. Henry Price, and where it lies and in what it consists. He went by the Name of Major Price in Boston. If any Property remains for the Heir [the Rev^d. Mr. Walter Harper, Lecturer of St. Andrew's, Holborn,] please to see his Will, and if favourable to Brother Harper send a copy of the Will and Deeds, and what is necessary the first opportunity. * *

SAMUEL PETERS.

AT PIMLICO, July 23d, 1792.

ELIHU HALL.—The father of Elihu Hall came from England with Lord Baltimore, to whom he was a personal friend, and had a *carte blanche* to take as much land as he wanted anywhere within the grant to Lord B. He selected about 2,000 acres on the Susquehanna River, in Cecil County, at the mouth of Octorara Creek. A house of about 60 feet front was built by my grandfather of bricks, imported from England. It is still in good preservation, and, together with about 500 acres of land, continues in the family. A daughter upwards of 80 years of age, the last of 13 children, still resides there.

It was customary before the Revolution for *planters* of high standing to order from *home* every thing that was wanted *once a year*. The *brig* that brought the bricks with the annual order, arrived at Port Deposit—the head of tide water, when the river was very high, and the captain, entirely ignorant of the river, run his vessel up five miles to the heart of Octorara. There happened to be a number of fishermen's boats about, and plenty of slaves, and he was very soon discharged, and got down to safe anchorage in safety.

The old gentleman was of high, strong, aristocratic principles, a justice of the peace, but when the tocsin of war was sounded, he took his side as a leader of the Whig party. His eldest son and my father, the *second*, only 19 years of age, volunteered in Gen. Smallwood's

regiment, which was so entirely cut to pieces on Long Island—both were made prisoners, but the elder solaced himself with paying court to the daughter of the farmer at whose house he was billeted, and after the war married her and took her to Maryland.

Squire Hall was very prompt and energetic in his duties as a Justice of the Peace, and one of the *Committee* of safety—there were no places in those days as there are now, to “send a man down” for further hearing; and as he lived 24 miles from the county town, it was not always convenient to send a man there, he adopted a very easy mode of *holding* them—a portion of a panel of *worm fence*, common in those times, was raised, and the man’s head put through, and so he was held; the squire thought this a good mode of keeping the party out of mischief for the time being; and then, if the case was not very flagrant, the party was dismissed with a kind admonition not to be again found about those parts—a hint that was generally attended to.

H. H.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS SUPPOSED TO BE ALIVE IN MASS., MAINE, MISSOURI, AND ILLINOIS.—The following is a list of Revolutionary soldiers, supposed to be alive, pensioners on the roll of the State of Massachusetts, with their age in 1859:

Reuben Burt, 95 years; Micah Balcom, 100 years; John Bourne, 100 years; Rufus Farnham, 93 years; John Goodnow, 97 years; Erastus Morgan, 95 years; Abraham Rising, 100 years; Benj. Smith, 94 years; James Sawin, 98 years; Joel Shepard, 94 years; Moses Thompson, 97 years; Samuel Thompson, 99 years; Samuel Yendall, 90 years.

The following is a list of Revolutionary soldiers supposed to be alive and pensioners on the roll of Maine, with their ages, in 1859; Job Allen, Cumberland County, 96 years; Isaac Abbott, Oxford County, 97 years; Samuel Ackley, Oxford County, 94 years; Benjamin Berry, Somerset County, 97 years; Nathan Daughy, Cumberland County, 95 years; Ralph Fargham, York County, 103 years; Amaziah Goodwin, York County, 100 years; John Hamilton, York County, 99 years; William Hutchings, Hancock County, 95 years; James W. Head, Lincoln County, 98 years; Enoch Leathers, Piscataqua County, 96 years; Edward Milliken, Kennebec County, 93 years; John C. Mink, Lincoln County, 96 years; Josiah Parker, Somerset County, 95 years; Jacob Rhoades, York County, 95 years; Simeon Simpson, Kennebec County, 94 years; William Tukey, Cumberland County, 94 years; John Sawyer, Penobscot County, 104 years; Foster Wentworth, Lincoln

County, 95 years; William Wyman, Lincoln County, 97 years.

The following are supposed to be alive and pensioners on the rolls of the States of Missouri and Illinois, with their ages, in 1859: Missouri—Jas. Barnham, Green County, 95 years; Illinois—Israel Warner, Du Page County, 92 years. Israel Warner, although a native of Vermont, made his application for his pension in 1829 from Whitehall, New York. He enlisted in the continental line in 1779 for and during the war, and belonged to a company of the Green Mountain Vermont regiment, commanded by his father, Col. Seth Warner. Col. Seth Warner’s commission from the Continental Congress is dated November 14, 1776. It is believed that the name of Israel Warner appears in the charter of the town of Eden, Vermont, that town having been given to officers and soldiers that served in the war from the State of Vermont. Seth, a younger brother of Israel, was living in 1829 in the district of Montreal, Canada.

MADAM KNIGHT’S JOURNAL.—The publication of Madam Knight’s Journal in the “Living Age” for June 26th, 1858, with an introduction by the writer of this, has brought to light from its archives, a written statement in regard to Madam Knight, made by Mrs. Hannah Mather Crocker, at the request of Isaiah Thomas, LL.D., the founder of the Antiquarian Society at Worcester, soon after the Journal was first published by Theodore Dwight, Esq., in 1825. It is in the handwriting of Mrs. Crocker, and bound up with a copy of Madam Knight’s Journal in the library of that Society.

Mrs. Hannah Mather Crocker was granddaughter of Rev. Dr. Cotton Mather, and daughter of Rev. Dr. Samuel Mather, whose conversation with Dr. Franklin, in relation to Madam Knight, is referred to by her. The copy of this statement and the account of Mrs. Crocker which follows, are from S. F. Haven, Esq., Librarian of the American Antiquarian Society. This addition to the history of Madam Knight, thus revealed, demonstrates the utility of such works as the English “Notes and Queries,” and our own Historical Magazine.

If this statement had been known to the present writer, much labor and research would have been saved. It is a confirmation of the paternity of Madam Knight, as stated in my introduction to her Journal in the “Living Age,” without giving the dates and some other facts, while it adds new and interesting phases to her life. Mr. Haven, in a recent note, says, “The fact that Madam Knight was a schoolmistress in Boston, seemed to me of interest in connection with the history of the Boston schools, and now

that so much pains are taken to gather every scrap of the private history of Franklin, it seemed to me that his connection with Madam Knight was a reminiscence worth preserving."

At this very point of time it is particularly interesting to know that Madam Knight had some hand in awakening and guiding the embryo of those keen and philosophic powers which first revealed the wonders of that electricity which is now astonishing the old world and the new as it shoots through the ocean from continent to continent, while we stand "wondering to what new music the earth's round wheel will turn," or what other chords will be touched, "tempering the thunder of the sky into the silent pulsations of a world-felt love and joy."

The statement that Dr. Franklin "received the first rudiments of education from Madam Knight," may be perfectly true; she may also have taught him the rudiments of writing, although Dr. Franklin states in his "Autobiography" that he was principally indebted for learning to write a good hand to Mr. George Brownwell.

Mrs. Crocker says Madam Knight's husband was captain of a London trader. He is called a carver in the various legal documents where I have noted his name; but he was evidently absent much or most of the latter part of his life, from Boston, which well accords with Mrs. Crocker's statement that he was a captain of a vessel. Madam Knight's father is stated to have been, at one period, a shipmaster, and a brother of hers died in a vessel on his way from Barbadoes, at which place a very large trade was carried on from Boston during the period of Madam Knight's married life.

Mrs. Crocker says "she obtained the honorable title of Madam by being a famous schoolmistress in her day." It seems hardly possible that, with her other avocations, Madam Knight could have been engaged in school-teaching as a business. The explanation of her title, as given by Mr. Dwight in his introduction, that "it was given as a mark of respect," is much more probably the true one.

Madam Knight was evidently distinguished as possessing a business tact and talent; and it is plainly observable in the various traces of her that she was relied upon for aid in writing letters and business documents by the few (as compared to the present) business concerns then on our peninsula. At the period of Madam Knight's journey to New York (1704-5), the business world was small. The entire population of Boston, New York and Liverpool was then less than twenty-five thousand, Boston containing nearly as many inhabitants as both the other cities. Mr. Haven says: "In regard to the name

Knights or Knight, her verses apparently indicate that the former was the common mode of pronouncing it. It was not unusual, however, to add an *s* to names in ordinary parlance, which did not belong to them when written."

It is plain that the proper name is Knight, as it is so copied in all documents; and where she and her husband sign together, the name is unquestionably Knight.

Mr. Dwight, since the republication of the Journal, writes that he has in his possession six leaves of the original Journal, instead of one, as stated by me.

There was a misprint in my introduction with regard to the number of square feet in the "Boston News Letter"—the first paper published in America.

That statement should read that it contained one or two square feet of print. The first number, which was printed on a half sheet, contained less than one hundred and fifty square inches of print, but occasionally a whole sheet was used. While writing this, a statement lies before me of "The 'London Times' in its infancy and maturity," in which it is stated that the superficies of each number of that paper, as now published, is equal to $5\frac{1}{2}$ square yards—which is nearly fifty times as large as the first number of the "Boston News Letter." The present circulation of the "London Times" being about 50,000, makes the daily surface of printed matter issued by the "Times" equal to about fifty-five acres daily, or three hundred and thirty acres per week. We have no means of knowing how many copies of our first paper, which was a weekly, were printed; but it would probably hardly have covered the area of a moderate sized dwelling.

W. R. D.

GEN. AMHERST TO GOV. MONCKTON.

NEW YORK, 12th July, 1762.

SIR: Colonel Bradstreet having some time ago Acquainted me that he had made a Discovery of the Lands on which the Old Fort at Albany stood, having been Granted to the Commanding Officer for the time being, altho' the said Lands were now claimed by the Deacons and Elders of the Dutch Church at Albany; I Made application to the Lt. Governor for a Copy of the Original Grant, which he accordingly furnished me with, from the Secretary's Office, whereby it appeared that the said Lands were actually Granted by the first Governor, Nicholls, to the Commanding Officer for the time being, for Ever. And Colonel Bradstreet having by the last post transmitted to me a Survey of the Lands in Question, with some Papers relative thereto, I think proper to send you the Whole,

with a Copy of Colonel Bradstreet's Letter to me on the Subject; and should be glad you would give such Directions concerning this matter, as you shall think Advisable, for Recovering to the Crown the Title which is now Disputed by the Members of the Dutch Church, particularly as these Lands are of great Use in Pasturing the Cattle for the Service of the Crown and will be always a Benefit to the Publick, whoever has the Command at Albany.

I am, with the greatest Regard,

Sir,

Your most Obedient,

Humble Servant,

JEFF. AMHERST.

His Excellency, }
The Hon^{ble}. Gov^r. MONOKTON, }

THE MASSACHUSETTS SIGNERS TO THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.—In the Granary Burial Ground in Tremont street are the remains of three signers of the Declaration of Independence. The tomb of John Hancock is on the side next the Park Street Church, and has a slab of marble inserted in the wall with the inscription of "The Tomb of Hancock," in legible characters. The remains of Samuel Adams are in a tomb on the other side of the ground, near the wall opposite Bromfield street, in the Checkley family tomb. The tomb of Robert Treat Paine is in another direction, with his name marked on the stone. The tomb of John Adams is in the Unitarian Church in Quincy. The remains of Elbridge Gerry are in the tomb at Washington erected by Congress in 1814. These five illustrious names constitute the entire Massachusetts delegation to the Congress of 1776. D.

[*Boston Transcript*, Oct. 7.

WALL STREET—AN EPIGRAM.

At the head of the street the lawyers are found,
At the foot, on the river, the vessels abound.
Fly—stranger—oh fly! to some safer retreat,
For there's *craft* on the river and *craft* in the street.

[*N. Y. Times*.

The epigram, as it appeared in London prints many years ago, says the "Traveller," ran thus:

At the top of the street the lawyers you greet,
At the bottom the barges you're certain to meet.
Fly honesty, fly, to some safer retreat,
For there's *craft* in the river and *craft* in the street.

To which some witty punster rejoined:

Why should honesty fly to some safer retreat,
From the lawyers and barges, odd rot 'em,
When the lawyers are *just* at the top of the street,
And the barges are *just* at the bottom.

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE "NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW" FROM ITS COMMENCEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME.—The "North American Review"

owes its origin to a gentleman who deserves a higher niche in the temple of fame than he has yet received. William Tudor, of Boston, was the founder of the "Review," and for several years its principal contributor. Mr. Tudor was a member of the celebrated Anthology Club, which, for several years, published a sprightly magazine called "The Monthly Anthology." In an account of this work, he once said, that "whatever may have been the merit of the 'Anthology,' its authors would have been sadly disappointed if they had looked for any other advantage to be derived from it than an occasional smile from the public, the amusement of their task, and the pleasure of their social meetings." With such poor encouragement, ten volumes of the "Anthology" were published—from 1803 to 1811—supported by the best pens of Boston at the time—by Tudor, Buckminster, John Quincy Adams, George Ticknor, Dr. John Sylvester, John Gardner, and others.

The "North American Review" was commenced in April, 1815. It was originally published every two months, in numbers of a hundred and fifty pages each. At the outset, the contents conformed more nearly than at present to the general character of the popular magazines of our own day, including, besides reviews, the variety of miscellaneous and poetical articles usually found in magazines. Mr. Tudor was the principal contributor, all the articles in the first number, except a poetical contribution, being from his pen. In subsequent numbers he was reinforced by James Savage, Theodore Lyman, Walter Channing, E. Hale, Edward Everett, Willard Phillips, E. T. Channing, and other well known writers. In March, 1817, the work was transferred by Mr. Tudor to Mr. Willard Phillips (Judge Phillips), and by him, in the course of the same year, to a small association of gentlemen, who, at frequent meetings, took measures for carrying it on, the execution of which was confided to Mr. Jared Sparks, then a tutor at college.

After the seventh volume the work was published quarterly, in numbers of two hundred and fifty pages each, the departments of poetry and intelligence were suppressed, and the contents were made to consist entirely of reviews and miscellaneous essays—thus approximating to the general character of the leading British reviews.

On the removal of Mr. Sparks to Baltimore in 1819, the management was transferred to Edward T. Channing, and on his appointment the same year to the Professorship of Rhetoric and Oratory, in Harvard University, it was again transferred to Edward Everett, who had recently returned from Europe. At this time a

new series commenced, in which the miscellaneous department was omitted, and the work conformed throughout to the type of European publications of the same character. Under the administration of Mr. Everett, its circulation increased with so much rapidity that it became necessary to print two or three successive editions of some of the earlier numbers of the new series, and to reprint several of those of the first series, in order to supply the augmented demand for the whole.

In 1822, the "Review" was again transferred to Mr. Sparks, who continued to manage it until 1830, when it passed into the hands of Alexander H. Everett, a brother of Edward Everett, and a man of fine talents and great ability as a writer. Mr. Everett conducted the "Review" until 1836, when the editorial management was assumed by John G. Palfrey, by whom it was continued until 1843. Francis Bowen was the editor from 1843 to 1853, when A. P. Peabody, of Portsmouth, became the editor, by whom it is now conducted.

Below we give a list of the articles contributed to every number from the commencement, with the names of the writers, for the loan of which we are indebted to William F. Poole, Esq., the accomplished Librarian of the Athenæum. So far as we are aware, this is the only complete list in existence. Mr. George Livermore has one nearly complete down to the year 1851, which was the basis of Mr. Poole's, who has perfected it with much labor and research, with a view to making use of the materials in a future edition of his valuable "Index to Periodical Literature." From this list we have compiled the following alphabetical catalogue of the writers in the "Review," showing the date of their first contribution to its pages, and the number of articles contributed, down to the close of the eighty-ninth volume:

Date of first contribution.	No papers contributed.	Date of first contribution.	No. papers contributed.
1817—Adams, John (Pres't)	7	1813—Baldwin, L.	1
1817—Austin, J. T.	5	1820—Bowditch, Nath'l.	3
1826—Anderson, R. C.	1	1821—Brooks, Edw.	7
1831—Adams, C. F.	17	1822—Benedict, —	1
1835—Alexander, —	1	1823—Bradford, G.	3
1839—Adams, Nehemiah.	1	1823—Bancroft, Geo.	19
1843—Adams, C. B.	1	1823—Blunt, J.	1
1843—Austin, Ivers J.	1	1823—Bode, Dr. Charles.	2
1847—Adams, F. A.	1	1834—Barnard, F. A. P.	1
1851—Arnold, S. G.	1	1835—Benjamin, Park.	1
1857—Allen, J. H.	1	1835—Bolles, J. A.	1
1855—Alger, W. R.	4	1836—Brazer, J.	8
1856—Angell, James B.	4	1836—Butler, Fanny K.	1
1856—Allen, Dr. — (Lowell)	1	1836—Beck, Dr. C.	1
1856—Abbott, Joseph H.	1	1836—Bullard, Judge.	1
1857—Allen, W. F.	1	1837—Brigham, Dr. A.	1
1858—Abbott, E. H.	1	1837—Bliss, L.	1
		1838—Bowen, Francis.	95
1817—Bigelow, Dr. Jacob.	4	1833—Brown, J.	1
1817—Bulfinch, Thos.	1	1840—Brigham, Wm.	1
1817—Bryant, W. C.	15	1843—Beck, Charles.	2
1813—Brazer John.	2	1846—Brown, S. G.	9

Date of first contribution.	No. papers contributed.	Date of first contribution.	No. papers contributed.
1848—Batchelder, Miss J.	7	1839—Eliot, Rev. Mr.	1
1850—Bartol, C. A.	3	1841—Edwards, B. B.	1
1854—Bond, Hy. F.	1	1841—Emerson, C.	1
1855—Brigham, O. H.	10	1846—Ellis, Geo. E.	7
1856—Bellows, H. W.	1	1857—Everett, Chas. C.	3
1856—Bliss, Geo. Jr.	1		
1856—Bury, Countess de.	11	1816—Farrar, John.	8
1856—Bush, G. W.	1	1818—Frisbie, Prof. Levi.	2
1856—Brown, J. B.	1	1820—Fisher, Dr.	1
1857—Bascom, J.	1	1823—Frothingham, N. L.	2
1858—Brace, C. L.	1	1826—Flint, Jas.	1
		1830—Felton, C. C.	57
1815—Channing, Walter.	8	1831—Featherstonhaugh —	1
1816—Channing, E. T.	15	1832—Fowler, Prof. Wm. O.	1
1818—Channing, W. E.	1	1833—Fallen, C.	1
1820—Cushing, Caleb.	28	1836—Ferguson, —	1
1821—Cogswell, J. G.	3	1838—Folsom, Geo.	1
1822—Cooper, Judge.	1	1842—Farrar, Timothy.	2
1826—Cass, Lewis.	6	1845—Fessenden, Col. J. M.	1
1826—Cruise, Peter.	7	1849—Fowler, Sam'l.	2
1827—Cleaveland, Capt.	1	1849—Force, M. F.	3
1829—Chase, Irab.	1	1853—Fisher, Sidney G.	2
1829—Cheever, G. B.	4	1854—Ford, R. T.	1
1831—Chase, S. P.	2	1855—Faxon, E.	1
1832—Child, D. L.	2	1856—Foster, Chas. H.	1
1833—Chapman, Jonathan.	1	1857—Flagg, Wilson.	1
1834—Calvert, Geo. H.	1	1859—Follen, Chas.	1
1835—Cleaveland, H. R.	9	1859—Fletcher, J. C.	1
1836—Clark, J. F.	1		
1836—Caswell, Prof.	1	1815—Gardiner, R. H.	1
1839—Chickering, Jesse.	2	1816—Gardiner, Dr. J. S. J.	1
1839—Colman, H.	2	1816—Gray, F. C.	12
1844—Curtis, B. R.	1	1817—Gilman, S.	19
1846—Carey, T. G.	1	1817—Gallison, J.	8
1848—Carey, John.	1	1817—Gilman, Mrs. Car'line	1
1849—Curtis, G. T.	1	1819—Gray, J. C.	16
1850—Chase, Thomas.	3	1820—Gray, John.	1
1851—Chandler, Miss.	3	1822—Gardiner, W. H.	5
1851—Chase, E. H.	1	1822—Green, J. D.	1
1851—Cous, S. E.	1	1824—Greenwood, F. W. P.	6
1853—Clough, A. H.	3	1825—Godman, Dr. J. D.	1
1855—Chace, Geo. I.	1	1828—Gadsden, J.	1
1856—Cheeney, Mrs. E. D.	1	1828—Gould, B. A.	1
1858—Cumming, Chas. A.	1	1828—Griffiths, Mrs.	1
		1835—Greene, G. W.	14
1815—Davis, John.	4	1836—Gilpin, H. O.	1
1816—Davis, C.	2	1839—Goodrich, H. P.	1
1817—Dexter, Franklin.	7	1840—Grattan, T. O.	4
1817—Dana, R. H.	6	1844—Grund, F. J.	1
1817—Dana, Francis.	2	1844—Gilman, A. D.	2
1820—Dutton, Warren.	1	1844—Gray, Prof. Asa.	4
1824—Duponcean, P. S.	1	1849—Gould, B. A. Jr.	1
1825—Davis, C. S.	3	1850—Gurowski, A. de.	1
1826—Dewey, O.	5	1851—Goodwin, D. R.	4
1833—Durivage, F. A.	1	1854—Goodwin, Wm. W.	2
1835—Devereaux, G. H.	1	1857—Gould, E. S.	1
1836—Dunkin, C.	2	1858—Gridley, A. D.	1
1841—Dana, Dr.	1		
1841—Davis, C. H.	6	1815—Hale, E.	8
1847—Duer, John.	1	1815—Holley, H.	1
1847—Dinsmore, S. P.	1	1816—Huntley, Lydia.	8
1850—Dwight, Edward.	2	1816—Higginson, H.	1
1852—Dowe, Wm.	4	1818—Holmes, Dr.	1
1852—Davis, H.	3	1818—Hale, Nathan.	19
1854—Davenport, G.	1	1821—Harris, T. W.	1
1854—Dana, R. H., Jr.	1	1821—Hedge, Levi.	1
1854—Duyckinck, E. A.	3	1824—Haven, Nath'l.	3
1855—Dixwell, E. S.	1	1824—Hayward, Geo.	3
1856—Dabney, J. P.	1	1826—Hitchcock, Edw.	2
1857—Duubar, C. F.	1	1831—Hillard, G. S.	16
1858—Drury, Chester.	1	1831—Howes, Fred'k.	1
		1831—Hall, James.	1
1815—Everett, Edw.	116	1833—Howe, S. G.	2
1817—Everett, A. H.	73	1836—Homes, H.	1
1820—Everett, John.	5	1840—Higbee, J. M.	3
1821—Emerson, Geo. B.	5	1840—Holmes, O. W.	2
1828—Evarts, Jeremiah.	3	1840—Haven, S. F.	1
1829—Eliot, S. A.	6	1840—Hale, Edw. E.	8
1832—Evans, B. R.	1	1846—Hale, E. B.	1
1837—Emerson, R. W.	2	1849—Hurlburt, W. H.	3
1837—Ellet, Mrs. E. F.	3	1852—Hale, Salma.	2

Date of first contribution.	No. papers contributed.	Date of first contribution.	No. papers contributed.	Date of first contribution.	No. papers contributed.	Date of first contribution.	No. papers contributed.
1854—Hale, Charles.....	1	1827—Parker, —.....	1	1834—Urquhart, Alex.....	1	1835—Washburn, E.....	2
1855—Howard, J. D.....	1	1823—Peabody, W. B. O....	47	1817—Vaughn, V.....	1	1837—Worcester, J. E.....	1
1856—Higginson, T. W....	1	1829—Packard, Prof. A. S..	2	1819—Verplanck, G. C.....	1	1837—Ware, H. Jr.....	3
1857—Hubbard, F. M.....	2	1829—Peabody, Ephraim...	3	1816—Walter, Wm.....	3	1839—Wayland, F.....	2
1857—Hill, Thos.....	1	1829—Park, John C.....	1	1816—Willard, Sidney.....	18	1840—Wyman, Jeffries....	3
1858—Heywood, J. C.....	1	1830—Peabody, W. O. B....	22	1816—Webster, Daniel....	4	1841—Wharton, Francis....	1
1858—Hoyt, J. G.....	1	1832—Parkman, F.....	4	1818—Winthrop, F. W.....	1	1843—Whipple, E. P.....	17
		1837—Peabody, A. P.....	60	1818—Ware, John.....	6	1847—Wheaton, R.....	8
1832—Irving, Washington..	1	1837—Percival, J. G.....	1	1819—Wheaton, H.....	11	1849—Warren, Edw.....	1
1833—Ingles, Miss F.....	3	1835—Perkins, J. H.....	12	1820—Webster, J. W.....	5	1851—Ware, W.....	1
1843—Inman, J.....	1	1839—Pierce, B.....	2	1821—Watkins, Dr.....	1	1852—Wheaton, Miss.....	1
		1843—Poinsett, J. R.....	1	1826—Ware, H.....	1	1852—Whitney, J. D.....	2
1836—Jackson, Dr.....	1	1843—Putnam, Mrs. M'y L..	5	1827—Wallenstein, J. D....	8	1855—Woodbury, Ang.....	3
1852—Jackson, Chas.....	1	1848—Porter, N. Jr.....	1	1828—Wigglesworth, E.....	2	1855—Willing, J. O.....	3
1853—Johnson, W. O.....	4	1851—Parker, Joel.....	1	1829—Walker, Timothy....	5	1855—Williamson, Wm. C..	2
1855—Jobson, D. W.....	1	1854—Palfrey, F. W.....	2	1829—Winthrop, R. C.....	1	1856—Wynne, James.....	1
		1854—Parker, H. W.....	1	1832—Warner, Wm.....	1	1856—Whitney, —.....	1
1818—Kirkland, J. T.....	2	1856—Peaslee, Prof. E. R..	1	1833—Walley, S. H.....	1	1856—Whitman, W. H.....	1
1818—Knapp, J.....	1	1859—Phillips, G. S.....	1	1834—Williams, J. R.....	1	1857—Whiting, Lyman....	1
1823—Kingsley, J. L.....	6	1816—Quincy, Josiah.....	2	1834—Waterston, R. C.....	1	1859—Winslow, Hubbard..	1
1849—Kirkland, Mrs. C. M.	3					1859—Wight, O. W.....	1
1853—Kirk, Foster.....	3	1816—Rand, B.....	2				
1856—Kneeland, S.....	1	1818—Ritchie, A.....	2				
		1826—Robinson, E.....	2				
1815—Lyman, Theo. Jr....	1	1830—Reed, W. B.....	5				
1819—Loring W.....	5	1834—Ray, A.....	1				
1826—Lamson, J.....	1	1836—Robinson, Mrs. T....	6				
1826—Lamson, A.....	2	1838—Rantoul, R. Jr.....	1				
1830—Lieber, Francis.....	2	1843—Robinson, Edw.....	2				
1831—Longfellow, H. W....	11	1854—Ray, Isaac.....	3				
1831—Lawrence, W. B....	3						
1833—Leonard, —.....	2	1815—Savage James.....	2				
1835—Lindsley, Dr.....	1	1817—Sparks, Jared.....	52				
1837—Lanman, J. H.....	2	1817—Story, Joseph.....	6				
1844—Lowell, J. R.....	5	1818—Spooner, W. J.....	5				
1849—Lincoln, J. L.....	1	1820—Shaw, Lemuel.....	1				
1850—Lovering, J.....	2	1821—Sullivan, J. L.....	1				
1850—Livermore, George..	1	1822—Sturgis, W.....	1				
1855—Livermore, A. A....	1	1823—Stearns, Asahel....	1				
1858—Lea, Henry C.....	1	1824—Sedgwick, H. D.....	2				
1858—Little, Mrs. A. W....	1	1826—Stuart, M.....	5				
		1827—Samson, Wm.....	1				
1816—Minot, Mrs.....	2	1828—Schoolcraft, H. R....	4				
1817—Mason, W. P.....	5	1828—Shed, Wm.....	1				
1818—Metcalf, Theron...	3	1830—Sewell, S. E.....	1				
1822—Marsh, James.....	1	1832—Snelling, W. J.....	2				
1823—Mellen, G.....	2	1833—Sullivan W.....	1				
1834—Murphy, —.....	1	1833—Sprague, W. B.....	1				
1838—Mariotti, Signor....	4	1834—Sedgwick, T.....	1				
1839—Mackenzie, Lt. A. S.	3	1838—Sumner, Charles....	2				
1841—Miles, Rev. Mr.....	1	1839—Storer, D. H.....	1				
1841—Minot, W. Jr.....	1	1842—Sumner, George....	1				
1842—Mitchell, D. G.....	1	1843—Sabine, Lorenzo....	11				
1843—Mackie, J. M.....	3	1849—Streeter, S. F.....	1				
1845—Miller, S., Jr.....	3	1853—Sargent, Winthrop..	11				
1845—Motley, J. L.....	8	1854—Soule, A. L.....	1				
1847—Moore, E.....	1	1854—Shackford, C. C.....	1				
1851—Macken, A. W.....	1	1855—Sanborn, E. D.....	1				
1854—Morison, J. H.....	4	1855—Spofford, A. K.....	1				
1857—Mountford, Wm.....	1	1856—Smith, Mrs. E. V.....	2				
1858—Minor, W. C.....	1	1856—Sweat, Mrs. M. J....	2				
		1857—Smith, C. C.....	3				
1818—Norton, A.....	6	1858—Sears, E. J.....	2				
1829—Negris, J. S.....	1	1859—Smith, L. E.....	1				
1832—Neal, John.....	2						
1847—Norton, C. E.....	8	1815—Tudor, Wm.....	60				
1857—North, Edw.....	1	1815—Tudor, Henry.....	2				
		1815—Townsend, A.....	1				
1816—Osgood, Samuel....	3	1817—Ticknor, George....	6				
		1822—Treadwell, Daniel....	2				
1816—Phillips, Willard....	33	1831—Thatcher, B. B.....	8				
1816—Parker, Isaac.....	1	1832—Temple, Lieut.....	1				
1817—Palfrey, J. G.....	31	1835—Tuckerman, H. T....	16				
1818—Pickering, O.....	1	1846—Torrey, H. W.....	7				
1819—Parsons, Theophilus.	9	1854—Thayer, Wm. S.....	1				
1819—Pickering, J.....	10	1856—Thompson, Joseph P.	2				
1820—Patterson, M. C.....	1	1858—Tiffany, Osmond....	4				
1821—Prescott W. H.....	21						
1822—Patterson, A. M....	1	1822—Upham, T. C.....	3				
1827—Pitkin, J.....	1	1823—Upham, C. W.....	12				
1827—Porter, Jona.....	3						

The critical notices of books are not counted among the papers contributed. Many of these have been contributed by Professor, Felton, Professor Sparks, Charles Folsom and others, the names of most of whom are included in the above list.—BOSTON JOURNAL.

"HIS EXCELLENCY."—Massachusetts is the only State which by a constitutional provision grants the title of Excellency to its Governor.—*New American Cyclopaedia*.

The "Portsmouth Chronicle" publishes the above, and appends to it by way of correction, a little extract from the Constitution of New Hampshire, showing that the title His Excellency is recognized in that State. It is Art. 41:

"There shall be a supreme executive magistrate, who shall be styled Governor of the State of New Hampshire: and whose title shall be His Excellency."

COLONEL MAWHOOD'S PROCLAMATION AND COL. HAND'S REPLY.

COLONEL MAWHOOD, commanding a detachment of the British army at Salem (N. J.), induced by motives of humanity, proposes to the militia at Quinto's Bridge and the neighborhood as well, officers as private men, to lay down their arms and depart each man to his own home: On that condition he solemnly promises to reembark his troops without delay, doing no further damage to the country; and he will cause his Commissaries to pay for the cattle, hay, and corn, that have been taken, in sterling money.

If, on the contrary, the militia should be so far deluded, and blind to their true interest and happiness, he will put the arms which he has brought with him into the hands of the inhabitants well affected, called tories, and will attack all such of

the militia as remain in arms, burn and destroy their houses and other property, and reduce them, their unfortunate wives and children, to beggary and distress; and to convince them that these are not vain threats, he has subjoined a list of the names of such as will be the first objects to feel the vengeance of the British nation.

Given under my hand at Head-Quarters, at Salem, the twenty-first day of March, 1778.
C. MAWHOOD, Colonel.

Edmund Keesby, Thomas Sinnickson, Samuel Dick, Whitten Crips, Ebenezer Howell, Edward Hall, John Bowen, Thomas Thomson, George Trenchard, Elisha Cattle, Andrew Sinnickson, Nicholas Keen, Jacob Hufty, Benjamin Holmes, William Shute, Anthony Sharp and Abner Penton.

SIR: I have been favored with what you say humanity has induced you to propose. It would have given me much pleasure to have found that humanity had been the line of conduct to your troops since you came to Salem. Not only denying quarters, but butchering our men who surrendered themselves prisoners in the skirmish at Quinton's Bridge last Thursday, and bayonetting yesterday morning at Hancock's Bridge, in the most cruel manner in cold blood, men who were taken by surprise, in a situation in which they neither could nor did attempt to make any resistance, and some of whom were not fighting men: are instances too shocking for me to relate, and I hope for you to hear. The brave are ever generous and humane. After expressing your sentiments of humanity, you proceed to make a request which I think you would despise us if we complied with. Your proposal that we should lay down our arms, we absolutely reject. We have taken them up to maintain rights which are dearer to us than our lives; and will not lay them down till either success has crowned our cause with victory, or like many worthies contending for liberty (we prefer an honorable death.) You mention that if we reject your proposal you will put arms into the hands of the Tories against us; we have no objection to the measure, for it would be a very good one to fill our arsenals with arms. Your threats to wantonly burn and destroy our houses and other property, and reduce our wives and children to beggary and distress, is a sentiment which my humanity almost forbids me only to recite, and induces me to imagine that I am reading the cruel order of a barbarian Attila, and not of a gentleman, brave, generous, and polished with a genteel European education. To wantonly destroy, will injure your cause more than ours—it will increase your enemies and our

army. To destine to destruction the property of our most distinguished men, as you have done in your proposals, is, in my opinion, unworthy a generous foe; and more like a rancorous feud between two contending Barons, than a war carried on by one of the greatest powers on earth, against a people nobly struggling for Liberty—a line of honor would mark out that those men should share the fate of their country. If your arms should be crowned with victory, which God forbid, they and their property will be entirely at the disposal of your Sovereign. The loss of their property, while their persons are out of your power, will only make them desperate; and as I said before, increase your foes and our army; and retaliation upon Tories and their property is not entirely out of our power. Be assured that these are the sentiments and determined resolution, not of myself only, but of all the officers and privates under me.

My prayer is, sir, that this answer may reach you in health and great happiness.

Given at Head-Quarters, at Quintin's Bridge, the twenty-second day of March, 1778.

ELIJAH HAND, Colonel.

To C. Mawhood, Colonel.

TICONDEROGA.—The French called this place "Carillon," and some English and American writers, imagining that word to be a translation of the Indian name, have since rung all sorts of changes on this Carillon; such as "Sounding waters," "Singing waters," "Brawling waters," "Noise chime," etc., etc., etc.

William Smith says, on the other hand, that the Indian word "is descriptive of a point at the confluence of Three waters. *Ticon* is a corruption. To preserve the Indian pronunciation it should have been written *Tjeonderoge*."—*Hist. of N. Y.*, ii. 220, note. Pownall, acting probably on information from the same source as Smith, marks the place in his map, "*Cheonderoga*, signifying Three Rivers."

In order to arrive at a correct knowledge of the meaning of the word, and to be able to form a correct judgment between those conflicting opinions, it will be necessary to analyze the Indian name.

And first of all, the Iroquois term for "three," which is *asen*, enters nowhere into its composition. The roots of the word, seem to be *Te* (an abbreviation of *Tekeni*, two,) the sign of the dual number; *Cayungha*, river; *Ongoron*, to run across, or traverse, or *garion*, to flow, and probably *gue*, the preposition. Hence we have a compound *Te c'ungha ro ge*, meaning literally, Two [not three] rivers flowing into each other.

Father Bruyas has a word somewhat similar

to this. It is *Te Gaihonharonse*, "Rivière qui vient de travers et se jette dans une autre;" *Gaihonha*, river, in this compound being identical with Sir Wm. Johnson's *Cayungha*, supra.

The correctness of the present analysis would seem to be substantiated by Lieut. Gov. Colden, for he says: "Tienderoga . . . signifies the place where two rivers meet."—*N. Y. Col. Doc.* vii. 795. And therefore, Mr. Smith was plainly in error when he pronounced *Ticon* a corruption.

From what precedes, we conclude that the name has no reference to the Falls on the stream which issues from Lake George, and connects the latter with Lake Champlain, and therefore has nothing to do with "Sounding waters," or "Singing waters," or any other such waters. It did not even belong *exclusively* to the point on which the fort stood; for Colden adds (*loc. sup. cit.*), "Many places are called by that name in the Indian language." In corroboration of this assertion, it is necessary only to refer to the evidence of the Rev. Mr. Barclay, the Mohawk Missionary, and to the speech of the Praying Indians, where the name is applied to the point formed by the junction of the two rivers Schoharie and Mohawk—(*N. Y. Doc. Hist.*, iii. 902; *N. Y. Col. Doc.* iii., 771); and to the speech of Gov. Burnet at the Indian Conference of 1726, where it is found to be the Iroquois name even for Michilimakinac.—*N. Y. Col. Doc.* vi., 791.

E. B. O'C.

ALBANY, N. Y.

SURNAME BY ADOPTION.—Among the American soldiers at the battle of Bunker Hill, was one John Reynard, the son of a French emigrant. Becoming tired of fighting, he deserted, and took up his residence at Poultney, Vt. In order to guard against detection and arrest, he assumed the name of Joseph Rann, and maintained it till his death, laying the foundation of several families of that name in Vermont and at the West.

P. H. W.

COVENTRY, VT.

INEDITED LETTER FROM ETHAN ALLEN.

The following letter bears internal evidence of having been written by Gen. Allen, at Ticonderoga, immediately upon his return from the unsuccessful expedition to St. John's. The original is in possession of Henry Clark, Esq., of Poultney, Vt.

P. H. W.

"To Capt. Noah Lee

Commandant at Scensborough

"Sr This Hour Capt Warner and my Self Arrived at Ticonderoga with the Soldiary Consisting of Seventy Six men Including officers we

met with a Canonading of Grape Shot the Musick was both Terrible and Delightfull we were across the water at the Distance of 18 (80?) or 100 rodds. None of our Party was Killed the regulars Broke their ranks but we know Not as we Killed any of them. the Council of war have agreed to Immediately Take Possession of the Isle of Noah* which is Ten Miles this side Saint Johns and fortify it, and advance all the Troops thither we Can Spare from Every Station on the Lake this is therefore to Desire and Earnestly request You to Lay this Letter before Those of our friends that are at Your Station to repair here for the purpose Above Mentioned. I should think 5 or 6 were Sufficient to Occupy Your Station and forward Provision Except Proper hands to manage the water Craft for that purpose I Desire You would Send all the Soldiers You Can and Urge forward Provision and Amunition.

"Fail Not. Given Under my Hand the 21st Day of May, 1775.

"ETHAN ALLEN, Commander of the G. M. Boys.

"N. B. this Express is by the Agreement of the Council of War.
E. A."

NEWPORT'S NEWS.—My attention has been called to the true mode of spelling Newport's News. It is *Newport-News*: a union of the names of Captain Christopher Newport, the commander of two early expeditions to the colony, and of Sir William Newce, the Marshal of the colony. I give you an extract from the instructions to Gov. Wyat in 1619: "George Sandis (the translator of Ovid) is appointed Treasurer, and he is to put into execution all orders of court about staple commodities; to the Marshal, Sir William Newce, the same." The name is evidently a compound of the names of the chief commander of the fleet and of the marshal of the colony, who, as a knight, held a higher social rank than any other colonist, just as we say Hampden-Sidney, Randolph-Macon. In England there are a hundred such unions in every parish. As for the story about news brought from England, or about the ships having been first seen off that point at a particular time, it is wholly without foundation. Moreover, our earliest maps retained the proper sound and nearly the true spelling in the word "Neuse," it being a very slight corruption of "Newce." As the true significance of the name gradually died away, then came imaginary notions of what the spelling ought to be, and we had "Noose" and "News."
H. B. G.

ELLIOT'S INDIAN GRAMMAR.—A copy of this rare volume was lately sold at auction in London for £45 10s., or about \$228. It is a small

* Isle-aux-Noix.

quarto of *sixty-six* pages. When the Massachusetts Historical Society concluded on reprinting the Grammar in their collections, it had become so scarce that the Society had not one perfect *printed* copy of it in their extensive collections of early American publications. They were indebted to one of their members for the printed copy, from which their republication was made in 1832.

QUERIES.

SPANISH RELATIONS WITH THE IROQUOIS.—Creuxius in his "Historia Canadensis," p. 609, after mentioning the baptism of an Iroquois at the first instance of the administration of that rite to one of that nation, adds: "Unless he is to be deemed the first of all the Iroquois, who was numbered among the disciples of the Supreme Pastor, who now survives in Spain, led away in childhood from that nation to the lands of the Catholic King, and is said to serve God happily in the venerable order of Augustinian Fathers, now a priest and a man of very great learning." Can any of your readers, especially the contributor from Spain, throw any light on this distinguished New Yorker in Spain?

WIZARD CLIP.—A place in Virginia I find referred to by this name. Where is it and whence does it derive its name? R. D. O.

B. FRERE.—The "London Notes and Queries" asks for information as to this author of novels, plays, etc., laconically mentioned by Allibone.

DEGREES IN DIVINITY.—In 1825 the Archbishop of Baltimore by a special indult of the Pope, conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on three clergymen. Was this power ever before exercised by the Pope in this country, or has it been since?

"HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR."—I have a copy of a book in 608 pp., and an appendix of 44 pp., the title of which is lost. It is headed "The History of the Civil War in America." It comes down to the Siege of Savannah, in October, 1779. Who was the author and where did the book appear? A full title would be gratefully received. N. B. O.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATIONS.—What is the earliest date at which such organizations, either for political, religious, scientific, literary or social purposes were formed in America? McO.

R. FEKE, THE ARTIST.—In the year 1746, an artist of no inconsiderable merit visited Phila-

delphia, and painted a number of portraits, several of which are still preserved in my family. They are, probably, the best family portraits which have come down to us, in Pennsylvania, from colonial times, except West's, whose only good pictures, indeed, were painted in England.

The portraits referred to are rather remarkable for drawing and expression; and the coloring, which is still fresh and natural, gives reason to think the painter must have been well taught. It is hardly possible that a native, self-educated artist could, at that time, have done so well.

The name inscribed is R. Feke. The same name, *I think*, is inscribed on a portrait of the Rev. John Callender, of Newport, R. I., author of the "Centenary Discourse," formerly in the possession of Col. Bull, of Newport, and attributed to Smibert. This is supposed to be the same now in the collection of the Historical Society of Rhode Island.

The object of the present inquiry is to ascertain who R. Feke was, where he was born and learned his art, and where he lived and painted.

I gave the artist's name to Mr. Dunlap, when he was preparing his "History of the Fine Arts in America," but he knew nothing of him, and only recorded in his book the name and (with a slight mistake) that of the lady painted—Mrs. Willing.

I was once told that the painter, R. Feke, lived at Newport, R. I., and that some of his descendants were still there about the end of the century, and occupied a house in Touro street, near the synagogue. I forget my informant; but if correct, more could easily be learned.

In the "History of American Art" it is a matter of some curiosity, if not importance, to redeem from oblivion one of its earliest masters; and if his questions can be answered, the inquirer will be much obliged by the additional interest it will add to the portrait in his possession, which is a kit-kat (size of life) of a gentleman in the handsome full dress of the time, 1746? J. F. F.

PHILADELPHIA.

MANUSCRIPTS RELATING TO IRISH HISTORY.—Mr. Edwards, in his "Memoirs of Libraries," published during this year, says, when treating of the Philadelphia library, that, "By the bequest of a native of Ireland, Mr. Henry Cox, it received a large number of MSS. relating to Irish history, including, it is said, the original correspondence of James I., with the Privy Council of Ireland, for upward of twelve years, with other historical documents, the value of which remains unknown."—Vol. ii. p. 187.

I am anxious to know whether these MSS.

have ever been examined by any one qualified to judge of their historical value. If the correspondence of King James really be among them, historical students on this side of the ocean certainly ought to know about it, and make themselves acquainted with its contents.

EDWARD PEACOCK, F.S.A.

THE MANOR, BOTTESFORD, BRIGG,
LINCOLNSHIRE, ENGLAND.

PAROCHIAL REGISTERS.—I am making collections for a work on parochial registers of births, deaths and marriages. I wish to include in my work notices of the registers of America, both of the colonial period and of after days. I shall, therefore, be obliged to any one who will furnish me with information on any points of interest connected with the subject of my inquiry. I am particularly anxious to know the date of the earliest registers in the various States, their manner of being kept, state of preservation, and as to what fees are charged for searches.

This query has relation to Canada as well as to the United States.

EDWARD PEACOCK, F.S.A.

THE MANOR, BOTTESFORD, BRIGG,
LINCOLNSHIRE, ENGLAND.

[In Canada, under the French and since, the parish registers were carefully kept, and of most parishes are still preserved. The great mass of registers of parishes, and of royal posts where there were chaplains, are now in the Prothonotary's office or Greffe, at Montreal, easily accessible. The "Register du Fort Du Quesne" recently printed, will serve as a sample. The first Register of Quebec has furnished the basis of a very interesting tract, by Rev. J. B. Ferland; and the late Mr. James Viger, of Montreal, left unpublished a very curious work on the first parish register of Montreal. In the Colony and State of New York, parish registers seem not to have been very carefully kept or preserved, and are not collected or easily accessible of search.]

GRAVE OF POCAHONTAS.—Can any reader of the Magazine tell where the celebrated Pocahontas was buried?

G. I.

[According to a writer in the "London Notes and Queries," she was interred in the parish church of Gravesend, and the parish register contains this entry:

"1616, May 21, Rebecca Rrolf, wyff of Thomas Rrolf, gent. A Virginia Lady borne, was buried in the chauncell."

We trust that Virginia will at least erect a

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slab in the church which contains her mortal remains.]

JO DAVIESS COUNTY.—Ex. Gov. Reynolds, in his "Life and Times," p. 267, informs us that this county was organized in 1826 or 1827, while he was a member of the General Assembly of Illinois. He himself proposed the name of Daviess, and John McLean, "with much Kentucky enthusiasm," added the name of Jo. The county was named in honor of Col. Joseph Hamilton Daviess, who fell in the battle of Tippecanoe.

Boston.

[We think that he was called Joe Daviess, not Joseph. See Dr. Mitchell's translation of Rev. Mr. Badin's Latin Elegy in the Appendix of Spalding's "Sketches of Kentucky."]

FIRST HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—When and where was the first Historical Society in the United States formed?

R.

[The Massachusetts Historical Society is the oldest in the country.]

REPLIES.

PAOLI (vol. iii. p. 192).—The inclosed copy of a letter from Major Hay, to Colonel Irvine, will interest your correspondents P. P. and W. D.

The impression made upon the mind of the writer of this note, by family tradition, is that Gen. Wayne was not altogether undeserving of censure in relation to the surprise at the Paoli, which Major Hay's letter seems to corroborate. Hay must have known the true state of the case at the time he wrote.

We err, I think, at the present day, in this country, in endeavoring to make demigods of some of our truly *great men*. The ancients were wise in admitting some human weaknesses in their divinities, thereby disarming the proneness of our race to an Aristidean judgment. We might, therefore, admit some occasional slips of our men of the Revolution without lessening our admiration or gratitude for their many and eminent services.

W. A. J.

IRVINE, PA., 1859.

LETTER OF COL. SAMUEL HAY.

"CAMP AT THE TRAP, Sept. 29th, 1777.

"DEAR COLONEL: Since I had the pleasure of seeing you, the Division under the command of General Wayne has been surprised by the Enemy, with considerable loss. We were ordered by his Excellency to march from the Yellow Springs, down to where the Enemy lay, near the 'Ad-

miral Warren,' there to annoy their rear. We marched early on the 17th Instant, and got below the Paoli that night; on the next day fixed on a place for our camp; we lay the 18th & 19th undisturbed; but on the 20th, at 12 o'clock at night, the Enemy marched out, and so unguarded was our Camp, that they were amongst us before we either formed in any manner for our safety, or attempted to retreat, notwithstanding the General had full intelligence of their designs two hours before they came out. I will inform you in a few words of what happened. The annals of the age cannot produce such a scene of butchery—all was confusion—the Enemy amongst us, and your Regiment the most exposed, as the Enemy came on the right wing. The 1st Regiment (which always takes the Right) was taken off, and posted in a strip of woods, stood only one fire & retreated, then we were next the Enemy, & as we were amongst our fires they had a great advantage of us. I need not go on to give the particulars, but the Enemy rushed on with fixed bayonets, and made the use of them they intended. So you may figure to yourself what followed. The party lost 300 Privates in killed, wounded & missing, besides commissioned and non-commissioned officers. Our loss is Col. Grier, Captain Wilson, and Lieutenant Irvine,* wounded (but none of them dangerously), and 61 non-comm^d. and privates killed & wounded, which was just half the men we had on the ground fit for duty. The 22nd I went to the ground to see the wounded; the scene was shocking—the poor men groaning under their wounds, which were all by stabs of Bayonets and cuts of Light-horsemen's swords. Col. Grier is wounded in the side by a bayonet, superficially slanting to the breast bone. Captain Wilson stabbed in the side, but not dangerous, as it did not take the guts or belly; he got also a bad stroke on the head with the cock nail of the lock of a musket. Andrew Irvine was ran through the fleshy part of the thigh with a bayonet. They are all laying near David Jones' tavern. I left Captⁿ. McDowell with them to dress & take care of them, and they all are in a fair way of recovery. Major La'Mar, of the 3d Regiment, was killed, and some other inferior officers. The Enemy lost Captain Wolf, killed, and four or five Light-horsemen, and about 20 privates, besides a number wounded.

"The General officers have been in Council for

* Captain Andrew Irvine received seventeen bayonet wounds in all; one of which penetrated through his company book, which in the confusion he had taken up and thrust into the breast-pocket of his coat to carry off. He never entirely recovered, but died soon after the close of the war from the effects of these wounds.

three days, and the plan is fixed, but what it is we do not yet know. Inclosed you have the state of the British Army, with their loss at Brandywine; you have it as I have it & may judge of it as you think proper.

"You will see by this imperfect scrawl how many sorts of Ink I have written with—all borrowed, and the Ink-stands dry, as I have no Bagage, nor have had any this four weeks, more than one shirt and one pair of stockings, besides what is on my back; the other officers are in the same way, and most of the officers belonging to the Division have lost their Bagage at Col. Frazer's, taken by the Enemy. I have nothing new to Inform you of. My compliments to Mrs. Irvine & Mrs. Armstrong; let her know the Gen^l. (Armstrong*) is very well, and lodges near our Camp.

"I am, with great respect,

"Yours affectionately,

"SAM^l. HAY.

"P. S.—The officers of the Division have protested against Gen^l. Wayne's conduct, and lodged a complaint, and requested a court-martial, which his Excellency has promised they shall have. This has brought down his pride a little already."

BURGOYNE (vol. iii. p. 280).—Sir: The author of the Epigram in your Sept. No., p. 280, was David Edwards, of whom I will give you a short sketch. He was born in the city of New York, in the spring of 1747, of English parents; his father, John Edwards, was a well known character in town, where he followed the profession of a "tea water man." At the early age of twelve years David was apprenticed to Garret Noel, at the Meal Market; he was the principal bookseller in the city, and was afterward transferred by Noel to Hugh Gaine, the Publisher of the "N. Y. Mercury," who taught him the printing business. David became a member of a secret association called the "Liberty Boys," and was the author of most of the political squibs circulated by them in the city. He was an active participator in the stamp and tea act troubles, and was wounded in 1770, at the fray which occurred between the citizens and soldiers on Golden Hill. He remained in the city until its occupation by the British in 1776, when he went with his employer to Newark, and remained there a week, during which time Gaine made his terms with Howe and returned to New York, and became a rank Tory; but David refused to accompany him, and went to Trenton, where he was employed by Isaac Collins, the printer of the

* Captain McDowell was a medical man.

"New Jersey Gazette," and continued here until the close of the war. In 1784 he returned to New York, and worked for Saml. London until his death, which occurred in 1794. The majority of poetical effusions which appeared in Collins' paper were attributed to Edwards; the Epigram mentioned by your correspondent was published in 1777, shortly after the Battle of Saratoga.

ALBERT J. DISNEY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1859.

ANOTHER REPLY.—A query is contained in the September No. of the Historical Magazine as to the authorship of the following couplet:

"Burgoyne, alas! unknowing future fates,
Could force his way through *woods*, but not through
GATES."

According to the "Chaplet of Comus," it originated with a student at the Westminster school, who wrote it in Latin as an epigrammatic couplet upon the subject Saratoga, that being the word selected for the exercises.

"BRANDTE."

BOSTON, Oct. 18.

FIRST POST-OFFICE IN THE U. S. (vol. ii. p. 52, vol. iii. p. 221).—In the Historical Magazine an answer is given to a query published in vol. ii. p. 52, the writer of which is very much gratified to see.

Mr. E. A. naturally enough, perhaps, comes to the conclusion in his article that Pennsylvania was the first colony which established a post-office and post routes by an Act of its Legislature; but with the evidence which may be drawn from the following Act, which is copied from the Record of Acts passed by the Legislature of New Hampshire, at a Session commenced at Portsmouth, March 1st, 1693, he will change his impression.

G. P. L.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept., 1859.

"AN ACT FOR SETTING A POST-OFFICE WITHIN THIS PROVINCE.

"Whereas Thomas Neal, Esq.e, for himself, his Exccuter, Administrator and assignes has obtained from their most Excellent Majesty full power and authority by Letters Pattents under the great Seale of England, bearing date the seventeenth day of February, 1691, to Erect, settle and establish within their said Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in America, an Office or Offices for the receiving and dispatching of Letters and Packquetts according to direction under such Rates and sumes of money as the Planters shall agree to give, and for as much as application has been made to the Lieut. Governor and Councill for Encouragement in this

affaire, Bee it therefore Enacted and ordained by the Lieut. Governor Councill and Representatives convened in Generall Assembly. And it is hereby Enacted and ordained by the Authority of the same That a Post Office and Officer be henceforth appointed and settled in some convenient place within the Towne of Portsmouth, for receiving and dispatching away, according to direction, all Letters and Pacquetts that shall be brought thercinto. And no person or persons whatever shall presume to carry or recarry any Letter or Letters for hire but onely such as belong to the Post Office, derieveing their power and Authority from the afore said Thomas Neal, Except such Letters of Merchants and Masters which shall be sent by any Master of any ship, boat or other vessell of Merchandize or any other person Employed by them for the cartage of such Letters afore sd. according to the respective directons, and alsoe precept Letters to be sent by any private friend or friends in their way of Journey or Travel or by any Messenger or Messengers sent on purpose for or concerning the private affairs of any person or persons. And whoever offends against this Act shall forfeit the sume of Ten pounds, one halfe to their Maj'ties stowards the support of the Govern't of this Province, the other halfe to the Post Master Generall, who shall sue and prosecute for the same. And it is hereby further Enacted by the Authority afore sd. that all Letters and Pacquetts brought into this Port from beyond sea (other then such Letters as are before Excepted) shall by the Importer be forthwith delivered a the Posthouse or to the Officer belonging thereunto, which Officer shall pay a halfe penney to the Importer for each Letter or Pacquett so delivered and for each Letters so brought in from beyond sea shall be pay'd by the person to whom directed Two pence, and for a Pacquett quantity no lesse then Three Letters besides bills of Laiding, Invoyses, Gazetts, &c., four Pence, and for each Letter brought from Boston into this Province not exceeding sixpence and double for a Pacquett, and so proportionably for Letters on this side Boston, and for all other Letters from beyond Boston shall be paid what is the accoustomary allowance in the Govern't from whence they come. And it is hereby also further Enacted and ordained by the Authority afore sd. That in case any officer belonging to the Post Office shall omitt their duty in keeping constant Posts for the carrying of Letters to the severall places and stages appointed or shall neglect seasonably & faithfully to deliver forth the Letters according to the intent of this Act; such officer so offending shall forfeit the sume of five pounds, ye one halfe to their Majesties, the other halfe to the party

aggressed, who shall sue for the same. And all Letters concerning their Maj'ties service shall be received & dispatched away with all possible speed, according their direction, free of all charge and without demanding pay for the same; anything hereinbefore contained to the contrary notwithstanding. And it is further Enacted and ordained that the Officer of the Posthouse having Licence Granted to Retaile Bear, Cider and Ale within doors, according to Law, shall have his Excise free and no officer of the Excise shall demand any thing of him for the same, and his person to be excused from waching and warding, Provided always that this Act nor anything therein contained shall continue in force any longer then Three years from and after the publication therof.

"JOHN USHER (Lieut. Gov).

"JOHN BILLMAN (Speaker).

"THOMAS DAVIS, Sec'y."

TESTAMENT OF 1812 (p. 286, vol. iii.)—Relative to the query about the "Testament of 1812," I would state that its form is 12mo., and that the pages are not numbered at all.

I. J. G.

BY JOSH (vol. iii. p. 315).—In Pennsylvania the expression is *By Gosh*. I have always supposed it to be a corruption of the name of Deity.

J. S. F.

Obituary.

PROFESSOR TALLEYRAND GROVER, of Delaware College, at Newark, N. J., died at Stockholm, Sweden, June 4. He was a son of Dr. John Grover, of Bethel, in this State, and graduated at Bowdoin in 1843. In 1851 he was made Professor of Modern Languages and Rhetoric in Delaware College, and afterwards became Professor of Ancient Languages.—*Bangor Whig*.

AUGUST 15, at his plantation, Claybrook, Franklin County, Va., in the 83d year of his age, Hon. NATHANIEL H. CLAIBORNE, son of William Claiborne and Mary Leigh, and lineally descended from the celebrated William Claiborne, Secretary of the "Ancient Dominion," who is styled by Chief Justice Marshall, in his "Life of Washington," "the evil genius of Maryland," he having seized Annapolis and driven Lord Proprietor Calvert from the province. He was the champion of Virginia, and was sustained against all enemies by Charles I., Crom-

well, and Charles II., under all of whom he held high position in Virginia. Nathaniel H. Claiborne commenced his public career as member of the House of Delegates from Franklin County. He immediately distinguished himself as an eloquent debator, and reformer of extravagances and abuses of government. He was soon called to the executive council, and resided in Richmond during the last war with England. He served a number of years as delegate, and eight years as senator from the district of Franklin, Henry, Patrick and Pittsylvania. He was elected to Congress during the administration of John Quincy Adams, and continued to represent his district therein until 1838, when he retired with undiminished popularity. He belonged to a family that has furnished numerous members of Congress, viz., 1st, Col. Thomas Claiborne, of Brunswick, Va., over twenty years a member; 2d, Wm. C. C. Claiborne (brother of deceased), first a representative from Tennessee, then Governor of Mississippi, Governor General of the Province of Louisiana, Governor of the Territory of Orleans, Governor of the State of Louisiana, and first United States Senator from that State; 3d, Dr. John Claiborne, successor to his father, Colonel Thomas Claiborne; 4th, Thomas Claiborne, of Nashville, Tenn; 5th, Nathaniel H. Claiborne, of Virginia; 6th, John F. H. Claiborne, of Mississippi. Of the same family, on the maternal side, may be noted Benjamin Watkins Leigh, the great lawyer and senator, of Virginia; W. P. Mangum, for so many years a distinguished senator from North Carolina; Clement C. Clay, Sr., Governor of Alabama, and senator from that State, now represented in the Senate by his gifted and eloquent son, Hon. Clement C. Clay, Jr.; William Leigh, a distinguished jurist of Halifax County, Va., and numerous other eminent men.—*Phila. Bulletin*.

At Walnut Fountain, his residence, in Caldwell County, N. C., on the 19th of August, Col. WILLIAM DAVENPORT, aged nearly 90 years. He was born in Culpepper County, Va., 12th of October, 1769. When only a few years old, his father removed with his family to North Carolina, and settled for a short time in the County of Wilkes, but afterward removed to Burke, where he resided until his death. Here Col. D. was reared to manhood, and acquired such an education as it was possible for him to obtain in a frontier settlement during the troublous times of the Revolutionary War. Soon after attaining his majority, he was appointed County Surveyor for the County of Burke, and discharged the duties of that office for several years. In 1794, he was appointed a Justice of the Peace, which

appointment he held continuously until his death, and in all probability he was the oldest magistrate in the State, if not in the United States. He was a member of the legislature in 1798, and served several succeeding years, both in the Commons and Senate, from Burke, and also in the Commons from Wilkes County. He was the surveyor on the part of North Carolina to run and mark the dividing line between this State and Tennessee, under the joint commission instituted by those States in 1820. He also held for many years the office of Public Register in the Counties of Wilkes and Caldwell. He contributed largely to the erection of the Female College of Lenoir, which bears his name.

IN Kosciusko County, Ind., Sept. 4, NOAH MURRAY, in the 77th year of his age. His father was born in the State of Connecticut, and was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary struggle for independence. Shortly after the war, he removed to the State of Massachusetts, when he became a member of the Baptist Church, and subsequently the pastor, over which he presided until he became a believer in universal salvation. In 1793, he removed to Bradford County, Tenn., with his family, and in 1805 received a call from the society of Universalists, in Philadelphia, where he was a minister of some note at that early day. He subsequently returned to Athens, Bradford County, where he died in 1810, at the age of 64 years. His son (the subject of this notice) was born January 24, 1783. He received his commission of Magistrate from Simon Snyder (then Governor of Pennsylvania), in 1816, in which office he continued until he left Athens, in 1831, for the West.

DR. A. M. GILLIAM, editor of the "Dover (Tenn.) Intelligencer," died suddenly on the 13th Sept. He was a native of Lynchburg, Va., and was a United States Consul in Mexico during President Tyler's administration. A work called "Gilliam's Travels in Mexico," was published by him at the end of his Consulate term.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

Who does not know, or has not heard of Rev. JACOB YOUNG, the patriarch of Methodism in the United States? The good old man died at the residence of his son in Harrisburg, Sept. 16, at the advanced age of 83 years; and Sunday afternoon his funeral sermon was preached in the Town street church, by the venerable Jos. Carper, of Somerset, a co-laborer of the deceased in the cause of religion. The church was filled to suffocation, hundreds being unable to obtain seats, were obliged to stand in the aisles and entrance. Jacob Young was born in

what is now called Alleghany County, Penn., March 19, 1776, and in September, 1801, he was licensed to preach, and began in Shelby County, Ky., as an itinerant, and was placed on the Wayne (Ky.) Circuit, in 1802. In 1805, he was appointed on the Marietta Circuit; and in 1806, was sent to Tennessee, from there to Mississippi; then to Virginia, and Maryland next. In 1812, he came again to Ohio, and remained here until his death. He acted as Presiding Elder in most of the districts of the State, being on the Columbus district from 1835 to 1839, and closed his itinerant labors in 1856, on the Rehoboth Circuit, because of exhaustion and failure of eyesight. He was superannuated at the Newark Conference in 1856 at the age of 80 years, having been in the ministry 55 years—indeed, it may be said he was in the ministry till his death, for he occasionally preached at various places. He was present at the Conference held here the first of this month, and his counsels were of great weight. Probably the last demonstration by the veteran preacher was at Delaware, when the Conference visited their brethren on the hill, in that village. He said "in 1792 he became connected with the Western Conference—they were a noble band of men, but he was the only one left," and now there are none left of that glorious, self-sacrificing handful of preachers, who traversed the country hundreds of miles, spreading the Gospel in every house and in the fields. But look at their works! It is said that Jacob Young was the oldest man in the missionary ministry—that is, he had been in the ministry longer than any other man in the United States. The Rev. Joseph Carper, who preached his funeral sermon, is superannuated, and now occupies the place Jacob Young did, as to age.—*Columbus Journal*.

At her residence in Utica, Sept. 16, Mrs. MARY LEDYARD SEYMOUR, wife of the late Hon. Henry Seymour. She was the daughter of Col. Jonathan Forman, and was born at Monmouth, New Jersey, on the 18th of February, 1785. Her father, at the age of 19, left Princeton College to join the American army. He entered it as a lieutenant, and served during the war, rising to the rank of colonel. The mother of Mrs. Seymour was a niece of Col. Ledyard, who was in command at Fort Griswold opposite New London, at the time of its capture by the British. She aided in taking care of the wounded of that massacre, by which nineteen of her relatives perished. When Mrs. Seymour was about twelve years old, she removed with her parents to Cazenovia, in Madison County, at that time "a frontier settlement." There was then no carriage road west from Whitestown,

and in many places they were obliged to use axes to make their way in that direction. It is said that the carriage of Col. Forman was the first conveyance of the kind that passed beyond the site of Whitestown. He drove to Chittenango, and the family went thence to Cazenovia on horseback. Her parents died many years ago, but her uncle, Major Samuel S. Forman, of Syracuse, still lives, in his 96th year. Miss Forman was married to Mr. Seymour at Cazenovia, on the 1st of January, 1807. Mr. S. was then a merchant in the town of Pompey, Onondaga County. He continued in business there, exercising a wide and beneficial influence in that county until 1819, when he removed with his family to Utica. His subsequent honorable and useful career is known to the people of the State. He died in August, 1837, at his dwelling in Whitesboro' street, in this city, where Mrs. Seymour has ever since resided.—*Utica Observer*.

THE REV. LEWIS EICHELBERGER, of Winchester, Va., a divine of the Lutheran Church, for several years editor of the "Winchester Virginian," and more recently a Professor in Lexington College, S. C., died on Saturday, the 17th Sept. He was about 60 years of age, was a native of Pennsylvania, and had emigrated to Winchester early in life.—*S. C. Guardian*.

WILLIAM FOGG, Esq., died in Eliot, Me., on the 18th of September, aged 69 years. He had been intimately connected with public affairs in the County of York for the last half century. His fondness for local historical investigations was remarkable; and he left in manuscript at his death a complete history of the ancient town of Kittery, including his native town of Eliot after its act of incorporation. The farm on which he was born and passed his life, has been in the possession of the family since 1680—a period of 180 years—the deceased completing the fourth generation from the original owner. It now passes into the hands of his son, Dr. Fogg, of Boston, the fifth generation, with a particular charge from the deceased not to part with any portion of it unless from extreme necessity. His loss will be severely felt in the town and community in which he lived, for he was an upright man, a wise and prudent counsellor, and in all his daily walk and conversation a consistent Christian.

IN Newport, R. I., on the 23d inst., OLIVER FARNSWORTH, Esq., aged 83 years, 9 months and 13 days. The deceased was a native of Woodstock, Vermont. After serving an apprenticeship to the printing business at Windsor, he came to this town in 1799, and became editor

and proprietor of the "Rhode Island Republican," in which capacity he continued till 1805, when he returned to Vermont. Shortly after he removed to Cincinnati and established the first printing-office; but finally, getting too old to attend to business, he returned to Newport in 1857, to end his days, after a life of activity and usefulness.

AT Providence, R. I., Sept. 25, MRS. SARAH HOWELL EDDY, widow of the Hon. Samuel Eddy, and daughter of the Hon. David Howell, in the 79th year of her age. Mrs. Eddy's father was David Howell, a man of robust intellect, and a lawyer of great and profound learning. He was one of the first tutors in our college. As early as 1769, he was made Professor of Natural History, and discharged its duties for eight years. In 1790, he was elected Professor of Law, in which office he continued until his death, in 1824. From 1782 to 1785, he was a delegate from this Colony in the Continental Congress. In 1812, he was appointed by Mr. Madison District Judge of the United States for the Rhode Island District, and remained such until the close of his life. Although so eminent as a jurist, he did not begin the study of the law until he was forty years of age. Judge Howell married Mary Brown, the only child of Jeremiah Brown, who was a son of the Rev. James Brown, and a great grandson of Chad Brown, the associate of Roger Williams in the settlement of Providence. Their only son was Jeremiah Brown Howell, who, from 1811 to 1817, was one of the senators from this State in the Congress of the United States. Their daughter Sarah, the subject of this notice, first married Gamaliel Lyman Dwight, of Boston. Their only child who reached mature years, was our late townsman, who bore the name of his father. Her second husband was Samuel Eddy, so long in public life in this State. He was, by annual election, through all the mutations of parties, chosen Secretary of State from 1798 to 1819, when he was elected one of the Representatives from this State in the Congress of the United States. He served three terms, and was then superseded by Tristram Burgess. Upon the reorganization of the Supreme Court, in 1827, he was elected Chief Justice, and so continued until failing health compelled him to relinquish public station. He has been dead a little more than twenty years.—*Prov. Journal*.

GEORGE BETHUNE, one of the oldest native citizens of Boston, died on Wednesday, in the 90th year of his age. His father, of the same name, in October, 1754, married Mary Faueuil, niece of Peter Faueuil, the donor of "The Cra-

dle of Liberty" to the town of Boston. The deceased was the possessor of the family plate, pictures, etc., of the Faneuils, and has left many interesting documents respecting the Huguenots, from whom he descended.

DIED at Philadelphia, October 15, THOMAS H. WHITE, the only surviving son of the late Right Rev. Wm. White, D.D. He was born November 12, 1779. The deceased was an active and efficient member of the Episcopal Church, and greatly respected for his exemplary and religious character in private life. His remains were interred in the family vault of Robert Morris and Bishop White, at Christ Church.

Notes on Books.

Early History of the Maumee Valley. By H. L. Hosmer. Toledo: Hosmer & Harris, 1858. 70 pp. 8vo.

AN interesting contribution to local history, beginning with Wayne's campaign, and embracing the massacre of Westchester troops in the last war with England—that deed of blood for which the perpetrator, Proctor, has so recently gone to account. The names of some of the French settlers who became identified with the Republic are sadly changed in these pages. Achan Leboo, at first puzzled us, but recollecting that Algonquins make of the French Jean, Assan and Achan, we could at once restore to Gallic purity the name of Jean Lebeau.

A History of Coventry, Orleans Co., Vermont. By Pliny A. White. Irasburgh: A. A. Earle, 1858. 61 vii. pp.

As may be expected, a very neat, well-arranged little history of a quiet Vermont town.

History of the Life and Times of James Madison. By William O. Rives. Vol. I. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1859. 8vo. 660 pp.

THIS promises to be a noble monument of our fourth President. The present volume comes down to Madison's successful struggle, in 1785, for religious freedom in Virginia, a subject which had engaged his attention very early in life, and on which his views were so clear that he opposed the word *toleration*, as implying a right which government did not and could not possess. The law of October, 1776 (Hening ix. 164), which swept away among others the penal laws of 1641 (ib. i. 268), 1661 (ib. ii. 48), 1699 (ib. iii. 172), 1705 (ib. 238-299), 1753 (ib.

vi. 338), and 1756 (ib. vii. 37), was due, in no slight degree, to Mr. Madison, and well entitles him to be brought forward as an early consistent advocate of that entire freedom of the individual from any State interference with his religious opinions or his right to worship as his conscience dictates, in church or school, the army or the prison.

The author makes issue on several points with Mr. Hamilton, but is temperate, though earnest. Familiar as much of the matter is, Mr. Rives gives it a personal interest that will make his "Life of Madison" a work of high esteem.

The History of Ancient Windsor, Connecticut; including East Windsor, South Windsor and Ellington prior to 1768, the date of their separation from the old town, and Windsor, Bloomfield and Windsor Locks, to the present time, and the Genealogies and Genealogical Notes of those families which settled within the limits of Ancient Windsor, Connecticut, prior to 1800. By Henry R. Stiles, M.D., of Brooklyn, N. Y. New York: Charles P. Norton, 1859. 8vo. 922 pp.

THE above title of this handsome volume sufficiently expresses its contents. The author, like not a few of our writers, labors under impaired eyesight, often precluding any reading. The town of Windsor boasts of Jonathan Edwards, John Fitch, Roger Wolcott and Chief Justice Ellsworth among its sons. The divisions of the subject are judicious, and the narrative interesting. It is, on the whole, one of our most creditable works on local history.

Historical and Literary Intelligence.

"AMERICAN HISTORICAL AND LITERARY CURIOSITIES."—This work, announced as forthcoming in our previous page (131), is now nearly ready for publication, and we are mistaken if it is not sought for by all who have made the study of their country's history a pleasure and a duty. The former series, now entirely out of print, though five editions were distributed, is so much esteemed, and so scarce, as to command double its original price, even at auction. The original portraits of Washington, Hamilton, Benjamin West, Lindley Murray, Wm. Cobbett, etc., in the new series, would be alone of value sufficient to command attention, while the novelties regarding Columbus, the pictures from his original publications in the library of Milan, his portrait, autograph, and more than two hundred and fifty distinct "curiosities," for a partial list

of which we refer to our advertising columns, will enlist the sympathies of all lovers of books, and make it a source of instruction and amusement to both old and young. The new matter and the picture by Major André are very curious and interesting.

THE "London Athenæum" (July 23) has a genial notice of the recently published "Letters to Benjamin Franklin from his Family and Friends." The minute domestic details of the volume lose nothing of their interest by crossing the Atlantic. It is a new tribute to the value of a life which is sure to bring something of importance with its humblest details. "Like every collection of real letters," says the "Athenæum," "in which the real heart has spoken, they are fascinating. Wife, sister, daughter, son-in-law, are here, and a distant friend or two, drawn to the strong man by his pleasantness; and though obscure, not afraid to talk to him of their small concerns. What marks character again, the majority of the correspondents here assembled are women, some of them lowly born and homely bred American women, up from whose sphere he had shot, yet who seem to have had no fear of offering him the details of their daily lives and family troubles, just as familiarly as if he had not bearded England in the historical suit of Manchester velvet, just as if he had not been feasted by France, and had not gained a solid, noticeable reputation in another world than that of politics—the world of scientific discovery."

"THE Directors of the Lexington Monument Association recently formed to further the erection of a monument at Lexington to perpetuate the first act in the drama of the American Revolution, held a meeting a few days since," says the "Boston Journal," "Edward Everett, President of the Association, presiding. The following were elected an Executive Committee: Charles Hudson, Charles O. Whitmore, Samuel Chandler, Richard Frothingham, Jr., George Lunt.

"Mr. Everett was appointed to prepare an address to the people of the nation, setting forth the nature of the project, and to show that it was thoroughly national in its character.

"Mr. Hudson made some explanations regarding the monument. The present monument at Lexington, erected in 1799, simply marked the resting-place of the men who fell at Lexington. The proposed monument was not to commemorate men, but the great event of the 19th of April, 1775, the opening scene of the American Revolution. It was the desire to make it, as far as possible, a monument for the nation, and

to exclude from the enterprise everything of a local character. The Association for this object was incorporated about ten years ago, the venerable Jonathan Harrington, the last survivor of the battle of Lexington, being the President. Mr. Hudson had corresponded with gentlemen in all parts of the country with reference to the movement, and the letters which he had received were most cordial and hearty.

"The first draft of the design of the monument, which has been submitted by Mr. Billings to the Directors, represents a 'minute man' leaving his plough in the furrow, seizing his musket, ball-pouch and powder-horn, and departing at the call of duty. The statue is to be bronze, 18 feet high. This is elevated upon a granite octagon pedestal, 30 feet in height, and set with panels for such devices as may be desirable to engrave thereon. The whole height will be 48 feet. The monument will probably be placed upon a commanding elevation a few rods southerly from Lexington Common."

WE call the attention of our readers to the reprint, on a previous page, of the very rare collection of "Tilden's Poems." It will be followed by other reprints of rare curiosities of our early poetical and prose historical literature, which cannot fail greatly to enrich the volumes of our American Historical Magazine.

It is proposed to have a union centennial celebration of the four lake towns in Franklin County, Vt.—Georgia, St. Albans, Swanton and Highgate. All of them were chartered by Gov. Benning Wentworth, of New Hampshire, on the same day—17 August, 1763.

THE Rev. H. Brownson, of Rhinebeck, N. Y., has undertaken to prepare a complete list of the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates engaged in the regular service in the war of 1812, with a view of petitioning Congress for pensions.

THE seventh volume of the Pennsylvania Historical Society's Collections is in press, and will be issued the coming winter.

REV. JUDSON H. HOPKINS, of Ravenswood, L. I., is engaged in preparing a work on Witchcraft. His investigations will be thorough, and, we doubt not, his work will be valuable and reliable.

THE fifth volume of the Rhode Island Colonial Records, edited by Hon. J. R. Bartlett, is in press, and will soon be issued.

THE
HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

Vol. III.]

DECEMBER, 1859.

[No. 12.]

General Department.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HISTORY OF
THE PILGRIM FATHERS, FROM THE
RECORDS AT LEYDEN.

No. 3.

WE have seen that the Pilgrims had no church at Leyden, other than a private house—at least there was no appropriation of a place of worship for their use by the authorities of the city, as was done in the case of the English Dissenters under the ministry of Robert Durie. The author of the “Memoirs of the Pilgrims at Leyden,” to whose researches we have before referred, attributes this omission to the neglect of the magistrates, and regards it as an evidence of a want of consideration toward them by the Dutch. In his view of the virtues of the Pilgrims, they must be regarded as having been both poor and slighted while in Holland; and with this fresh addition to the list of hardships and persecutions, which they suffered for conscience sake, he combats the testimony of Governor Bradford, and other Pilgrims, who knew of their own knowledge, or had full means of knowing, from reliable sources, the facts of which they speak, when they bear unequivocal testimony to the kindness and courtesy of the Dutch people. Mr. Sumner, in this, we think, does injustice, not only to the latter, but to the memory of the Pilgrims themselves. He brings to light the fact that no church was assigned them, as was customary, by the municipal authorities, and that their pastor was buried in a hired vault, and, therefore, supposes, in a delicate periphrasis, that the magistracy and people of Leyden were not guilty “of any excess of kind attention and magisterial favor” toward them without apparently having once thought of the other fact overlies those he brings forward, and which is proven by his own examination of the records of the city, that *the Pilgrims never applied to the city authorities, as did their countrymen under Durie, for a place of worship.* The records of the city during their residence in Leyden are extant and

complete, and show no application of the sort, but, on the contrary, reveal another application by them: that for denization—in which they are particular to declare in advance of their coming to Leyden—their independence of all aid whatsoever, in case such liberty should be given them. Thus not only does the suggestion of want of official attention, founded on the facts adduced by Mr. Sumner, fall to the ground like the “*baseless* fabric of a vision,” but a brighter lustre is thrown round the character of the founders of New Plymouth, than that which would be derived by disparaging those who gave them both refuge and rights of trade, namely, their intention to rely upon themselves, “without being a burden to any one in the least.”

The document to which we now refer, appeared in print two years after Mr. Sumner’s article, in the “*Nederlansch Archief voor Kerkelijke Geschiedenis*” for 1848, in a memoir by Professor Kist, of the University of Leyden, reproducing, with some explanations and additions, the *facts* gathered by Mr. Sumner. This memoir is entitled, “John Robinson, Minister of the Brownist Congregation of Leyden, the Mother Church of the English Independents, and Founder of the Colony of Plymouth, in North America,” and the document is the application, by the Pilgrims, to the authorities of Leyden for denization. We are not aware that it has been printed in America, though Mr. Palfrey, in the first volume of his “*History of New England*,” just published (p. 140, *note*), evidently alludes to it when he says, “Mr. George Sumner has a letter of Robinson to the magistrates of Leyden, dated at Amsterdam, on the 12th of February of that year (1609), requesting leave to come during the ensuing month of May and reside in that city, with his congregation of a hundred persons, including men and women.” Reference must be here made by Mr. Palfrey to the document discovered by Professor Kist, though it will be seen it is not a letter of Robinson, but a *joint application* of himself and congregation for denization in Leyden. It is taken from the “*Gerechts dags boeken*,” or “Court Registers” of the city for

the 12th of February, 1609, and reads as follows:

"TO THE HONORABLE THE BURGOMASTERS,
AND COURT OF THE CITY OF LEYDEN.

"With due submission and respect *Jan Robarthse*, Minister of the Divine Word, and some of the members, of the Christian Reformed Religion, born in the Kingdom of Great Britain, to the number of one hundred persons or thereabouts, men and women, represent that they are desirous of coming to live *in this city*, by the first day of May next, and *to have the freedom thereof* in carrying on their trades, *without being a burden, in the least, to any one*. They, therefore, address themselves to Your Honors, humbly praying that Your Honors will be pleased to grant them free consent to betake themselves as aforesaid. This doing," etc.

There is no date or signature to the document, or name of place where it was written. It is a mere record or registration of the application, and the phrase "*in this city*" would seem to indicate either that some of the applicants were present at Leyden at the time, or that the registrar entered the substance of the petition in his own words.

The action of the court is given in the margin, and reads as follows: "The court, in making a disposition of this present memorial, declare that they refuse no honest persons free ingress to come and have their residence in this city, provided that such persons behave themselves, and submit to the laws and ordinances; and, therefore, the coming of the memorialists *will be agreeable and welcome*. Thus done in their session at the Council House, the 12th day of February, 1609. Done in my presence.

"(Sd.) I. VAN HOUT."

Thus the permission of the magistrates was freely and courteously given, and was dictated by the same liberal policy which had, in like manner, some years before opened the gates which neither force nor starvation could do for a Spanish army, to the Protestant refugees from France, both before and after the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and from the Spanish Netherlands, who brought with them their trades, and gave wealth and importance to the city of their adoption. In the same manner did the Pilgrims contribute to the industry of Leyden. They were men who worked at laborious trades. And upon this point we will now turn again to the records.

We have already given the different trades pursued by those of Robinson's congregation who were married at Leyden and emigrated to America in the first four ships. We now furnish, from the same source, a list, with their

trades and places of birth, of some of them who did not embark in the Mayflower, the Fortune, the Ann, or the Little James. Sometimes the particular city is named; at others only the country from whence they came:

JOHN ROBINSON, from England, minister.

WILLIAM PANTES, from Dover, fustianworker.

JOHN JENNINGS, from Colchester, fustianworker.

EDWARD SOUTHWORTH, from England, silkworker.

(First husband of Governor Bradford's second wife.)

WILLIAM BUCKRAM, from Ipswich, block maker.

HENRY CULLENS, from England, bombazine worker.

(He lived at Amsterdam.)

EDWARD PICKERING, from London, merchant.

ROGER WILKINS, from England, wool carder.

SAMUEL FERRIER, from Caen, Normandy, silk worker.

(This is an instance of the admission of a Frenchman into the congregation. We gather this from the fact that he married Mildreth Charles, maid, from England, on the 16th May, 1614, having on that occasion two of the congregation, namely, Roger Wilson and Samuel Fuller, as witnesses.)

ROGER CHANDLER, from Colchester, silk worker.

SAMUEL BUTLER, from Yarmouth, merchant.

EDMUND JEPSON, from England, bombazine worker.

ROGER WILSON, from England, silk worker.

HENRY WILSON, from Yarmouth, pump maker.

(John Carver attended as witness to his marriage on the 16th May, 1616.)

ZACHARIAH BERRY, from England.

JOHN SPOONARD, from England, ribbon weaver.

(John Carver attended as a witness to his marriage 9th December, 1616.)

JOHN GILLIES, from Essex, merchant.

JOHN REYNOLDS, from London, printer.

(He lived at Amsterdam.)

SAMUEL LEE, from England, hatter.

STEPHEN BUTTERFIELD, from England, silk worker.

HENRY JEPSON, from England, silk worker.

ROGER SIMONS, from Sarum, mason.

DANIEL FAIRFIELD, from Colchester, silk worker.

THOMAS SMITH, from Bury, wool carder.

(He married Anna Crackston, daughter of John Crackston, one of the company of the May Flower.

JOHN CODMORE, from England, ribbon weaver.

THOMAS HATFIELD from England, wool carder.

JOSEPH PARSONS, from Colchester, silk worker.
ROBERT NELSON, from England, baize worker.
ROBERT WARRENER, from England, wool carder.

Beside the above-named there are others whose trades are not designated, namely :

RAYNULF TICKENS (brother-in-law of Robinson).

ISAAC MARCUS.

THOMAS SOUTHWORTH (brother of Edward).

ABRAHAM GRAY.

HENRY MARSHALL.

ALEXANDER CARPENTER (father of Governor Bradford's second wife, and of George Morton's wife).

WILLIAM HOYT.

WILLIAM JEPSON.

ROBERT SMITH.

JOHN KEBLE.

THOMAS WILLIAMS.

JONATHAN WILLIAMS.

HENRY WOOD.

ISRAEL NES.

WILLIAM TALBOT.

JOHN ELLIS.

ANTHONY CLEMENS.

ROGER WHITE (brother of Mrs. Robinson).

These lists might be much extended, but we have confined ourselves, for the present, to such as most distinctly appear to have been connected with Robinson's congregation prior to the sailing of the last four ships. A close scrutiny would, we doubt not, double the number. An interesting question presents itself, as to what became of these numerous families. At first the congregation at Leyden consisted, as we have seen, of about one hundred persons, men and women. Subsequent accessions from England and other sources increased the number to about three hundred souls, in 1620, of whom it is said not more than one-half went to America. After the death of Robinson, in 1625, there does not appear to have been any minister among them. Some of his flock, like his own children, became absorbed in the Dutch population, though there is not at this day more than three names of families in Leyden bearing any resemblance to those above given. It would seem probable, therefore, that a number of them subsequently went to America, for which reason we have thought it useful to add the last list, although not accompanied by the designation of the trades.

It cannot be doubted, however, that all the members of the community pursued useful trades. None of them appear to have been rich; but in so far as they were able, by their avocations, to gain their own support, they were independent, especially as they had every opportu-

nity and advantage that the Dutch residents themselves possessed, namely, freedom of trade and protection of the laws for their property, persons and religion. It is not, therefore, empty diplomatic language, when Governor Bradford repeats, in a second letter in October, 1627, to the Governor and Council at New Amsterdam, that we "acknowledge ourselves tied in a strict obligation unto your country and state, for the good entertainment and free liberty which we had, and our brethren and countrymen yet there have and do enjoy under our most honorable Lords the States."

We conclude this article by supplying the imperfection mentioned in our first number in regard to the marriage of George Morton. The record entire reads as follows :

"6 July, 1612, 23d July, 1612.—GEORGE MORTON, Englishman, of York, in England, merchant, accompanied by his brother, Thomas Morton and Roger Wilson, as witnesses,
with

Julia Ann Carpenter, maid, accompanied by her father, Alexander Carpenter, her sister, Alice Carpenter and Anna Robinson, as witnesses."

In our next we will speak of Elder Brewster, particularly of the proceedings instituted against him at Leyden, for printing prohibited books upon ecclesiastical subjects for circulation in England.

H. O. M.

THE HAGUE, August 1, 1859.

TILDEN'S POEMS.

BRADDOCK'S FATE, WITH AN INCITEMENT TO REVENGE.

Composed August 20, 1755.

COME all ye sons of Brittany,
Assist my muse in tragedy,
And mourn brave Braddock's destiny,
And spend a mournful day,
Upon Monongahela fields,
The mighty're fallen o'er their shields;
And British blood bedews the hills
Of western Gilboa.

2.

July the ninth, O! Fatal Day,
They had a bold and bloody fray,
Our host was smote with a dismay;
Some basely did retire,
And left brave Braddock in the field,
Who had much rather die than yield,
A while his sword he bravely wield
In clouds of smoke and fire.

3.

Sometime he bravely stood his ground,
A thousand foes did him surround,
'Till he receiv'd a mortal wound,
Which forc'd him to retreat.

He dy'd upon the thirteenth day,
As he was home-ward on his way ;
Alas ! alas ! we all must say,
A sore and sad defeat.

4.

Now to his grave this hero's born,
While savage foes triumph and scorn,
And drooping banners dress his urn,
And guard him to his tomb.
Heralds and monarchs of the dead,
You that so many worms have fed,
He's coming to your chilly bed,
Edge close and give him room.

HIS EPITAPH.

Beneath this stone brave Braddock lies,
Who always hated cowardice,
But fell a savage sacrifice
Amidst his Indian foes.
I charge you, heroes, of the ground,
To guard his dark pavilion round,
And keep off all obtruding sound,
And cherish his repose.

2.

Sleep, sleep, I say, brave valiant man,
Bold death, at last, has bid thee stand
And to resign thy great command,
And cancel thy commission.
Altho' thou didst not much incline
Thy post and honors to resign ;
Now iron slumber doth confine ;
None envy's thy condition.

A SURVEY OF THE FIELD OF BATTLE

Return my muse unto the field,
See what a prospect it doth yield ;
Ingrateful to the eyes and smell
A carnage bath'd in gore,
Lies scalp'd and mangled o'er the hills,
While sanguine rivers fill the dales,
And pale fac'd horror spread the fields,
The like ne'er here before.

2.

And must these sons of Brittany
Be clouded, set in western skies,
And fall a savage sacrifice ?
O ! 'tis a gloomy hour !
My blood boils high in every vein,
To climb the mountains of the slain,
And break the iron jaws in twain,
Of savage Gallic power.

3.

Our children with their mothers die,
While they aloud for mercy cry ;
They kill, and scalp them instantly,
Then fly into the woods,
And make a mock of all their cries,
And bring their scalps a sacrifice
To their infernal deities,
And praise their demon gods.

4.

Revenge, revenge the harmless blood
Which their inhuman dogs have shed
In every frontier neighborhood,
For near these hundred years
Their murdering clan in ambush lies,
To kill and scalp them by surprize,
And free from tender parents' eyes
Ten hundred thousand tears.

5.

Their sculking, scalping, murdering tricks
Have so enraged old sixty-six,*
With legs and arms like withered sticks,
And youthful vigor gone ;
That if he lives another year,
Complete in armor he'll appear,
And laugh at death and scoff at fear,
To right his country's wrong.

6.

Let young and old, both high and low,
Arm well against this savage foe,
Who all around inviron us so,
The sons of black delusion.
New England's sons you know their way,
And how to cross them in their play,
And drive these murdering dogs away,
Unto their last confusion.

7.

One bold effort O let us make,
And at one blow behead the snake,
And then these savage powers will break,
Which long have us oppress'd.
And this, brave soldiers, will we do
If Heaven and George shall say so too ;
And if we drive the matter thro',
The land will be at rest.

8.

Come every soldier charge your gun,
And let your task be killing one ;
Take aim until the work is done ;
Don't throw away your fire,
For he that fires without an aim,
May kill his friend, and be to blame,
And in the end come off with shame,
When forced to retire.

9.

O mother land, we think we're sure,
Sufficient is thy marine powers
To dissipate all eastern showers :
And if our arms be blest,
Thy sons in *North America*
Will drive these hell-born dogs away
As far beyond the realms of day,
As east is from the west.

10.

Forbear my muse thy barbarous song,
Upon this theme thou'st dwelt too long,
It is too high and much too strong,
The learned won't allow.
Much honor should accrue to him
Who ne'er was at their Academ,
Come blot out every telesem ;†
Get home unto thy plow.

* The author.

† A name the author gives to this sort of metre.

THE CHRISTIAN HERO, OR NEW ENGLAND'S TRIUMPH;
 WRITTEN SOON AFTER THE SUCCESS OF OUR
 ARMS AT NOVA SCOTIA, AND THE SIGNAL
 VICTORY AT LAKE GEORGE.

Oh heaven indulge my feeble muse,
 Teach her what numbers for to choose,
 And then my soul shall ne'er refuse
 Triumphantly to sing
 Unto that great and heav'nly power,
 Who saved us in a gloomy hour,
 When our dire foes meant to devour,
 'Twas Heaven's Eternal King.

2.

Who made our soldiers men of might,
 And taught their fingers how to fight,
 And how to aim their shafts aright,
 In the decisive hour?
 Thro' him we have trod down our foe,
 Who all around inviron'd us so,
 And sought our fatal overthrow;
 Bless the delivering power.

3.

He is our fortress and our shield;
 He sav'd us in the bloody field,
 And made our foes unto us yield,
 In spite of all their Gods.
 Their vet'ran bands we've vanquished,
 And sent them headlong to the dead;
 While some in dire confusion fled
 To covers of the woods.

4.

Their Dieskaw we from them detain,
 While Canada aloud complains;
 And count the numbers of their slain,
 And make their dire complaint.
 The Indians to their demon gods;
 And with the French there's little odds,
 While images receive their nods;
 Invoking rotten saints.

5.

New England's sons and daughters sing
 Triumph unto your heavenly king,
 Who did such great salvation bring
 In such a needy hour.
 Not all created powers can trace
 His glories thro' unbounded space;
 Nor seraph's eye behold his face,
 Nor half describe his power.

6.

Of old, when he was Israel's God,
 He close the red Arabian flood,
 The watery walls like castles stood,
 'Till Israel reached the land,
 But fell with most tremendous force
 On Pharaoh's riders and his horse,
 'Till they were dash'd, and drown'd and lost,
 And cast upon the sands.

7.

Through desert lands their tribes he led,
 And forty years he rain'd them bread,
 So that with plenty they were fed,
 On the Arabian sands;

And oft reliev'd them in distress,
 Whilst they were in the wilderness,
 'Till they his mercies do confess,
 And keep his great commands.

8.

Again at his almighty word
 Old Jordan backward rolled his flood,
 Which, like a rocky mountain stood,
 Nor dar'd for to oppose,
 'Till that the feet of his high Priest,
 The yielding channel had releas'd,
 Then he return'd his rapid force,
 His banks he overflows.

9.

He's still the same Almighty God,
 He brought our Fathers o'er the flood,
 And scatter'd all their foes abroad;
 Gave them this wilderness.
 His tender mercies we must own,
 Who heard us when we made our moan;
 O might we live to him alone,
 And never more transgress.

10.

They planted were the choicest vine;
 Religion was their grand design:
 But from their ways we do decline,
 The source of many woes:
 Yet hath he not forsaken us,
 Altho' we have departed thus,
 Yet by his arm assisting us,
 We have trod down our foes.

11.

It would be vile ingratitude,
 Since he our foes has oft subdu'd,
 To show a wilful turpitude,
 And pamper flesh desire.
 But oh! the cursed charms of sin;
 We fear we shall return again
 Unto the pit we tumbled in,
 And wallow in the mire.

12.

O that he would our souls renew,
 And all our sinful powers subdue,
 And from pollution purge us thro',
 Wash us and make us clean,
 In lavers of that precious blood,
 Which issu'd from the Son of God,
 More healing than was Siloam's flood,
 The one effectual mean.

13.

If he would seize our feeble frame,
 And mould our souls over again,
 Make them his image to retain,
 And all our powers inspire,
 Then should the sun no more than we,
 Nor moon, nor stars obedient be,
 Nor run with such alacrity,
 Nor such intense desire.

14.

Forbear my muse thy feeble song,
 The themes too high and much too strong
 For any sinful mortal's tongue;
 It shakes thy feeble frame.

The loftiest numbers cannot raise
A true and adequated praise,
Unto the ancientest of days,
Nor celebrate his fame.

15.

The highest heavens supremely bright
Are scarcely pure in his sight:
His charge of folly is most right,
On angels high and just.
Then what shall we, poor mortals, say,
Who have been wout to disobey,
And dwell in houses made of clay,
And founded in the dust?

16.

The reigning powers around his throne,
Before him they do cast their crown,
With deep abasement spread the ground,
Submission at his feet.
The glories of his majesty,
Too powerful for a seraph's eye;
Therefore it doth his presence fly,
And seek a vail'd retreat.

17.

Forbear my muse, hide in the dust,
But ne'er forget to put thy trust
On the most Holy, High and Just,
The fountain of all power.
Come cancel all thy feeble lays,
And rather live than speak his praise—
Spend the remainder of thy days
To love and to adore.

(To be concluded in our next.)

PATRICK HENRY'S INSTRUCTIONS TO
COL. CLARK FOR THE EXPEDITION
AGAINST KASKASKIA.
Virginia Set.

IN COUNCIL, WMSBURG, *Jany.* 2d, 1778.

LIEUT. COLONEL GEORGE ROGERS CLARK:

You are to proceed with all convenient Speed to raise Seven Companies of Soldiers, to consist of fifty men each, officered in the usual manner, & armed most properly for the Enterprize, & with this Force attack the British post at Kaskasky.

It is conjectured that there are many pieces of Cannon & military Stores to considerable Amount at that place, the taking & preservation of which would be a valuable acquisition to the State. If you are so fortunate, therefore, as to succeed in your Expectation, you will take every possible Measure to secure the Artillery & Stores, and whatever may advantage the State.

For the Transportation of the Troops, provisions, &c., down the Ohio, you are to apply to the Commanding Officer at Fort Pell for Boats, & during the whole Transaction you are to take especial Care to keep the true Destination of your Force secret. Its Success depends upon this. Orders are therefore given to Captⁿ. Smith to secure the two men from Kaskasky. Similar Conduct will be proper in similar Cases.

It is earnestly desired that you show Humanity to such British Subjects and other persons as fall in your hands. If the white Inhabitants at that post and the neighbourhood will give undoubted Evidence of their attachment to this State (for it is certain they live within its Limits), by taking the Test prescribed by Law, & by every other way & means in their power, Let them be treated as fellow Citizens, & their persons & property duly secured. Assistance & protection against all Enemies whatever shall be afforded them, & the Commonwealth of Virginia is pledged to accomplish it. But if these people will not accede to these reasonable Demands, they must feel the miseries of War, under the direction of that Humanity that has hitherto distinguished Americans, & which it is expected you will ever consider as the Rule of your Conduct, & from which you are in no Instance to depart.

The Corps you are to command are to receive the pay & allowance of Militia, & to act under the Laws & Regulations of this State now in Force as Militia. The Inhabitants at this Post will be informed by you that in Case they accede to the offers of becoming Citizens of this Commonwealth, a proper Garrison will be maintained among them, & every Attention bestowed to render their Commerce beneficial, the fairest Prospects being opened to the Dominions of both France & Spain.

It is in Contemplation to establish a post near the Mouth of Ohio. Cannon will be wanted to fortify it. Part of those at Kaskasky will be easily brought thither, or otherwise secured as circumstances will make necessary.

You are to apply to General Hand for Powder & Lead necessary for this Expedition. If he can't supply it, the person who has that which Captⁿ. Lynn bro't from Orleans can. Lead was sent to Hampshire by my Orders, & that may be delivered you. Wishing you Success, I am,

Sir,

Your hble Serv^t,
P. HENRY.

DIGHTON ROCK.

THE following paper was read at the last meeting of the Ethnological Society in this city, by Wm. R. Dwight, Esq., of Brooklyn. It contains an interesting description of a recent visit to the famous Dighton Rock, near Taunton, Massachusetts.

"On the 9th August, 1859, I visited the Rock at Dighton, Mass., for the purpose of making as careful an examination of it as I might be able. It was my intention to reach the spot at the time of low water, of which I had previously

informed myself; but in this I was somewhat disappointed, in consequence of the bad condition of the boat which conveyed me, and some other incidental delays.

"The Taunton River, at Dighton, is about one-eighth of a mile in width, and the Rock lies upon the eastern shore, and so close upon the margin, that it is at times entirely exposed at low water, and entirely covered at high: the tide at this place being probably from seven to eight feet, at Taunton it being estimated at six.

"The bearings and dimensions of the Rock I was able to secure very satisfactorily, though perhaps not very scientifically. The object well deserves a photographic representation.

"In respect to the inscription, I regret to say that the chief satisfaction the view of it afforded me, beyond the indulgence of those associations which every antiquary must enjoy on seeing and contemplating such a mystic monument, was the confirmation it gave to the accuracy of some fac-similes I had previously seen and become somewhat familiar with.

"The undulating surface of the river, caused by the incoming tide, so disturbed the boat that it was scarcely possible for an inexperienced hand to secure a correct drawing. The water was fast rising, and had covered eighteen inches of the rock's base, though not yet hiding any portion of the inscription.

"I found lying upon the rock a few small fragments, which had been broken off by some visitor before me, a specimen of which is herewith furnished, as well as a few other minerals picked up on the spot. The rock itself, I think, is a boulder: it is of fine grey granite, but specimens of conglomerate abounded very much in the neighborhood, and to a considerable extent on the western side of the river. A rising ground, about twelve or fifteen rods from the rock, is capped with the same formation to an extent of forty-four paces, imbedding not only pebbles, but cobble-stones of four or five inches in length. This conglomerate is so very hard, that I found great difficulty in dislodging any pebble from the mass.

"On returning from my visit to the rock, I stopped at the office of Dr. Wood, of Dighton, a physician, and a man very fond of Indian relics, quite a collection of which he showed me. They consisted generally of hatchets, spear and arrow-heads, pestles, etc. There was a stone mortar, however, unlike any I had ever met with. It had a concave on each side, above and beneath. The stone was perhaps twelve inches in diameter; the concave on the one side eight, on the other six, indicating two different purposes for which the utensil was used.

"Dr. Wood presented me also with a stone

which he had found among others that had fallen from a dilapidated field-wall on his grounds. It bears, on one side of its faces, a number of artificial cuts, very uniform in shape and arrangement, but evidently having no significance. The stone appeared to me so unique, that I have taken the liberty to refer to it above, and to furnish herewith an impression of its figures, thinking it may, perhaps, find an explanation before your society."

Societies and their Proceedings.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIO-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY. —(Officers, vol. iii. p. 78).—This Society held their regular monthly meeting on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 2. The Corresponding Secretary reported that the following gentlemen had accepted of the membership to which they were elected:

Resident—William Foster, Rev. Samuel H. Winkley, Joseph H. Allen and George O. Sears, of Boston; Rev. Alfred P. Putnam and Thomas F. Wells, of Roxbury; John J. May, of Dorchester.

Corresponding—Rev. William H. Furness, D.D., of Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. William G. Eliot, D.D., of St. Louis, Mo.; Horatio G. Somerby, London, England; Rev. Oliver Stearns, D.D., Meadville, Pa.; Hon. John Wood, Quincy, Ill.; Rev. Samuel Longfellow, Brooklyn, N. Y.; George H. Jerome, Iowa City, Ia.; Rev. A. D. Mayo, Albany, N. Y.

The Secretary also announced the receipt of a large photograph copy of an original portrait of the somewhat celebrated Rev. Dr. John Livingston, father of the first Livingston, lord of the manor in this country, from Gen. De Peyster, a direct descendant of Mr. Livingston.

Hon. Lorenzo Sabine, chairman of the committee appointed to recommend to the Smithsonian Institution the publication of the records of the Virginia Company, read a letter from Joseph Henry, LL.D., Secretary of the Institution, stating that the subject would be presented to the Board at its session in January, but suggesting that the records should be given to the world by the General Government, and promising that the Institution would coöperate with the Society in any movement which might be made to induce Government to publish these and other records. It was voted to empower the committee to take such measures as they may deem proper to obtain the publication of the records.

Rev. Martin Moore read an interesting paper

upon the Siege of Louisburg. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Moore for the paper, and a copy of it was requested for the archives of the Society.

Col. Swett read part of the documents of the late Dr. David Townsend, Surgeon and Senior Surgeon of Hospitals in the Southern Department during the Revolutionary war.

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—*Worcester, October 21st.*—Annual meeting was held at the hall of the Society, the anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus—Hon. Stephen Salisbury, the President, in the chair.

The semi-annual report of the council for the six preceding months, was read by Charles Folsom, Esq. This document reviewed the labor of the Association for the past six months, and paid very just tribute to the memory of three deceased members—Baron Humboldt, Dr. Henry Bond, of Philadelphia, and Rev. Samuel Willard, D.D., of Deerfield, whose deaths had occurred since the last annual meeting.

Samuel F. Haven, Esq., the Librarian, read a full report on the condition of the library. The Treasurer's report presented the finances of the Society as in a flourishing condition.

The report of the Committee on Publication gave promise of a speedy publication of a valuable volume of historical and archæological papers.

The Society elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—Hon. Stephen Salisbury, of Worcester. *Vice-Presidents*—Rev. William Jencks, D.D., of Boston; Hon. Levi Lincoln, LL.D., of Worcester. *Council*—Hon. Isaac Davis, LL.D., of Worcester; George Livermore, Esq., of Cambridge; Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, M.D., of Boston; Charles Folsom, Esq., of Cambridge; Hon. Ira M. Barton, of Worcester; Hon. Pliny Merrick, LL.D., of Boston; Hon. John P. Bigelow, of Boston; Samuel F. Haven, Esq., of Worcester; Hon. Dwight Foster, of Worcester; Rev. Edward E. Hale, of Boston. *Secretary of Foreign Correspondence*—Jared Sparks, LL.D., of Cambridge. *Secretary of Domestic Correspondence*—Hon. F. Thomas, LL.D., of West Roxbury. *Recording Secretary*—Hon. Alexander H. Bullock, of Worcester. *Treasurer*—Samuel Jennison, Esq., of Worcester. *Committee of Publication*—Samuel F. Haven, Esq., of Worcester; Rev. Edward E. Hale, of Boston; Charles Deane, Esq., of Cambridge.

The following gentlemen were chosen members of the Society, having been nominated by the Council: Winthrop Sargent, Esq., of Philadelphia, and Capt. George S. Blake, U. S. N., now stationed at Annapolis.

Mr. Deane, of Cambridge, gave a description of a manuscript of great historical interest which he had just obtained from England, being no less than a narration of the early attempt at a settlement of Virginia, written by Wingfield, the first President of the company. The publication of this, which is intended by Mr. Deane for the Society's volume, is looked for with much interest.

NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, vol. iii. p. 81).—The first meeting, after the summer recess, was held at the residence of Judge Chas. P. Daly. Dr. Francis, Vice-President, took the chair, in the absence of the President.

Opening of an Ancient Mound in Wisconsin.—Letters were read from Geo. P. Delaplaine, Esq., of Madison, Wis., accompanying a report and drawings by Dr. Lapham, on the successful exploration of the central mound of the semi-circular group of 13, near Madison. Dr. L. is the author of works on "The Grasses and the Mounds of Wisconsin." No other man in the Northwest has made such earnest and *gratuitous* efforts in the cause of science. A grave was found in the centre, with the remains of a skeleton; and two or three articles, accurate drawings of which were exhibited.

Dr. Davis remarked, that, in more than 100 mounds opened by Mr. Squier and himself, they had found only one or two skulls in good preservation; and this drawing is very interesting, being doubtless that of a mound-builder. No marked difference is observable between the crania and those of our Indians.

The table was covered with small vases and other objects, exhibited by Dr. Merritt (for several years director of a gold mine in Veraguas). Several of the *vases* were admired for their tasteful forms; and small earthen *whistles* gave correct notes—one from Honduras the entire octave. The *gold* ornaments were unchanged by polishing or acids, which have been applied to some specimens. Dr. Merritt favored the Society, by reading a paper on the subject, in which he gave the results of his careful scientific observations on the positions, forms and contents of those ancient graves, he having recently spent several weeks in examining them. The thanks of the Society were voted to Dr. M., and a copy of his paper requested for the archives.

A paper was read, communicated by Mr. Wm. R. Dwight, briefly reporting the measurements, bearings and observations made by him, in August last, of the celebrated inscribed rock, in

Dighton, Mass., such points having hitherto not been attended to. The rock is of a light-grey, fine-grained granite, and apparently *in situ*, on the eastern margin of Taunton River, isolated by the rising of the tide, and often covered by it.

The Hebrew Newspaper.—A copy of "Hamaged" was exhibited, a small weekly sheet published during the last 2½ years in the town of Lek, in Prussia, in the Hebrew language and characters, by L. Silberman, Rabbi of that place. It is the only truly Hebrew newspaper ever published. Specimens were exhibited to the Society of "*El Manadero, Phuenta de Senseeh*" (i. e. Fuente de Ciencia, Fountain of Science), published in Constantinople, with illustrations, in Rabbinical Hebrew type, and reading from right to left. The language, however, is Spanish, which is spoken by the Jews in Turkey and Morocco, they being the descendants of those so cruelly expelled from Spain by the Inquisition under Ferdinand and Isabella.

Manuscripts in Arabic, of different kinds, have occasionally been presented to the Society, and efforts have been made to procure more from different quarters. About twenty small ones, on slips of paper, were exhibited by the Recording Secretary, Mr. Theodore Dwight, covered with Arabic characters, which have been sent to the American Missionary Society from the western coast of Africa. Mr. Cotheal has translated them, by request. They contain short extracts from the Koran, prayers (some of them to angels and evil spirits), and directions for their use, in order to secure some benefit to the purchaser, or to avert some evil. They afford new and melancholy evidence of the innumerable impositions on the credulity and superstition of ignorant men, in different countries, by corrupt and mercenary impostors.

Gen. Howan, as the Society were informed, has applied to Gen. Haldia, governor of the State of Panama, for ethnological information from the Isthmus, which may be expected at a future meeting.

Efforts have been made to obtain at least a copy of the silver coin discovered near Mossy Creek, East Tennessee, about two years ago, information of which was communicated last spring by E. Birdseye, Esq., of that place, and there is reason to expect one hereafter.

Dr. Davis was called upon for some accounts of his observations and discoveries among the antiquities of the West, during his late visit to Ohio, etc., and he exhibits a small earthen figure of a man, taken from a mound recently opened, which has a striking Asiatic character in position and features, especially the eyes, which are very oblique, like the Chinese. Dr. D. remarked that

he had so many subjects to present, that the time would not allow him to enter upon them that evening.

Thanks were voted to gentlemen who had this evening favored the Society with their correspondence and contributions.

Dr. Guglielmo Gajani and Charles Wright, Esq., Secretary of the London Ethnographic Society, were elected members.

The Society then adjourned.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers vol. iii. p. 43.)—Monthly meeting. President in the chair.

The librarian reported several valuable donations to the library. There being no regular paper of the evening, several interesting letters were read—one written by Isaac Wilkins to Lord North, dated London, 1775, upon the difference of opinion between England and her colonies. He hoped a plan would be proposed that would unite them.

An interesting letter of General Gates, written to his wife, announcing his victory at Saratoga, and giving an account of many private matters of the camp, which we shall publish in our next; also one from Judge Horsmanden to Gov. Colden, upon the Negro Plot.

A letter was received from ex-President Fillmore, written by Mr. Wilson, author of the "Conquest of Mexico," giving some ideas upon the early history of Mexico. He spoke of the dependence upon Spanish monks for our knowledge of the early history of that country, and thought it was unreliable, as they would not hesitate to mislead the minds of the people, to serve their own purposes. Mr. Wilson desired the Society to appoint a committee to investigate the subject, and give their opinion; which they very wisely declined doing.

A letter was received from the Hon. W. H. Seward acknowledging his election as honorary member.

ULSTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, *October 17th*.—First annual meeting, Hon. A. B. Hasbrouck in the chair.

Reading of the minutes of last meeting and a report of the Treasurer, showing an increase in the number of members.

The Secretary, Col. Pratt, read the list of donations to the Society, which included, among others, a letter of Gen. George Clinton from S. Brown; a numerous collection of valuable documents from Capt. Gilbert Berry, James T. Ostrander, and others; several volumes from the Hon. G. J. Tucker; newspapers and colonial paper money from Peter C. Schutt, Esq., of Malden, with many we are unable to note.

Mr. Edmund Eltinge, of New Paltz, then read a very graphic and interesting paper on the traditions relative to the early history of the Huguenot settlement at the place of his residence.

The Secretary read a letter from Joseph Brant, the celebrated Indian chieftain, dated Oghquana, Aug. 21, 1778, addressed to Collo. Jacob Klock.

An original petition of Capt. Benj. Kortwright, Capt. Jochim Schoonmaker, Moses Depuy, Lt. Dirck Westbrook, and many others, citizens of Rochester, dated in Oct., 1778, praying Governor Clinton to send men for the defence of the western frontier, menaced by the Indian hordes of Brant and Butler, was read.

The Rev. Mr. Jones called attention to the Indian names of rivers, mountains and places, and thought that the Society should direct its attention to elucidating the origin and signification of these names; he showed from his own researches the new and important light which could be thrown upon the subject, and promised to conclude his labors in this branch, and submit them to the Society at a future meeting. He proposed three distinct branches of investigation in this connection: 1. Indian and Dutch names; 2. The discovery of Indian trails; 3. The sites of the Indian forts and villages.

On motion of Mr. Bernard, it was

Resolved, That the Society issue a volume annually, or oftener if necessary, to contain papers read at the meetings, records and other historical matters.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee have full power to carry out the foregoing resolution.

The meeting was well attended and the members manifested an unusual interest in matters brought before them.

The Society adjourned to the 7th June, 1860.

VERMONT.

VERMONT HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Montpelier, Tuesday, Oct. 18th.*—Twentieth annual meeting.

The following gentlemen were elected as officers of the Society for the year ensuing, viz.:

President—His Excellency Hiland Hall. *Vice-Presidents*—Hon. Geo. P. Marsh, of Burlington, and Hon. Daniel Kellogg, of Brattleboro. *Librarian, Cabinet Keeper and Treasurer*—Hon. D. P. Thompson, of Montpelier. *Recording Secretary*—Geo. F. Houghton, Esq., of St. Albans. *Corresponding Secretary*—D. W. C. Clarke, Esq., of Burlington. *Proctor*—A. D. Hager, Esq., of Cavendish. *Councillors*—Hon. Geo. Folsom, Henry Stevens, Esq., Rev. Wm. H. Lord, O. G. Eastman, Calvin Pease, Daniel Roberts, Daniel Kellogg and Geo. W. Grandy, Esqrs.

The following gentlemen were appointed to prepare addresses or papers on the subjects specified, with their names, for delivery or reading at the annual meeting in 1860.

Hon. Hiland Hall on the origin and character of the controversy of the early settlers with New York and New Hampshire, respecting the conflicting grants of their territory by those States.

Hon. D. P. Thompson, of Montpelier, on the discovery and naming of Vermont.

Rev. Wm. H. Lord, of Montpelier, on the Aborigines of Vermont.

Hon. Obadiah Noble, of Tinmouth, on the History of Rutland County.

Hon. Wm. C. Bradley, of Westminster, on the early Practice and Practitioners of the Law in Vermont.

D. M. Boltwood, of Amherst, Mass., Biographical Sketches of the Sons of Vermont graduating from Amherst College, Mass.

Prof. Joseph Torrey, of the Vt. University, on the Fruits of Vermont.

Hon. Robert Pierpont, of Rutland, on the Life of Hon. Richard Skinner.

Geo. F. Houghton, of St. Albans, on the Coins and Currency of Vermont.

The thanks of the Society were voted to the following gentlemen, who were thereupon made honorary members, viz.:

To Henry B. Dawson, author of "The Battles of the United States," for a donation of a copy of his work.

To W. Duane, Esq., and Frank M. Etting, of Philadelphia, for different ancient documents connected with Vermont history, and to R. McKinley Ormsby, of Bradford, Vt., for a copy of his history of the Whig party.

The Society then adjourned to the Representatives Hall, which had been tendered them by a resolution of the Legislature, for a public delivery of the addresses voted at the last annual meeting; when Gov. Hall, the President in the chair, introduced the Hon. Geo. Folsom, of New York, who proceeded to deliver to a large audience of Legislators and others an address on the character of Col. Barré, of the British Parliament.

Henry Clarke, of Poultney, delivered an address on the life and public services of the late Rollin C. Mallory, M. C., from Vermont.

D. W. C. Clark, Esq., then offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted, viz.:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be cordially tendered to Hon. George Folsom, of New York, for his very able and interesting address on the exalted public character and valuable services to the cause of American liberty, of Col. Isaac Barré, the eloquent British

Parliamentarian, and that he be requested to furnish a copy for the press.

A resolution of thanks was also passed to Henry Clarke for his address, with a request of a copy for the archives of the Society, with a view to future publication.

It was voted that the Secretary procure the printing of 300 copies of the Constitution and By-laws of the Society, and D. P. Thompson, A. D. Hager and Geo. F. Houghton were appointed to revise them for that purpose.

Hon. Daniel Needham, D. P. Thompson and Geo. F. Houghton, were appointed a committee to procure the publication of a volume of the addresses and transactions of the Society as soon as practicable.

At this meeting, sixty-two resident members and nine honorary members were admitted, and the proceedings throughout were unusually spirited and interesting.

D. P. THOMPSON, *Acting Secretary*.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

INDIAN NAMES OF PLACES, AND THEIR DERIVATION.—*Mereyckawick*—Brooklyn, L. I. "The sandy place;" from *me*, the article in the Algonquin dialect; *reckwa*, sand, and *ick*, locality. The name probably applied, at first, to the bottom land, or beach. Wallabout bay was called "The boght of Mareckawick."

Huppogues—In Smithtown, L. I.; an abbreviation of *sumhuppaog*, the Narragansett word for "beavers."—*R. I. Hist. Coll.* I. 95.

Minnahanock—Blackwell's Island, N. Y. Literally, "At the Island," or, "The Island-home;" the word is a compound of *menahan*, an island, and *uck*, locality.

Manayunk—Is this word from the same root?

Poconteco—River in Westchester Co., N. Y. "The dark river;" from *pohkunni*, dark, inde *pecontecoue*, night.—Compare "Mithridates," III. part iii. p. 345; "Duponceau, Lang. Ind.," 324; "Eliot's Bible," Job iii. 5, 6. The stream may have been densely overshadowed by trees.

Neperan—Yonkers' creek, Westchester Co., N. Y.; from *nepe*, water.

Sacrahung—Mill river, Westchester Co., N. Y.; from *sacra*, rain. (*Campanius*) Sukerun (*L. I. Indian*), Soogoran (*Barton*), are synonyms. Its liability to freshets after heavy rains, may have given origin to the Indian name.

Wickquaeskeek—Westchester Co., N. Y. This tract is described as extending from the Hudson

to the East River. "The country of the Birch-bark;" from *wigwoos*, birch-bark, and *keag*, country.

Wissayek—Dover, Westchester Co., N. Y. "Rocky country;" from *gussuck*, a rock, and *ick*, locality. The place seems to have got its name from the rocky mountain in that vicinity, now called West Mountain.

Quassaick—Newburgh, N. Y. This word is from the same roots as the last.

Sinsinck—In Westchester Co., N. Y. "The place of Stones;" from *assin*, a stone.

Assinpinck—Trenton, N. J., is from the same root as *sinsinck*; the *p* is inserted for euphony's sake.

Hosack—Rensselaer Co., N. Y.; from *ossun*, a stone, and *ack*, locality.

Muchakoeske—Is described as "a piece of land not far from Kinderhook." *Machaquoe* means a wampum-belt, in the Narragansett dialect.—*R. I. Hist. Coll.*, I. 131. *Ke* is an abbreviation of *keag*, supra. Perhaps a "wampum-belt" was a consideration for the land at one time.

Wachackkeek—One of the plains in Catskill, N. Y. "Hilly-land," or "Highland;" from *wauchou*, a hill, and *keag*.

Potich—Another of these plains; from *pduch*, or *puttuck*, round.

Viconessing—Lewis Creek, Del. "Fish creek;" from *kikons*, fish, and *ink*, locality.—*Mithridates* (ut supra), 346. This is the "whorekill" of the Dutch.

Mispan—Creek, a tributary of the Delaware River. Raccoon creek;" from *mo*, the article, and *espan*, raccoon.

Moyamensing—"The Maize land; from *mo*, the article, *sowhamen*, maize, and *ink*, locality; inde, *Mowhamensink*, hodie *Moyamensing*; the *s* being inserted for the sake of euphony.

Susquehanna—From *suckahanna*, water; the *c* being pronounced like *ç*. The "Mithridates" (ut supra), p. 387, gives this "Virginian" word on the authority of Smith Barton.

All the above Indian words belong to the Algonquin family. E. B. O'C.

ALBANY, N. Y.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.—The following is a copy of a muster-roll of Capt. Joshua Rogers' company, in Col. Samuel Drake's regiment in the New York militia. It is from the files in the office of the Secretary of State, Albany, N. Y. E. B. O'C.

Joshua Rogers, *Captain*.

William Clark, Lieut., absent without leave.

Enenezzer Phillips, Lieut., sick, absent.

David Carll, Srt.

Samuel Allen, do.

John Marvin, do., sick at Norwalk.
 John Viel, Corl, sick in hospital.
 Jeremiah Smith, do.
 Joseph Mott, do.
 Garret Degroot, Dm. (drummer), on guard at the King's Bridge.
 John Oaks, Fif., sick, absent.
 Robbert Niccols, sick, present.
 Ebenezer Smith, lame in hospital.
 Isaac Davison, sick up the North River.
 Thomas Mott.
 Nathaniel Scudder, sick up the North River.
 Jonathan Conkling.
 John Gould.
 Jesse Wickes.
 Lemuel Smith.
 John Conkling, one of the Rangers.
 Joseph Magire, sick in hospital.
 John Whitman.
 Jeames Bryant, sick, present.
 John Ruland, the Quarter master's Waiter.
 Elicam Brush, did not answer.
 Israel Conkling, sick, present.
 Elias Thomson.
 David Willimson, sick in hospital.
 Gilbert Soper, up the river.
 Nathaniel Wilmot, on command at the hospital.
 Edmund Bunce.
 Elexander Wood.
 Jonathan Wickes.
 Stephen Wickes, sick up the North River.
 Lemuel Moger, on guard at King's Bridge.
 Jeddediah Willimson.
 Ebenezer Homand.
 Samuel Satterly, on guard at King's Bridge.
 Jonathan Thomson, do.
 Benjamin Ruland, one of the Rangers.
 Joseph Lane.
 Doxe Lane.
 Daniel Sweesy.
 William Sweesy.
 Joseph Seward, sick up the North River.
 Daniel Davis, on guard at King's Bridge.
 Isaac Garrard.
 Benjamin Niccolls.
 Abraham Dullunse, sick up the North River.
 John Weest, sick do.
 Charls Berry.
 Shadrack Gears.
 Phineas Weicks, sick up the North River.
 Jonathan Bayle, on guard at King's Bridge.
 Solomon Ren.
 Ceser Indien.
 Saul Nurwagen (or Thurwagen).
 Zebulon Smith, sick, absent.
 Jehial Weed, do.
 Daniel Smith, do.
 Daniel Blatchly, do.
 Jesse Soper, do.

Zophar Conkling, sick, absent.
 Isaac Hawkens, do.
 Amos Adoms, do.
 Joseph Smith, do.
 Samuel Jackson, do.
 Platt Arther, do.
 David Hults, do.
 Eliphalet Wood, sick, absent.
 Zophar Ruland, do.
 William Davis, do.
 Jervis Tucker, taken in the Retreat from New York.
 Daniel Rogers.
 Henery Hubbert, sick, absent.
 Isaac Conkling, Taken or killed in the Retreat from New York.
 Jeremiah Chechister, Dyed at Dobses ferrey Sept^r 15th.
 Elias Garrard, do. Octob^r 9th.
 Jacob Scudder, Deserted Sept^r 12th.
 Able Cook, Deserted Sept^r 29th.
 Benajah Smith, do. Sept^r 29th.
 Ezecal Hand, do. Sept^r 29th.
 Beniaman Titus, Dyed at Dobs ferry Octob. 11th.
 Niccols Tillison.

HISTORICAL CEMETERIES.—I beg the privilege of a little space, for the purpose of suggesting an idea, and also to raise the question, whether the mode of publication pursued by the historical societies, of cramming a mass of papers into a volume without indexes, or at best but very poor ones, be not a barbarous mode of burying the innocent offspring of honest authors in the potter's field of oblivion, with no suitable headstones to mark the place of their sepulture? If so, then, instead of hustling seven immortal works into one sarcophagus, and labelling it *Omnibus*, would it not be better for the historical brotherhood to publish their papers in separate volumes, though some of them should fall short of an hundred pages, to annotate them, and by all means furnish full indexes? The question may turn upon this point, whether they should cater for the habits of those who purchase such works merely to run through them as they would "Robinson Crusoe," and then consign them to their book-cases for the rest of their natural lives; or, otherwise, consult the real wants of those laborious inquirers who are engaged in writing and verifying history. To the latter the publications of the historical societies would be of infinite value if they were properly indexed. By sending out their collections in individual works, the societies would not only be enabled to appear more frequently before the public in the attitude of industrious bodies, but their

whole staff of collaborators would find active employment, which no doubt they pant for! For the convenience of such collectors as prefer consolidation, the paging might be made continuous at the foot, and thus both parties be accommodated. Books are coming to be sought for more and more, for the purposes of reference alone, and to many, therefore, a historical work without an index is of less value than an index without the work, the latter being accessible in a library. It then becomes a question for the consideration of publishing committees, whether it were not better, in some cases, for practical purposes, to put their materials in convenient shape on their shelves, and issue indexes to them, when for any cause they are unable to issue both. I have taken no patent for this novelty.

A TRANSPOSER.

THE OLDEST CHURCH IN AMERICA.—It was built in 1681, in the town of Hingham, Massachusetts, and is still occupied as a place of worship. The bell-rope hangs down in the middle of the house, where it was placed in order that the bell might be rung instantly to give alarm of any sudden Indian incursion. There are many of the old-fashioned square pews in the house, inclosed by what resembles more a high and substantial unpainted fence than anything to be seen in a modern church. The frame is of oak, and the beams are huge and numerous. The old house is good for two hundred years more. The old church has an old pastor, the Rev. Jos. Richardson, having preached in it for fifty-three years.

DEPOSITION OF UNOAS.

JUNE 17th, Anno Dom. 1673.

The Testimonie of Uncass Sachem of Mohegen.

Who sayth that he being well acquainted with Maunnaushuk the father of Haman Garrett & with Haman Garrett, & also with the Bownds of his country ever since the pequot war, and the sayd Uncass Testifies that since the decease of Wequashcooke, brother to the sayd Hermon Garrett, is now the right heire unto that country, not haveing any wayes made over nor forfeited the sayd country unto Ninicroft or any other affirming that the Indians have no such custome, but that the rights of Sachem lands are hereditary, as also that the said Hermon Garrett is no wayes conjunct with Ninicroft in the right of that country, nor hath no dependance upon him, nor in any subjection unto him, but the royalties and priveledges of that country as Hunting, fishing or the like, do

not belong unto Hermon Garrett. The country of the said Hermon Garrett being bownded as followeth, viz. beginning at Wequassing on the west: & Bownded with the sea on the South, & from thence running Northerly to a place called Massagna & from thence running easterly to a place called Kuppancuonmock, & from thence to a Brooke called wequatucks a little to the eastward of Hirricrofts old forte. The eastern Bownds of his country being from the sea Northerly about tenn or eleven Miles.

UNOAS SACHEM OF MONHEAG.

his x marke.

This Testimonie was taken in the presence of us.

JOHN MASSON Comr.

JOHN BIRCHARD Cl^{ck}.

The above written is a true copy of the original on file being examined & compared therewith August 5th, 1680.

P. JOHN ALLYN Secret^{ry}.

THE TOMB OF GENERAL GREENE—WHERE IS IT?—A few days since we published a communication with the above caption. It was copied into the "Charleston Courier," and has elicited the following very interesting letter, which we take great pleasure in placing before our readers:

"COLUMBIA, S. C., August 23.

"EDITOR OF THE SAVANNAH NEWS: Noticing the inclosed, which I have taken from the 'Charleston Courier,' and having some recollection of the subject matter, as detailed by the older inhabitants of your city, all of whom are now dead, I take the liberty of answering, so far as my memory serves me at present.

"Some years since, I believe, inquiry was made on the same matter of fact, and, if I do not err, sundry of the vaults in the cemetery were searched for evidence of the remains (if any) of Gen. Greene. The search was unsuccessful, abandoned at the time, and never since prosecuted for the purposes then intended, of placing them (if found) under a monument in process of erection in your city, in memory of the deceased revolutionary soldier and patriot.

"At the time of inquiry, to which I have referred, my mother (then residing with me in this city, and to whom I mentioned the efforts of citizens of Savannah for the discovery of the remains of Gen. Greene) said to me, 'Why, he was buried at a place or plantation called "Raise Hall,"'—and further remarked, 'it is singular that none of the old citizens left in Savannah remember it, for I remember it well.'

"'Raise Hall' is about thirteen miles from Savannah, and is in the vicinity of plantations then owned by Mr. Gibbons and Mr. Styles, and

also in the neighborhood of the estate of the deceased Judge Cuyler, if not the very same. Of this, however (the latter), I cannot write with any certainty.

"I can remember very well, even when I was a boy, of hearing that Gen. Greene was buried at Raise Hall, and the impression has ever been with me, and now is, that that place belonged to Gen. Greene—I may err, however, in these impressions. JOHN GLASS."

The Burial Place of Gen. Greene.—A correspondent of the "News" having revived the inquiry in regard to the place where Gen. Greene was interred, we are indebted to our esteemed friend, I. K. Tefft, Esq., Corresponding Secretary of the Georgia Historical Society, for the following transcript of the editorial account of his funeral in this city, which appeared in the "Gazette of the State of Georgia," of June 22d, 1786:

"On Monday last, the 19th day of June, died, at his seat near Savannah, Nathaniel Greene, Esq., late Major General in the Army of the United States, and on Tuesday morning his remains were brought to town to be interred. The melancholy account of his death was made known by the discharge of minute guns from Fort Wayne; the shipping in the harbor had their colors half-masted; the shops and stores in the town were shut; and every class of citizens, suspending their ordinary occupations, united in giving testimonies of the deepest sorrow.

"The several military corps of the town, and the great part of the militia of Chatham County, attended the funeral, and moved in the following procession:

The Corps of Artillery.
The Light Infantry.
The Militia of Chatham County.
Clergymen and Physicians.
Band of Music.
The Corpse and Pall Bearers.
Escorted on each side by a Company of Dragoons.
The Principal Mourners.
The Members of the Cincinnati as Mourners.
The Speaker of the Assembly.
And other Civil officers of the State.
Citizens and Strangers.

"About 5 o'clock the whole proceeded, the music playing the Dead March in Saul, and the artillery firing minute guns as it advanced. When the military reached the vault in which the body was to be entombed, they opened to the right and left, and, resting on reversed arms, let it pass through. The funeral services being performed, and the corpse deposited, thirteen discharges from the artillery, and three from the musketry, closed the scene. The whole was conducted with a solemnity suitable to the occasion.

"With respect to the public character of this great man, it is so well known, by the distinguished services he has rendered his country, that it requires, and, indeed, can receive, no addition from what might be said here; as to his private virtues, they will live with remembrance of all his fellow-citizens.

"General Greene left behind him a wife and five children, the eldest of whom is about eleven years. The loss of such a man to such a family must be truly afflicting.

"Immediately after the interment of the General, the members of the Cincinnati retired to the Coffee House, and came to the following resolution:

"On motion, That, as a token of the high respect and veneration in which this society hold the memory of their brother, Major General Greene, deceased, George Washington Greene, his eldest son, be admitted a member of this society, to take his seat on his arriving at the age of eighteen years."—*Columbia Banner*.

GEORGE ROSS.—The Hon. Geo. Ross, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, lived in Philadelphia. The notice of his death, sent to President Reed, deserves to be inserted in the Hist. Mag. It is as follows:

"SIR: We are sorry to inform your Excellency of the death of the Hon. George Ross, Esquire, Judge of the Court of Admiralty of this State. His remains will be interred to-morrow morning, at nine o'clock, from his late dwelling, in North street (Hudson's Square), opposite Christ Church burial-ground gate. We beg leave to request your Excellency and the Honorable the Council will be pleased to attend the funeral.

"We have the honor to be your Excellency's most obedient, humble servants,

"MATTH. CLARKSON, Marshal.

"ANDREW ROBESON, Register.

"PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 14th, 1779."

Directed, "His Excellency Joseph Reed, Esquire, President of the State of Pennsylvania."

It is remarkable that *not even a notice of his death* is to be found in any of the papers of the day.

George Ross was the son of an Episcopal clergyman; was born in New Castle, Delaware, in 1730. He studied law in Philadelphia, and settled in the practice of his profession at Lancaster, in this State. In 1768 he was chosen a representative to the General Assembly, and in 1774 was, at the same time, a delegate to the first Continental Congress, and a member of the Committee of Assembly to instruct the delegates. To show their appreciation of his servi-

ces in this Congress, at a great disadvantage to his private interests, the town of Lancaster presented him with the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, to be applied, should he see fit, in purchasing plate to be kept as a testimonial of their regard. But, alleging that he had only done what he thought his duty, he refused to accept the gift. A signer of the Declaration of Independence, he resigned his seat in Congress in 1777, on account of ill health.

With Jas. Wilson, he sought on several occasions to obtain that justice for loyalists in courts of law which the populace were disposed to deny.

In April, 1779, he was made a Judge of the Court of Admiralty of this State, which office he held until his death.

He was distinguished as a learned jurist, a patriotic citizen, and as a man of the best social and domestic virtues. His manner was insinuating and persuasive, accompanied with a species of pleasantry and habitual good humor.

ANECDOTE OF WASHINGTON.—The following anecdote of Washington was told many years since, says a Philadelphia paper; the name of the relator is not now recollected, but it is remembered that the connection of the individual with the events of the Revolution, was calculated to inspire confidence in its authenticity:

"C. S., one of the contractors for supplying the American Army, then (1780) stationed at West Point, with fresh provisions, had, on several occasions, when the high price of cattle threatened to make the fulfillment of the terms of the contract not quite so lucrative as was by him originally calculated, failed to furnish the requisite supply, and in lieu thereof, *ad interim*, gave to the quartermaster of each regiment a certificate, specifying that there was due to such regiment so many rations of beef, etc. These certificates did pretty well for a while, and the privation was borne with characteristic patience by a soldiery accustomed to hardships, and ready to endure anything in the cause of liberty and their country. But even patience has its limits—the cause of the omission became at last understood, and dissatisfaction manifested itself throughout the ranks. Remonstrances from the subordinate officers had been repeatedly made, and promises of amendment readily and repeatedly given, till at last, finding that nothing but promises came, it was found necessary to complain to the commander-in-chief.

"Washington, after hearing the story, gave immediate orders for the arrest of Mr. S. Upon his being brought into camp and placed under

guard, the officer having him in charge waited upon the general to apprise him of the fact, and to inquire in what way and by whom the prisoner was to be fed.

"'Give yourself no trouble, sir,' said Washington, 'the gentleman will be supplied from my table.'

"The several hours of breakfast, dinner and supper passed, but not a mouthful was furnished to the delinquent prisoner. On the ensuing day, at an early hour in the morning, a waiter, in the livery of the General, was seen bearing upon a silver salver all the seeming requisites for a meal carefully covered, and wending his way to the prisoner's room. Upon raising the cover, besides the apparatus for breakfast, there was found nothing more than a certificate that 'there was due to Mr. C. S. one breakfast, one dinner, and one supper,' and signed, '*G. Washington*.'

"After the lapse of a reasonable time, the delinquent was conveyed to head-quarters, when Washington, in his peculiarly significant and emphatic way, addressed him with:

"'Well, Mr. S., I presume that by this time you are perfectly convinced how inadequate to satisfy the cravings of hunger is the certificate of a meal. I trust after this you will furnish no further occasion for complaint.'

"Then inviting Mr. S. to share in the meal to which he was just sitting down, he improved the lesson by some friendly admonitions, and gave the order for his discharge."

MACAULAY AND NEWSPAPER SCANDAL.—The looseness and carelessness, the wanton spirit of detraction of a certain class of newspaper correspondents—with regard to whom it will behoove future historians to be on their guard—are evils of the present day which should be purged by a more rigid supervision of the conductors of the press. An indignant correction of a libel of this class comes to our notice incidentally in the catalogue of Autograph Letters, etc., collected by Mr. T. H. Morrell, just issued by the auctioneers, Bangs, Merwin & Co. It is in a letter from the historian Macaulay, dated 1853, addressed "to a gentleman in America." It refers to a report largely circulated in the newspapers that he was addicted to the use of opium. He writes: "The story which is going the round of your papers is an impudent lie, without the slightest shadow of a foundation. All the opium that I have swallowed in a life of fifty-three years, does not amount to ten grains. . . . I will venture to say that the writer of the letter in which the falsehood first appeared, never approached even the outskirts

of the society in which I live, or he would have made his fiction a little more probable."

JUNIOR APPLIED TO FEMALE NAMES.—It is seldom that a mother and daughter having the same Christian name are distinguished otherwise than as Mrs. and Miss; but a single instance of the daughter's being called junior has come to my knowledge. Among the grantees in the charter of Irasburgh, Vt., appear the names of Jerusha Enos and Jerusha Enos, Jr., well known to be the wife and daughter of one of the early settlers.

P. H. W.

QUERIES.

PAINTED POST.—What was the historical event sought to be perpetuated by the name "Painted Post?"

W.

LYNCH LAW.—What is the first recorded instance of the application of this summary system of jurisprudence.

H. N.

NEW YORK.

MAPLE SUGAR.—I am desirous of being referred to the earliest accounts of this staple commodity. Was the article known to the Indians?

H.

MRS. SHARPLESS.—In the new series of "American Historical and Literary Curiosities," by J. Jay Smith, is a copy of a miniature of General Washington, and one of Alexander Hamilton, painted by Mrs. Sharpless. She is supposed to have been an English lady who came to this country to pursue her art; one of our oldest and most distinguished portrait painters, on being applied to for information, confounded her with another lady who was a modeller in wax. Can any one give particulars regarding her, and are there other miniatures known to be of her production? The portrait of Washington, as the editor remarks, is not the received one; that of Alexander Hamilton is particularly pleasing.

H. F. C.

FIRST WORK PRINTED IN AMERICA.—Can you name the first work published in this country, and inform me by whom it was printed?

S. W. F.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5

[The first book was printed on this continent by Cromberger, in Mexico, in 1544. See His. Mag., vol. ii., pp. 245, 313, 342. The first book in our territory was the Bay Psalm Book, printed in 1640, at Cambridge, by Stephen Daye, a copy

of which was to have been sold in the Crown-inshield collection at Boston, just withdrawn. It would have brought over \$500.]

QUEEN ANNE'S PLATE.—In the announcement of "American Historical and Literary Curiosities" to be issued from the office of the Hist. Mag. I find representations of the silver Communion Service presented by Queen Anne to Christ's Church, Philadelphia. At Oxford Church, near Philadelphia, is also a service from the same donor. What other churches in America were similarly commemorated by royalty?

G. W. S.

[The communion service presented by Queen Anne "to the chapel of the Onondagas" . . . was, it is presumed, retained for the use of this (St. Peter's, Albany) church, where it is still preserved.—*N. Y. Documentary Hist.* iii. 697.]

REPLIES.

THE PRE-ADAMIC RACES OF AMERICA (vol. iii., p. 349).—The curious question as to the existence of pre-Adamic races of men in America, broached by Mr. Peacock in the October number of this Magazine, is one which I once studied with considerable interest. Some of the facts I gleaned may serve as a partial reply to his queries, and may not be indifferent to readers in general.

Whether, as there seems some reason to believe (see Bradford, "American Antiquities," p. 226, note), we ought to hold the extinction of the *mastodon giganteus* as a comparatively recent event, or, as most geologists aver, as occurring long ere the usually assumed era of man, certain it is that artificial flint arrow heads have more than once been discovered *in situ naturali* associated with its bones. Underneath the leg bones of the *Mastodon Ohioticus* now in the British Museum, Mr. Koch, who exhumed it, found one of these weapons. ("Descrip. of the Missouriium," p. 20, Louisville, 1841; Mantell, "Petrifactions and their teachings," p. 473; see also the latter author's tract "On the Connection of Geology and Archæology.")

Dr. M. W. Dickerson reports to the American Association in 1846, that he had discovered human bones in the Natchez bluff in indisputable original connection with the cranium of the *Megalonyx laquatus* of Harlan. According to Prof. Galc, this bluff is of "recent tertiary formation, containing fossils of land and fresh water origin" ("Am. Jour. of Science," vol. v., 2 ser., p. 249). Sir Charles Lyell has, however, thrown some doubt on its alleged antiquity.—*Second Visit to the U. S.*, vol. ii. pp. 151-2.

On the Wabash river, twelve feet from the surface of the soil, beneath an undisturbed stratum of clay and sand containing the bones of various quadrupeds, there is said to have been found in 1816 ashes and vessels of various kinds, "some large and shaped like a Dutch stew-pot, others spherical, bottles with long necks," so disintegrated by time that they crumbled at the touch.—*David Thomas' Travels in the Western Country*, Appendix, pp. 166-7.

The assertion of Caleb Atwater ("Am. Jour. of Science," vol. ii., 1 ser., p. 242), that "nine miles south of the present shore of Lake Erie, several feet below the surface, in the ridge which was once the southern shore of the lake, several bricks and one or more human skeletons were found which, from every appearance, were deposited there by no human hands," points to an inhabitation of the continent when its geological conditions were certainly such as preceded the commonly held era of man's appearance.

But even instances such as this pale before the fact of darts being discovered in various parts of the Ohio valley at 90 feet below the surface, on the upper level (Caleb Atwater, *ubi supra*), and in the same region of stumps marked with an *axe* at depths of 80, 90, and 94 feet (Josiah Priest, "Am. Antiqs.," pp. 125-31.); vestiges of a primitive civilization that call to mind the "strange antediluvian ship" said to have been discovered underneath a hill" by certain Spaniards, while digging gold in Columbia (Simon, "Noticias de Tierra Firme," Tom. i., chap. x., No. 1), and the log houses fifteen feet under the ground, found by the gold hunters in the Nacooche valley, Ga.—*White's Hist. Colls. of Ga.*, p. 487.

Of course, the anthropoliths of Guadalupe need not occupy our attention. The West Indies present many such examples; and even in Florida I more than once discovered darts, etc., imbedded in a firm ferruginous conglomerate, but which was evidently of recent formation.

But probably the most satisfactory and trustworthy evidence on this subject is due to the energy of Dr. Lund. This gentleman, during his residence in Brazil, examined over eight hundred caverns containing fossil remains, and his researches leave no doubt but that human beings whose osteology in no wise differed from that of the present inhabitants of those regions, peopled the eastern water shed of the continent, while certain extinct mammalia, *e. g.*, *callithrix primævus* were still in existence—a period more remote than that assigned by tradition, for the arrival of man in the eastern world. (See the "Comptes Rendus," tom. xxi., pp. 1368-70; "Méms. de la Soc. Royale des Antiquaires du

Nord;" 1840-44, section américaine, p. 28; and Klee's "le Deluge," pp. 326 et sq.) D. G. B.

THORNBURY, PENNA.

THE CEDAR BRANCH AT THE TOP OF BUILDINGS (vol. iii., p. 252).—This is undoubtedly a Saxon custom, and a very old one, as it is now practised in Holstein. In a letter received last week from one of my sons now there in school, he describes this very custom. After the wood-work having been raised, a *pine* branch (having no cedars there) is nailed to the top, decorated with flowers, when the foreman mason and carpenter are in the habit of making a speech, wishing that the future inhabitants may be prosperous and blessed, etc.; or if a barn, that it may be stored with the riches of many plentiful harvests, etc.; after which the owner has to give a feast of which all the workmen partake, which often ends in a dance and frolic late at night, as seen by myself and described lately by my son. That it is an old custom I know from many old books, printed more than 200 years ago, and descriptive of my native country. The object no doubt was, to thank God that their good work had been brought to the very pinnacle, and that he had been kind to the workmen, having permitted the work to be carried on without accident. The rendering of thanks generally marks the first part of the aforesaid speech.

Yours respectfully, M.

OLD DOMINION (vol. iii., p. 319).—The following paragraph from the first number of the "Collegian," published in New York in 1819, is not uninteresting.

"In 1642 the Virginians declared in the form of an Act of the Legislature, 'that they were born under monarchy, and would never degenerate from the condition of their birth, by being subject to any other government.' An ordinance was passed by the British Parliament under Cromwell, declaring the Virginians 'notorious rogues and traitors—they having proclaimed Charles II. king of England, Scotland, Ireland and Virginia, so that he was king in Virginia before his authority as a monarch was acknowledged in the British Isles.'" G.

PLACE FAMILY (vol. i., p. 343).—I lately had the pleasure of inspecting a muster roll now in the possession of Mr. David Place, of Lowell, which is the original roll of Captain David Place's company in the Revolutionary War. This company marched under Col. (afterward General) Arnold, through the wilderness of the then District of Maine, in his expedition to Canada, in the Fall of 1775. Captain Place also led his company to

Bunker Hill, I believe, but did not arrive there till after the battle. This company belonged mostly to Rochester, N. H., where Capt. Place was born, in February 1741. He was a son of James Place, the son of Richard, who removed from Newington, N. H., to Rochester, about the year 1740. He married Susannah Thompson, daughter of Mr. Noah Thompson, of Berwick, Me. They had seven children, the descendants of whom are scattered over New England, many of them now residing in Rochester and vicinity.

He mustered his company in the "2d Regt. of Foot," commanded by Col. James Reed, as will be seen by referring to the roll; a copy of the heading and memorandum at the bottom of which, I transmit to you *verbatim*, viz.:

"Continental 2d Regt. of Foot, commanded by
Col. James Reed, Esq.,
David Place,
21st Jany. Capt. 1776, Present
Amos Emerson, 21 Jany. Lieut. Do.
Aaron Handson, Do. " 2d Lt. Do.
Stephen Carter, Do. " Ensign Do.
Privates— Privates"—

Here follow the privates, etc., and at the bottom of the roll is the following in the same handwriting—

" April 28th, 1776.

"1st.—Mustered then in the Continental 2d Regt. of Foot, command'd Col. James Reed, Esq. In Capt. David Place's company. The Capt., 2 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 4 Sargents, 2 Drums and fifes and Private Effective men.

"2ndly—Allowing the Commiss'd non-Commis'd Officers and Private men to be Effective for the Intermediate time as set down against their respective above mentioned names. Being countersgn'd on the back of the muster master Genl's Roll.

"3rdly.—Also allowing."

This roll contains many names now well known to the older inhabitants of Rochester, and Strafford county, as was remarked by C. S. Whitehouse, Esq., a descendant, maternally, of Captain Place, who so happily alluded to the cherished old document in the course of his address at Gonicville Celebration of the last Fourth of July in Rochester.

Can any of the readers of the Historical Magazine furnish any further details of this company and its movements in the war? or any facts touching Capt. Place's ancestry and the time of his death?

Samuel Place, a brother to Capt. David, settled when quite young in Newburyport Mass.

The Rev. Enoch Place, of Strafford, N. H., who made an inquiry through the columns of the Hist. Mag. some time ago, concerning the Place family, is, as will be seen by reference to his

communication, of the same family. Isaac Place, Esq. of Lowell, Mass., and Messrs. Charles and James H. Place of Rochester, with also others of the name in New England, and members of the Evans family of Macon, Georgia, are all descendants of Captain David Place of Revolutionary memory.

J. FRANK. J

Boston, 1859.

"WALL STREET—AN EPIGRAM" (vol. iii., p. 343).—The epigram given in your last number, from which epigram the American writer "conveyed" his, was written by James Smith, of the "Rejected Addresses;" the answer was written by Sir George Rose.

The original ran as follows:

"In Craven street, Strand, ten attorneys find place,
And ten dark coal-barges are moored at its base,
Fly honesty, fly, to some safer retreat,
There's craft in the river, and craft in the street."

"Why should honesty seek any safer retreat
From the lawyers or barges, odd rot 'em?
For the lawyers are just at the top of the street,
And the barges are just at the bottom."

Smith's epigram was a joke against himself, he being an attorney and living in Craven street.

"PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION" (vol. iii., p. 290).—In answer to the inquiries in your September number respecting this recent publication, I would state, on the authority of the author (Lydia Minturn Post, of this city) that the work is not "purely imaginary," but is compiled from "real family papers, with other material," now in her possession; that the trials, persecutions, sufferings, depredations, robberies, brutal treatment, and insults, as therein recorded, together with the account given of the British officer, Major Musgrave's, sentiments regarding the war, his sickness, sufferings, death and burial, are all *strictly true and authentic*; and that she, the author, has chosen to present those sad *realities* in the form of a contemporaneous journal, in the belief that, in such form, the work would prove of additional interest to the general reader.

I would now add that the *family records*, above referred to, have been read with deep interest by myself and others, who can bear testimony to their authenticity, and to the fidelity of their compilation in the present publication. This interesting work presents a *vivid* picture of our "Revolutionary Times." It is exceedingly well written, and in addition to its graphic fidelity of details, its purity of thought, and chaste simplicity of style—its unaffected moral and religious tone, it is, I believe, entirely *unique* in this respect, that it is the *only* published work

(that I am aware of) to present any adequate idea of the *private home events* and *domestic trials* of that painful period. It therefore forms an important contribution to our local history, and possesses much interest and value to the antiquarian and historian, as well as to the general reader.

The family Archivum of many of our venerated forefathers who lived in the trying times of our Revolutionary struggle, whenever exhumed and brought to light, will doubtless prove *historically rich* in *private* records that now lie unexplored and buried beneath the heavier weight of *public* events. E.

[We are acquainted with the writer of the above and his statement may be relied upon.

Ed.]

PAOLI (vol. iii. pp. 192, 349).—Hoping I do not intrude, I desire to present my compliments to your correspondent, W. A. J., regretting that one who has so kindly catered for my entertainment should not have selected some more reliable authority than “family tradition,” before passing sentence on General Wayne “in relation to the surprise at the Paoli;” or before determining—*what I emphatically deny*—that there was, in reality, any “surprise” in that connection. In this I am aware that your correspondents, W. D. and W. A. J., no less than Colonels Humpton and Hay, and the “traditions” of divers families, differ from me; yet, while I am still ignorant of any reason for changing the views I have heretofore expressed in your columns, I hope I may be excused if I still retain them.

In my former note I referred to the defence of General Wayne before the court martial, to show that so far from *having been surprised*, the detachment under that officer at the Paoli, was aware of the advance of the enemy, and was prepared to receive him; that the cause of the difficulty was not the “surprise” of General Wayne, but the cowardice and disobedience of orders of Colonel Humpton; and that the machinations of the enemies of the commanding general were completely frustrated by the decision of the court. That defence can be found in Mr. Dawson’s “Battles of the United States, by Sea and Land;” vol. i., pp. 315–317; and from the original papers thereon, now before me, I am confident that that gentleman has done General Wayne less than full justice, in his chapter on this subject, although, with the material at his command he could have done no more.

I have before me, in addition to General Wayne’s original draft of his defence, already referred to, a letter from that officer to General

Washington, dated “Red Lion, 21 Sept. 1777, 12 o’clock,”—within a few hours of the action, in which the former says: “As soon as we have refreshed our troops a little *we shall follow the enemy*, who, I this moment learn from Major North, are marching for Schuylkill.” Is this the language of a *routed* officer—such a one as Colonel Hays supposed, in the letter you published, had had “his pride brought down a little,” by a *surprise* and massacre of his troops?

Again, I have before me, in the original handwriting of both parties, a letter from General Wayne to General Washington, dated “Trap, 27 Sept., 1777,” the same place where Col. Hays dated his letter only two days earlier, in which *the former asked* for a Court of Inquiry on his conduct at Paoli; and the answer to it, *of the same date*, from Tench Tilghman, aid-de-camp of the commander-in-chief, informing him that “upon the first convenient opportunity *you shall be gratified* for an inquiry,” etc. Whence came the story told by Col. Hays, of “protests” and “complaints” from “the officers of the Division,” unless from the imagination of the colonel—that imagination, the fruit of which was “father to the thought?”—probably W. A. J. can enlighten us.

That Court of Inquiry was held, Lord Stirling, I believe, being President of the Board, and I have before me a portion of the documents on which it formed its opinion. I cite one for W. A. J.’s and W. D.’s information.

“The Evidence of Capt. James Wilson of the 1st Pennsya^a Regiment.

“That on the Night of the 20th Sept^r Genl. Wayne *Personally placed* me With the Light Infantry, his orders to me Was, stand like a Brave Soldier and Give them fire, his Orders I Obey’d as Long as Possible, but the Enemy being too numerous for^d me to Give Way to the middle Fence, Where I Rallied about Thirty men and Gave them the Last fire.

“JA. WILSON.

“Capt. 1st Reg^t.”

On the back of this interesting paper, in Lord Stirling’s autograph, are the following:

Q. “What distance was the Light Infantry advanced from y^e right of y^e Division when you received the enemy?”

A. “300 yards.”

Q. How long was y^e placed to oppose the Enemy before they came to you at Firing distance?”

A. “About 8 minutes, & then not above a rod distance.”

On such testimony as this there could be no disagreement in the opinion of the Board of Officers, and the result is before the world. Yet the insubordination of Humpton, Hays, and their com-

peers continued to trouble the army, and I find from a letter addressed by General Wayne to General Washington, from "Camp near Whitemarsh, Oct. 22, 1777," which is also before me, that the former *begged* "an Immediate tryal by a Genl. Court Martial," in order that the tongues of the slanderers might be silenced. That court was held on the 25th, 26th, 27th, and 30th October, 1777, and Col. Humpton, the chief prosecutor, was afforded every opportunity to "bring down" the General's "pride a little," without success. The defence of the General vindicated his character, and the court sustained him; while Humpton, Hays, and "the Officers of the Division," whose disaffection had produced so much trouble, sunk so far into obscurity, that had not some friendly hands, such as W. D.'s and W. A. J.'s are, lifted them from the depths into which they had fallen, they had never risen again to occupy the pages of history, unless as the detractors of the just fame of one of the very few patriotic officers whose names appear on the muster-rolls of the army of the Revolution.

When I last addressed you the compositors made me appear simply as "P. P." Having no desire to be confounded with my venerable friend Peter Parley, I beg I may, this time, find myself, like my umbrella, fully displayed, and meanwhile, I remain

PAUL PRY.

Notes on Books.

An American Dictionary of the English Language; containing the whole vocabulary of the first edition, in two volumes quarto; the entire corrections and improvements of the second edition, in two volumes royal octavo; to which is prefixed an introductory dissertation on the origin, history, and connections of the languages of western Asia and Europe, with an explanation of the principles on which languages are formed. By Noah Webster, LL.D., etc., revised and enlarged, by Chauncey A. Goodrich, to which are now added Pictorial Illustrations, Table of Synonyms, peculiar use of words and terms in the Bible, appendix of new words, etc. G. & O. Merriam, Springfield, Mass., 1859. 4to.

DR. WEBSTER, as edited by Dr. Goodrich, has, in spite of all opposition, become the standard of orthography and pronunciation. The school systems of the various States have enforced it, and make it a *sine qua non* in school-books, so that the authors of these are sometimes even reluctantly forced to conform to it. The present edition is most creditable to the publishers.

The synonyms are an extremely valuable addition to the dictionary, being clear, full, and really more useful than any distinct compend on the subject; the neologisms are, however, a still more useful addition, bringing the dictionary (for even dictionaries must be brought) down to the present day.

The pictorial illustrations will be, to many, an assistance, but it is not easy always to give in a single engraving a good idea of the thing intended. Garments and other articles change, and the bonnet of fifty years since would scarcely be recognized as the bonnet of to-day.

The Character and Portraits of Washington.

By Henry T. Tuckerman, New York: G. P. Putnam, 1859. 4to. pp. 104.

A LIBERAL publishers' addition to the costlier shelves of the Washington Library, which is now every day receiving important additions from Lossing, Smith, and others. A quarto volume of rare elegance, this publication includes two elaborate essays by Mr. Tuckerman, with twelve engravings of the most important portraits, busts and statues of Washington. The essay on the character of Washington is discriminating and comprehensive; that on the portraits is full of interesting detail and anecdote, with corrections and additions since its previous publication in the appendix to the fifth volume of Irving's Washington. The portraits are from the publisher's quarto edition of that life. They include the works of C. W. Peale, Pine, Ceracchi, Houdon, Rembrandt Peale, Trumbull, two of the Stuarts, Westmuller, the equestrian statues of Brown and Crawford.

Old English Ballads, relating to New England, the Plantations, and other parts of North America; with ancient poetical squibs on the Puritans and the Quakers who emigrated there. 8vo.

ANNOUNCED by J. O. Hotten, London, bookseller, Sept. 24, 1859.

Reminiscences of Samuel Latham Mitchell, M.D., LL.D. By John W. Francis, M.D., etc. Enlarged from Valentine's City Manual. New York: John F. Trow, printer, 8vo. pp. 32.

IN a previous number of this journal (vol. i., p. 358) we published some characteristic passages from the pen of Dr. Francis on Dr. Mitchell. We have now the finished result of his labors on this head in an excellent monograph, filled with personal detail and anecdote. The worth of the man no less than the versatility and range of his

acquirements endear him to his biographer, who, on this, and on other similar occasions, has rendered a valuable service to the less cultivated portions of American history.

Diary of the American Revolution from Newspapers and original Documents. By Frank Moore. New York: Charles Scribner, 2 vols. 8vo., pp. 528, 559.

MR. MOORE has carried out the plan of his Revolutionary Chronicle with commendable diligence, and the result is a book of curious and varied interest. His collections cover the period from the gathering of the war-cloud in 1775, to its final dispersion by the sun of Yorktown. Within these dates, Mr. Moore has drawn from the leading newspapers then published from South Carolina to New England, accounts of military and political movements, particularly narratives of battles and specimens of the anonymous essayists on both sides, interspersed with squibs, gossip, social particulars and the many accessories which give reality to the picture. In addition to such sources as the South Carolina Gazette, at Charleston; the Virginia Gazette at Williamsburgh; the Maryland Journal, at Annapolis; the Pennsylvania papers, the Packet, Journal, Evening Post, and Ledger; the New Jersey Gazette, at Trenton, and Journal at Chatham; the New York Packet, Holt's New York Journal, Rivington's Gazette and Gaine's Mercury; the Newport Mercury, New Hampshire Gazette, at Portsmouth, and other journals, Mr. Moore has a private stock of interesting material in several manuscript diaries. Among the latter are the diaries of Lemuel Clift, a soldier of Connecticut, and of "Smythe," a British officer, who was, we understand, taken prisoner at Boston, and served again with his countrymen after the battle of Brandywine. The letters and memoranda of Joshua Carver of Nantucket, and of John Elliott of Connecticut, both soldiers through the war, also supply original matter. The whole is arranged chronologically, so that we may trace the progress of affairs from day to day: rumors succeeded by facts, fears by disasters, and hopes by successes.

There are occasional notes, and it would have been well if these had been somewhat extended, particularly in the first mention of the leading authorities. We have, for instance, a simple reference to "Upcott," few persons out of the city knowing that this is a series of volumes of newspaper cuttings made by the late Mr. Upcott of England, the "Emperor of Autographs," and brought over and presented to the New York Historical Society, by Mr. John R. Brodhead. A descriptive catalogue of materials and autho-

rities is an indispensable accompaniment to every work of this kind. There are a copious index, several portraits judiciously selected and neatly engraved (of the originals of which, by the way, some particular information might be given), including one of Rivington, from the original in the New York Historical Society; several views of cities, and numerous maps of important localities which should also be particularly described. These omissions can be easily supplied in a few pages which will add much to the convenience and satisfaction of the reader.

The general arrangement of this stock of most valuable matter, bringing some of the rarest treasures of our historical societies to our fire-sides, is excellent, and its typographical dress of no ordinary elegance.

History of the Western Insurrection in Western Pennsylvania, commonly called the Whisky Insurrection of 1794. By H. M. Brackenridge. Pittsburg: W. S. Haven, 1859. 336 pp. 8vo.

THIS volume, by the son of a former historian of the Insurrection, is to some extent a defence of his father. It forms part of a controversy between Mr. Brackenridge and Mr. N. B. Craig, author of the "History of Pittsburg," etc., and presents the somewhat singular instance, for this country, of a feud renewed after the lapse of half a century, by the descendants of the original parties. It is, of course, not our part to decide, or take sides.

The volume is well got up, the documentary matter being at the end of each chapter in smaller type, and double columns.

History of the Town of Newburgh (N. Y.) By E. M. Ruttenber, Part IV. Newburgh: Ruttenber, 1859.

THIS number completes the first, and enters on the second portion of the history. It maintains its interest and its typographical beauty.

Historical and Literary Intelligence.

A WELCOME addition to English biographical literature has turned up in an unexpected quarter, in the publication, at Sidney, New South Wales, of a "Diary of a Visit to England in 1775, by an Irishman (the Rev. Dr. Thomas Campbell), Edited with Notes by Samuel Raymond, Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of

New South Wales." A single copy of this work has reached England, and been reviewed in the October number of the "Edinburgh Review." Dr. Campbell is known through the pages of Boswell as an admirer of Dr. Johnson, whose acquaintance he sought, and of whose conversation we have now in his "Diary" new and most interesting details. They are of particular interest to Americans, for their reference to our Revolutionary affairs, and especially the reception of Dr. Johnson's "Taxation no Tyranny." The Doctor had just delivered himself of this unfortunate pamphlet, and his mood of mind would seem to justify somewhat the retaliation inflicted by Bancroft on the great Leviathan, in the last volume of his History. The Doctor went so far as to say: "Sir, had we treated the Americans as we ought, and as they deserved, we should have at once razed all their towns, and let them enjoy their forests." This was in 1781. In March, 1775, Johnson appears in his conversation somewhat disconcerted at the reception of the "Taxation no Tyranny" pamphlet. The table-talk is well reported.

The history of the recovery of this manuscript is curious. It appears to have found its way to New South Wales, in the hands of a nephew and heir of Dr. Campbell, where, after some forty years, it was discovered behind an old press in one of the offices of the Supreme Court—"a genuine memoir of Dr. Johnson and Mrs. Thrale, flung by the waves of fortune on the distant coast of a region of which Dr. Johnson and Mrs. Thrale had scarcely heard. Boswell would eagerly have incorporated it in his journal—Croker would have made the voyage to New South Wales to obtain a sight of it—and Mr. Nichols would gladly have enrolled it in his literary illustrations of the eighteenth century."

The volume will, of course, be reproduced in England, and, doubtless, also in this country.

THE history of Shoreham, Vt., by the Rev. Josiah F. Goodhue, of Orwell, by Hon. Roswell Bottom, and of Huntington by Mr. James Johns, have been written and are awaiting publication. The history of the Missisquoi Valley towns in Vermont—Troy, Lowell, and Westfield—by Samuel Sumner, Esq., is also ready for the press.

CHARLES W. BREWSTER, Esq., has in press *Rambles about Portsmouth, N. H., Sketches of persons, Localities, and Incidents of two Centuries*; principally from tradition and unpublished documents.

MR. GEORGE M. VAN NORT, Clerk of the Park Commissioners, has prepared two maps, showing

the original topography of the site of the Central Park, N. Y., with a diagram of the roads and walks now under construction. Dotted red *contour* lines show the continuous elevation of surface, the number of feet that each of these elevations is above tide-water being indicated by red figures. Similar figures are also used to show the elevation which the street or avenue is to have, according to the plans in the office of the Street Commissioner.

A LIMITED edition of Trumbull's *McFingal*, edited by Benson J. Lossing will be issued in a few weeks, by G. P. Putnam.

SINCE the Washington Light Infantry, of Charleston, visited the "Cowpens Battleground" in April 1856, attention seems to be directed to the subject of "Battle Monuments," in various parts of the Palmetto State. This is a step in the right direction, and we take pleasure in recording the fact that "Old Eutaw" is not forgotten. The next ought surely to be "Fort Moultrie." Let the surf from the broad Atlantic wash the base of a memorial pile in honor of the heroes of the 28th June, 1776.

General James Jones, of Columbia (Commissioner of the new State House, and formerly Adjutant-General), has presented two plans or designs for the consideration of the Eutaw Monument Association. Both plans have strong merits in adaptation to the end proposed, and it is probable that one will be adopted.

Meanwhile we invite the attention and coöperation of our exchanges and of the military to the objects of this Association.

It is desired to ascertain a correct list of all the officers engaged at Eutaw, for the purpose of recording their names, and this is no easy matter, from the fact that many officers who did noble service there, were partisans without continental commission, and consequently without technical rank. The conflicts and discrepancies of the historical accounts also increase the difficulty.

MR. CHARLES I. BUSHNELL has printed a limited edition, in pamphlet form, of his article on the first three tokens issued in New York, with additional matter.

If societies will forward reports of their meetings, early, it will greatly oblige the editor.

WE have only room to announce the death of Washington Irving, which took place at his residence, Monday evening, Nov. 28th. We shall have an obituary notice in our next number.

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